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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES.

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LUNACY; LUNACY (IRELAND);
LUNACY (SCOTLAND).

Session

12 *March* 1894 —— 25 *August* 1894.

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FROM

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AND OTHERS:

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THIRTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

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THE FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

MAY 1894.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THERE were, on 1st of January last, 92,067 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind recorded in the various returns, statutory and other, obtained by us in the usual manner.

This number is 2,245 in excess of the corresponding number on 1st of January 1893, and shows the largest annual increase in the number of officially known lunatics we have had yet to record.

The following Summary shows how these persons were classified and distributed.

SUMMARY of INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1894.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums	445	589	1,034	26,688	32,544	59,232 (a)	69	26	95	27,202	33,159	60,361 (a)
In Registered Hospitals	1,833	1,754	3,587	253	148	401	1	1	2	2,087	1,903	3,990
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan	770	867	1,637	269	331	600	–	–	–	1,039	1,198	2,237
Provincial	588	797	1,385	107	116	223	3	–	3	698	913	1,611
In Naval and Military Hospitals	230	–	230	–	–	–	–	–	–	230	–	230
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor)	–	–	–	1	–	1	472	159	631	473	159	632
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses	–	–	–	4,765	6,121	10,886	–	–	–	4,765	6,121	10,886
Metropolitan District Asylums	–	–	–	2,878	3,105	5,983	–	–	–	2,878	3,105	5,983
Private Single Patients	186	252	438	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	252	438
Out-door Paupers	–	–	–	2,276	3,423	5,699	–	–	–	2,276	3,423	5,699
TOTAL	4,052	4,259	8,311	37,237	45,788	83,025	545	186	731	41,834	50,233	92,067

(a) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act 1890, s. 26. *See* Appendix B°.

We classify, in this Summary, as *paupers*, all those who were chargeable, wholly or partly, to a Union, County, or Borough; this is the statutory definition of "pauper" under the Lunacy Acts. The *criminals* are, as defined by the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," all persons "for whose safe custody, during Her Majesty's pleasure, Her Majesty or the Admiralty is authorised to give order, and any prisoner whom a Secretary of State or the Admiralty has, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, directed to be removed to an Asylum or other place for the reception of insane persons." The remainder are *private* patients, defined by the Lunacy Act to be patients who are not *paupers*, and include 403 persons maintained by the State in Netley and Yarmouth Hospitals, and Grove Hall, Bow.

The criminals are, in our Appendices B^1 and B^3, included with the private patients, but in Appendix B^4 they are separately enumerated.

The Summary shows an increase in each class, viz., 111 in the *private*, 2,132 in the *pauper*, and 2 in the *criminal* class, the total increase being, as already mentioned, 2,245. This large increase calls the more for some special consideration because it follows an increase of 1,974 in the preceding year, that being far above the average for the 10 years 1882 to 1892, which was only 1,300. With the exception of an inconsiderable increase of numbers in registered hospitals, ordinary workhouses, and amongst single private patients, the augmentation is confined to the County and Borough Asylum population, for the numbers in Licensed Houses, in Metropolitan District Asylums, &c., and as "out-door" paupers, have decreased.

The increase seems to have been fairly general throughout England and Wales, 42 counties showing an increase, as against an average of 36 counties for the previous 10 years.

But the predominant feature of the figures is the great increase shown for the County of London, its pauper lunatics numbering on 1st January last 800 more than they did a year previously, while its average increase for the 10 years 1883 to 1893 was but 308. Here, again, we find that the additions are to the asylum population, 826 having been added thereto, the number in Workhouses and the Metropolitan District Asylums, and of the out-door pauper lunatics, showing a diminution. This increase is undoubtedly serious, and must press gravely on the authority charged with the duty of providing for the insane poor of the County, but a little consideration may lead us to conclude that it is, to some extent at least, abnormal. The County has for some years past been behindhand

behindhand in providing asylum accommodation. Its own asylums being full; the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, in which it has been maintaining many of its surplus lunatics, full also; the County was forced to secure in various distant institutions for the insane such further accommodation as was available. We think it may fairly be assumed that the difficulties experienced by relieving officers in finding vacancies, the unwillingness of justices to send patients to long distances from their homes, with the natural objection of the patients' relatives and friends to their being so sent, and, in many instances, the impaired health or weak bodily condition of the patients themselves, must all have conduced to the retention in their homes of many insane persons who would otherwise have been placed in an asylum. The London increase in 1889 was 208, for the next year 129, and for the year after 304. During 1892 beds numbering 800 were added to a London Asylum (Cane Hill), and the annual increase rose for 1892 to 447, while during 1893 the London County Asylum at Claybury was opened for 2,000 patients, and there followed the above-mentioned increase, in 1893, of 800. The number of patients admitted into Claybury Asylum during 1893 was 2,180, of whom 1,091 were transfers from other institutions. There is thus reason to think that in the years 1889, 1890, and 1891, and part of 1892, owing to the causes we have suggested, many insane poor (not "paupers" until in receipt of relief by removal to an asylum) remained, and were treated, in their own homes, but that in 1892 and 1893, on a large provision of beds becoming available, such cases were poured into the asylum wards at last ready to receive them, and so swelled the list of the officially known and enumerated insane. There is also reason to think that unwise advantage was taken of the additional room to fill with old and mentally worn-out persons places which had better have been reserved for cases of a curable character. Thus, there were 442 persons 60 years of age and over sent to London County Asylums during 1893 (Claybury receiving 187 of them). Of these 442 only 23 were reckoned to be suicidal, a condition which of course would render their removal imperative. The number described as senile dements was 172.

It is perhaps right in this connection to point out that for the Administrative County of Middlesex, a County which is fast becoming Metropolitan, there is shown for last year an excessive increase, viz., 103, against an average for the previous 10 years of 42.

In considering the increase for the past year of known pauper lunatics in the whole of England and Wales, regard must be had to two factors, namely, the death rate, and the recovery rate, in County and Borough Asylums especially. Confining ourselves to these, we observe that in 1893 the

former rate was 10·1, the same as in the previous year, and 0·1 per cent. lower than the average of the five previous years. The recovery rate was 37·3 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers and re-certifications, and this was 1·7 per cent. lower than the corresponding rate for 1892, and 2 per cent. lower than the average rate for the five years 1888-1892. If the recovery rate had been the same in 1893 as in 1892, 260 more patients would have been discharged; if it had been equal to the average of the above five years, the number discharged would have been 304 greater. The difference of 0·1 per cent. in the death rate for 1893 from the average rate for the same five years, represents 59 fewer deaths than would have occurred had the rates been the same; the result of the operation of the two factors being an addition of some 360 to the ordinary annual accumulation of patients in the Asylums. It is, however, proper to mention that the recovery rate of pauper patients in Licensed Houses in 1893 was considerably higher than the average corresponding rate in the previous five years, and thus the total addition to the number of pauper lunatics in 1893 was lessened.

Recurring to the changes in the whole of England and Wales, we find that—

The *private* patients *increased* in County and Borough Asylums by 43, in Registered Hospitals by 56, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 12, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 6, and in single charge by 4; they *decreased* in Naval and Military Hospitals by 10.

The *pauper* patients *increased* in County and Borough Asylums by 2,789, in the Criminal Asylum by 1, and in ordinary Workhouses by 29; they *decreased* in Registered Hospitals by 22, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 390, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 227, in Metropolitan District Asylums by 38, and as "out-door" by 10. The opening of Claybury Asylum accounts for most of the decreases.

The *criminal* patients *increased* by 11 in County and Borough Asylums, but *decreased* by 9 in the Criminal Asylum of Broadmoor.

We give in this Report the usual Tables Nos. I. to XIV., and we now publish therein Tables XV. to XXIX., which are five years' summaries of special statistics, similar to those which we have given in former years, relative to the causes of insanity, occupations, ages, condition as to marriage, and other particulars as to the patients admitted into institutions for the insane, between 1888 and 1892, inclusive.

Table I.

Table I. shows the number, classification, and distribution of all lunatics on 1st January for each of the years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1885 to 1894 inclusive.

Table II. shows the total number of lunatics in each class, together with their ratio, per 10,000, to the whole population for the same years. It will be seen that the ratios are higher for 1894 than those for 1893, and that they have, as regards private patients, increased from 2·38 in 1859 to 2·77 in 1894, and as regards pauper patients, from 15·95 to 27·62.

The results to be gathered from this Table may be shown in a tabular form thus :—

Date.	Total of Officially-known Insane.	Officially-known Insane per Million of Population.	Persons to one such Insane.
1859	36,762	1,867	536
1869	53,177	2,393	418
1879	69,885	2,754	363
1883	76,765	2,883	347
1884	78,528	2,917	343
1885	79,704	2,928	342
1886	80,156	2,912	343
1887	80,891	2,907	344
1888	82,643	2,937	340
1889	84,340	2,965	337
1890	86,067	2,992	334
1891	85,795	2,985	335
1892	87,848	2,988	335
1893	89,822	3,021	331
1894	92,067	3,063	326

Table III. has been extended, and now shows, for the years 1869, 1879, and 1884 to 1893 inclusive, the admissions divided (from 1885 to 1893) into Private, Pauper, and Criminal, with their ratio per 10,000 to the whole population. Transfers, re-certifications under Section 38, and admissions into Idiot Establishments are eliminated in this Table, to make it contain, as far as possible, only fresh cases. This Table shows that the ratio in the case of private patients has remained since 1885 nearly constant, having been 0·70 in that year and 0·65 in 1893, with a mean of 0·66; but that in regard to pauper patients there has been a progressive increase from 4·14 per 10,000 of the population in 1885, to 5·28 in 1893. At first sight this would seem to be strong evidence of increasing insanity among the poorer classes of the general population; but it is in fact proof only that larger numbers of the insane are yearly brought within official cognizance; and we remain of the opinion, expressed in former Reports, that there is no disproportionate increase of insanity, or at all events none at all material, in this country. The increase in the number of officially-known lunatics is a very different thing, and is due mainly, if not altogether, to accumulation resulting from a diminished discharge rate, as has been well shown in the General Report of the Registrar General on the recent census. From this Report, also, we learn that the increase in the total number of enumerated lunatics in the census of 1881 over the number in 1871 was 15,484, while the corresponding increase in 1891 over 1881 was only 12,880, being a diminution of 2,600 in the decennial increase; and this diminution, occurring contemporaneously with an increase of the general population, would seem to support the opinion we have above expressed. The accumulation has been aggravated by (with other causes) the change of feeling which has undoubtedly occurred in the poorer classes, and which now leads them, without reluctance, to see placed in asylums insane and mentally worn-out members of their families whom they would formerly have retained in their homes.

Table IV. gives information showing the relative proportion of insane paupers to paupers of all classes for the same years as in Tables I. and II.

Tables V. to VIII. contain information as to numbers, admissions, discharges, deaths, &c., in the several classes of institutions, and amongst single private patients, together with recovery and mortality rates. The recovery rate was considerably, and the mortality rates were very slightly, below the average of the last 10 years.

Table IX. indicates the number and distribution of pauper lunatics belonging to each Union-County at the beginning of the year.

Table X. sets forth, with proportions per cent., the number of pauper lunatics under three heads, viz., in Institutions, in Workhouses,

Workhouses, and "Out-door," on 1st January of each of the years 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, and 1885 to 1894, and shows that the proportion of "pauper" lunatics residing with relatives or others has declined from 18·46 per cent. of the whole in the first year to 6·86 per cent. on 1st January 1894, while the proportion in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses has advanced from 56·18 per cent. in the former to 72·82 per cent. in the latter year.

Table XI. gives information under similar heads, for each Union-County at the date of 1st January last.

Table XII. shows, for every Union-County, the numbers of pauper lunatics in each on 1st January 1893 and 1894, together with the increase or decrease of the numbers in each at the latter, as compared with the former date.

Table XIII. has a similar object as regards the comparison of 1894 with 1884.

Table XIV. shows the number of deaths of lunatics in institutions during 1892, and, by means of figures taken from the Registrar General's last Report, and of ratios, exhibits the heavy mortality of these lunatics as compared with that of the whole population.

The following are the special Tables previously referred to: they are Summary Tables relating to the patients admitted into Institutions during the years 1888 to 1892, inclusive.

Table XV. shows the occupations of the people arranged in 99 groups, the numbers of the population in most of the groups according to the census of 1891, and the number of lunatics in each group admitted, with the ratio (per 10,000) of the latter to the former. As explained in the heading of the Table, the population figures of some of the groups cannot be shown for 1891.

Table XVI. shows the ages and condition as to marriage, at certain periods of age, of the whole population as taken at the census of 1891, Table XVII. the ages and condition as to marriage of the lunatics admitted, and Table XVIII. the ratio (per 10,000) of such lunatics to the population at the ages and under the conditions specified. These Tables show very clearly that the "single" persons received as lunatics, in proportion to the population, largely exceeded the "widowed" and "married," while the "widowed" considerably exceeded the "married." In considering the apparently contradictory figures in the "total" columns of Table XVIII., attention should be paid to the foot note explaining the contradictions.

Table XIX. shows the forms of mental disorder in the patients, those afflicted with mania being almost half of the

whole number, and those with melancholia slightly more than a quarter.

In Table XX. are distinguished the number of cases in which the attack of insanity was stated to be the first from those not stated to be the first; seven-tenths are shown to be of the former, and three-tenths of the latter class. Congenital cases are excluded from this Table.

The number suffering from epilepsy and general paralysis are enumerated in Table XXII., which indicates that the former kind of brain disease accounts for 8·6 per cent., and the latter for 8·9 per cent. of the persons requiring and receiving Asylum treatment during the period embraced by the Tables.

The extent to which suicidal disposition was manifested in the patients received is set forth in Table XXII., which shows in how many cases this tendency would, of itself, necessitate Asylum treatment, and also in how many of the patients a condition existed which taxes to the utmost the vigilance and carefulness of the staff of the Institutions.

Table XXIII. exhibits the causes of insanity. It should be remembered in considering the difficult question attempted to be here dealt with that, however obscure the etiology of insanity is, and must be, in this Table are set forth, not the "causes" imagined by unskilled or biassed persons, but the deliberate opinions of the medical staff of the Institutions, formed after much inquiry and with careful diagnosis. It will be seen how largely the following causes, viz., "hereditary," "previous attacks," "other bodily diseases and disorders," and (amongst males) "intemperance in drink," are responsible for the insanity occurring.

The distinguishing features of the causes of insanity amongst the private and pauper classes are shown in Table XXIV.; the comparisons exhibited between the two classes are worth notice.

In Tables XXV. and XXVI. the causes are shown as relating to the general paralytics and the suicidally inclined. These should he compared with the aggregate results given in Table XXIII.

Table XXVII. sets forth the ages and condition as to marriage of the general paralytics admitted, with proportions (per cent.) to the whole number of patients admitted. This Table shows that general paralysis was more prevalent, at the various age periods, amongst the married than amongst the single, and is the more curious as it reverses the proportions shown by Table XVII. for all patients admitted.

We

We have thought that it might be useful to show the incidence of a suicidal tendency, amongst the patients admitted, under the several heads of forms of mental disorder, and this is accordingly done in Table XXVIII. As might be expected, the tendency is greatest amongst those affected with melancholia.

In Table XXIX. the suicidal patients are arranged according to their ages and condition as to marriage. It seems to show that the tendency exists very generally throughout the various periods of life, without any very striking preponderance of one period over another.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	Private	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	–	164
	Pauper	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	–	–	–
	Criminal	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	–	–	–
	Total	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	–	164
1869	Private	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	–	209
	Pauper	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	–	–	–
	Criminal	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	–	2	42	11	53	–	–	–
	Total	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	–	209
1879	Private	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
	Pauper	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	–	–	–
	Criminal	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	–	2	52	20	72	–	–	–
	Total	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1885	Private	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
	Pauper	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	–	–	–
	Criminal	139	38	177	2	–	2	3	–	3	6	1	7	–	–	–
	Total	21,539	26,210	47,749	1,631	1,487	3,118	1,110	1,214	2,324	900	1,152	2,052	270	19	289
1886	Private	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
	Pauper	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	–	–	–
	Criminal	125	31	156	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	7	–	–	–
	Total	21,691	26,448	48,139	1,693	1,526	3,219	1,133	1,293	2,426	875	1,138	2,013	289	20	309
1887	Private	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
	Pauper	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	–	–	–
	Criminal	84	21	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Total	22,039	26,803	48,842	1,711	1,549	3,260	1,148	1,294	2,442	848	1,047	1,895	259	20	279

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1885—1894,** inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	–	–	–	Private
–	–	–	3,435	4,528	7,963	–	–	–	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	–	–	–	Pauper
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532	150	682	–	–	–	Criminal } 1859
–	–	–	3,435	4,528	7,963	–	–	–	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	–	–	–	Total
															Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	Private
–	–	–	4,899	6,282	11,181	–	–	–	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	Pauper
375	86	461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	133	634	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Criminal } 1869
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	–	–	–	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private
–	–	–	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	Pauper
374	109	483	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	541	178	719	4	5	9	Criminal } 1879
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	Total
															Annual Increase.			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	Private
–	–	–	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,333	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256	Pauper
406	143	549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	556	182	738	7	(*g*)	(*h*)	Criminal } 1885
406	143	549	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,444	3,897	6,341	35,839	43,865	79,704	649	527	1,176	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	Private
–	–	–	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448	Pauper
401	136	537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	533	168	701	(*i*)	(*k*)	(*l*)	Criminal } 1886
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	Total
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private
–	–	–	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	Pauper
392	139	531	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	481	160	641	(*m*)	(*n*)	(*o*)	Criminal } 1887
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	Total

(*a*) Decrease, 3. (*b*) Decrease, 2. (*c*) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year).
(*d*) Decrease, 69. (*e*) Decrease, 5. (*f*) Decrease, 74. (*g*) Decrease, 13.
(*h*) Decrease, 6. (*i*) Decrease, 23. (*k*) Decrease, 14. (*l*) Decrease, 37. (*m*) Decrease, 52. (*n*) Decrease, 8. (*o*) Decrease, 60

TABLE I.—*continued.*—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1888	Private	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
	Pauper	22,236	27,022	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	–	–	–
	Criminal	98	21	119	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Total	**22,697**	**27,483**	**50,180**	**1,815**	**1,611**	**3,426**	**1,195**	**1,272**	**2,467**	**828**	**1,008**	**1,836**	**262**	**21**	**283**
1889	Private	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
	Pauper	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	–	–	–
	Criminal	92	24	116	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**23,351**	**28,343**	**51,694**	**1,863**	**1,648**	**3,511**	**1,212**	**1,290**	**2,502**	**833**	**1,012**	**1,845**	**268**	**21**	**289**
1890	Private	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
	Pauper	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	–	–	–
	Criminal	73	18	91	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**23,768**	**29,169**	**52,937**	**1,888**	**1,723**	**3,611**	**1,223**	**1,345**	**2,568**	**884**	**1,095**	**1,979**	**250**	**20**	**270**
1891	Private	424	553	977	1,785	1,661	3,446	825	819	1,644	600	815	1,415	262	16	278
	Pauper	23,928	29,463	53,391	147	94	241	337	547	884	258	307	565	–	–	–
	Criminal	68	15	83	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**24,420**	**30,031**	**54,451**	**1,933**	**1,755**	**3,688**	**1,162**	**1,366**	**2,528**	**861**	**1,122**	**1,983**	**262**	**16**	**278**
1892	Private	445	558	1,003	1,840	1,686	3,526	806	833	1,639	592	810	1,402	240	16	256
	Pauper	24,366	30,048	54,414	143	92	235	374	573	947	276	362	638	–	–	–
	Criminal	69	23	92	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**24,880**	**30,629**	**55,509**	**1,985**	**1,779**	**3,764**	**1,180**	**1,406**	**2,586**	**871**	**1,172**	**2,043**	**240**	**16**	**256**
1893	Private	432	559	991	1,808	1,723	3,531	785	840	1,625	586	793	1,379	240	–	240
	Pauper	25,392	31,051	56,443	267	156	423	419	571	990	201	249	450	–	–	–
	Criminal	59	25	84	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**25,883**	**31,635**	**57,518**	**2,076**	**1,880**	**3,956**	**1,204**	**1,411**	**2,615**	**790**	**1,042**	**1,832**	**240**	**–**	**240**
1894	Private	445	589	1,034	1,833	1,754	3,587	770	867	1,637	588	797	1,385	230	–	230
	Pauper	26,688	32,544	59,232	253	148	401	269	331	600	107	116	223	–	–	–
	Criminal	69	26	95	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**27,202**	**33,159**	**60,361**	**2,087**	**1,903**	**3,990**	**1,039**	**1,198**	**2,237**	**698**	**913**	**1,611**	**230**		

The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years from 1884 to 1894 was

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private	3	45	48
Pauper	661	645	1,306
Criminal	–	–	–
Total	**664**	**690**	**1,354**

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1885—1894, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(*a*)	(*b*)	Private
–	1	1	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728	Pauper
406	146	552	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510	167	677	29	7	36	Criminal
406	**147**	**553**	**5,270**	**6,831**	**12,101**	**2,601**	**2,900**	**5,501**	**2,527**	**3,769**	**6,296**	**37,601**	**45,042**	**82,643**	**992**	**760**	**1,752**	**Total** – 1888
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private
–	–	–	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461	Pauper
471	147	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	567	171	738	57	4	(*c*) 61	Criminal
471	**147**	**618**	**5,266**	**6,746**	**12,012**	**2,578**	**2,919**	**5,497**	**2,613**	**3,759**	**6,372**	**38,455**	**45,885**	**84,340**	**854**	**843**	**1,697**	**Total** – 1889
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(*d*)	137	125	Private
–	–	–	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625	Pauper
468	152	620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	545	170	715	(*e*)	(*f*)	(*g*)	Criminal
468	**152**	**620**	**5,292**	**6,834**	**12,126**	**2,696**	**3,003**	**5,699**	**2,490**	**3,767**	**6,257**	**38,959**	**47,108**	**86,067**	**504**	**1,223**	**1,727**	**Total** – 1890
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	182	258	440	4,078	4,122	8,200	38	67	105	Private
–	–	–	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,319	3,494	5,813	34,538	43,346	77,884	164	463	627	Pauper
474	150	624	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	546	165	711	1	(*h*)	(*i*)	Criminal
474	**150**	**624**	**4,865**	**6,394**	**11,259**	**2,684**	**3,047**	**5,731**	**2,501**	**3,752**	**6,253**	**39,162**	**47,633**	**86,795**	**203**	**525**	**728**	**Total** – 1891
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	195	252	447	4,118	4,155	8,273	40	33	73	Private
–	–	–	4,687	6,272	10,959	2,841	3,098	5,939	2,269	3,437	5,706	34,956	43,882	78,838	418	536	954	Pauper
482	157	639	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	556	181	737	10	16	26	Criminal
482	**157**	**639**	**4,687**	**6,272**	**10,959**	**2,841**	**3,098**	**5,939**	**2,464**	**3,689**	**6,153**	**39,630**	**48,218**	**87,848**	**463**	**585**	**1,053**	**Total** – 1892
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	185	249	434	4,036	4,164	8,200	(*k*)	9	(*l*)	Private
–	–	–	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,258	3,451	5,709	36,102	44,791	80,893	1,146	909	2,055	Pauper
481	159	640	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	544	185	729	(*m*)	4	(*n*)	Criminal
481	**159**	**640**	**4,672**	**6,185**	**10,857**	**2,893**	**3,128**	**6,021**	**2,443**	**3,700**	**6,143**	**40,682**	**49,140**	**89,822**	**1,052**	**922**	**1,974**	**Total** – 1893
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	252	438	4,052	4,259	8,311	16	95	111	Private
1	–	1	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,276	3,423	5,699	37,237	45,788	83,025	1,135	997	2,132	Pauper
472	159	631	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	545	186	731	1	1	2	Criminal
473	**159**	**632**	**4,765**	**6,121**	**10,886**	**2,878**	**3,105**	**5,983**	**2,462**	**3,675**	**6,137**	**41,834**	**50,233**	**92,067**	**1,152**	**1,093**	**2,245**	**Total** – 1894

(*a*) Decrease, 13. (*b*) Decrease, 12.

(*c*) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.

(*d*) Decrease, 12. (*e*) Decrease, 22. (*f*) Decrease, 1. (*g*) Decrease, 23. (*h*) Decrease, 5. (*i*) Decrease, 4.

(*k*) Decrease, 82. (*l*) Decrease, 73. (*m*) Decrease, 12. (*n*) Decrease, 8.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note. Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (*a*)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1885 -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704
1886 -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (*b*)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067
1891 -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,598	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795
1892 -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	4,118	4,155	8,273	34,956	43,882	78,838	556	181	737	39,630	48,218	87,848
1893 -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	4,036	4,164	8,200	36,102	44,791	80,893	544	185	729	40,682	49,140	89,822
1894 -	14,565,660	15,495,103	30,060,763	4,052	4,259	8,311	37,237	45,788	83,025	545	186	731	41,834	50,233	92,067

(*a*) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(*b*) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the
and **1885—1894,** inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the
to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(*a*)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
3·23	2·72	2·97	21·98	26·48	24·29	·44	·13	·28	25·65	29·34	27·54	1879
2·99	2·71	2·85	23·70	28·49	26·16	·42	·13	·27	27·11	31·33	29·28	1885
2·97	2·70	2·83	23·64	28·30	26·04	·40	·12	·25	27·01	31·12	29·12	1886
2·94	2·68	2·81	23·81	28·13	26·03	·36	·11	·23	27·11	30·92	29·07	1887
2·91	2·64	2·77	24·27	28·34	26·36	·37	·11	·24	27·55	31·09	29·37	1888
2·94	2·67	2·80	24·53	28·52	26·59	·41	·12	(*b*)·26	27·88	31·31	29·65	1889
2·90	2·74	2·81	24·66	28·93	26·86	·39	·11	·25	27·95	31·78	29·92	1890
2·89	2·75	2·82	24·51	28·91	26·78	·39	·11	·25	27·79	31·77	29·85	1891
2·89	2·74	2·82	24·54	28·95	26·81	·39	·12	·25	27·82	31·81	29·88	1892
2·80	2·72	2·76	25·06	29·23	27·21	·38	·12	·24	28·24	32·07	30·21	1893
2·78	2·75	2·77	25·57	29·55	27·62	·37	·12	·24	28·72	32·42	30·63	1894

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Single Charge, to the Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869,** fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act,

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c.,								
				Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,209									
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.						–	–	–
1884 - -	13,082,148	13,839,589	26,921,737									
1885 - -	13,221,306	13,998,799	27,220,105	965	932	1,897	5,329	5,951	11,280	132	45	177
1886 - -	13,361,942	14,159,838	27,521,780	881	954	1,835	5,633	5,924	11,557	137	34	171
1887 - -	13,504,071	14,322,727	27,826,798	907	922	1,829	5,995	6,294	12,289	130	47	177
1888 - -	13,647,709	14,487,488	28,135,197	948	974	1,922	5,995	6,610	12,605	214	33	247 (*a*)
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181
1890 - -	13,939,577	14,822,710	28,762,287	978	1,004	1,982	6,606	7,407	14,013	150	52	202
1891 - -	14,089,393	14,991,654	29,081,047	954	1,000	1,954	6,978	7,560	14,538	145	46	191
1892 - -	14,245,543	15,157,803	29,403,346	978	982	1,960	7,297	7,703	15,000	134	34	168
1893 - -	14,405,203	15,324,303	29,729,506	933	1,004	1,937	7,536	8,174	15,710	135	41	176

(*a*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table II.

Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into **1879**, and **1884—1893**, inclusive. (Excluding Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on 1890, Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments.)

as shown in heading).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												YEAR.
Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5,283	5,189	10,472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·88	4·55	4·71	1869
6,342	6,759	13,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·14	5·19	5·16	1879
7,044	7,268	14,312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5·38	5·25	5·31	1884
6,426	6,928	13,354	·73	·67	·70	4·03	4·25	4·14	·10	·03	·07	4·86	4·95	4·91	1885
6,651	6,912	13,563	·66	·67	·67	4·22	4·18	4·20	·10	·03	·06	4·98	4·88	4·93	1886
7,032	7,263	14,295	·67	·64	·66	4·44	4·40	4·42	·10	·03	·06	5·21	5·07	5·14	1887
7,157	7,617	14,774	·69	·67	·68	4·39	4·56	4·48	·16	·03	·09 (*a*)	5·24	5·26	5·25	1888
7,182	7,865	15,047	·70	·70	·70	4·41	4·64	4·53	·10	·03	·06	5·21	5·37	5·29	1889
7,734	8,463	16,197	·70	·68	·69	4·74	5·00	4·87	·11	·03	·07	5·55	5·71	5·63	1890
8,077	8,606	16,683	·68	·67	·67	4·95	5·04	5·00	·10	·03	·07	5·73	5·74	5·74	1891
8,409	8,719	17,128	·69	·65	·67	5·12	5·08	5·10	·09	·02	·06	5·90	5·75	5·83	1892
8,604	9,219	17,823	·65	·66	·65	5·23	5·33	5·28	·09	·03	·06	5·97	6·02	5·99	1893

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1885 -	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	30,303	1,413	(a) 71,215
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,246	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257
1891 -	198,096	339,740	237,243	780,457	33,486	42,617	1,781	77,884
1892 -	192,351	332,866	229,487	761,473	33,850	43,114	1,874	78,838
1893 -	199,317	339,242	238,042	783,597	34,989	44,019	1,885	80,893
1894 -	211,610	352,051	248,922	821,921	36,088	44,938	1,999	83,025

(a) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1885—1894,** inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7·90	4·72	·20	3·68	4·37	1859
22,223,299	9·17	5·85	·22	4·49	4·70	1869
25,371,489	14·56	9·95	·41	7·71	3·17	1879
27,220,105	17·26	11·67	·54	(*a*) 9·03	2·90	1885
27,521,780	15·78	11·53	·54	8·81	2·95	1886
27,826,798	15·63	11·47	·53	8·81	2·95	1887
28,135,197	15·67	11·56	·53	8·92	2·95	1888
28,447,014	16·27	11·81	·55	9·25	2·87	1889
28,762,287	16·73	12·23	·63	9·74	2·76	1890
29,081,047	16·90	12·54	·75	9·98	2·68	1891
29,403,346	17·59	12·95	·81	10·35	2·59	1892
29,729,506	17·55	12·98	·79	10·32	2·64	1893
30,060,763	17·05	12.76	·80	10·10	2·73	1894

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314
1885 -	21,589	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887 -	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888 -	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889 -	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289
1890 -	23,766	29,171	52,937	974	1,268	2,242	1,116	1,304	2,420	757	998	1,755	250	20	270
1891 -	24,420	30,031	54,451	988	1,313	2,301	1,060	1,321	2,381	728	1,022	1,750	262	16	278
1892 -	24,879	30,630	55,509	1,004	1,341	2,345	1,079	1,364	2,443	733	1,066	1,799	240	16	256
1893 -	25,883	31,635	57,518	1,003	1,357	2,360	1,100	1,362	2,462	768	1,007	1,775	240	–	240

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190
1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	–	150
1887 -	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888 -	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	–	158
1889 -	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	–	173
1890 -	6,596	7,115	13,711	329	440	769	386	558	944	187	292	479	169	–	169
1891 -	6,840	7,136	13,976	315	417	732	460	566	1,026	227	431	658	165	–	165
1892 -	7,067	7,337	14,404	354	436	790	413	472	885	328	407	735	202	–	202
1893 -	7,394	7,885	15,279	359	446	805	344	444	788	280	391	671	177	–	177

(*a*) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, as a Hospital, but for

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

- - - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,182	32,713	60,900	1889
468	152	620	184	262	446	27,515	33,175	60,690	1,147	592	1,739	28,662	33,767	62,429	1890
474	150	624	182	258	440	28,114	34,111	62,225	1,179	587	1,766	29,293	34,698	63,991	1891
482	157	639	195	252	447	28,612	34,826	63,438	1,220	586	1,806	29,832	35,412	65,244	1892
481	159	640	187	250	437	29,662	35,770	65,432	1,199	605	1,804	30,861	36,375	67,236	1893

necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884
29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	15	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889
43	14	57	24	44	68	7,734	8,463	16,197	165	71	236	7,899	8,534	16,433	1890
37	14	51	33	42	75	8,077	8,606	16,683	156	84	240	8,233	8,690	16,923	1891
27	10	37	18	57	75	8,409	8,719	17,128	122	82	204	8,531	8,801	17,332	1892
29	13	42	21	40	61	8,604	9,219	17,823	133	93	226	8,737	9,312	18,049	1893

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	–	–	–
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	–	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	–	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	–	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	–	–	–
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	–	1
1890 -	1,094	1,351	2,445	42	45	87	17	38	55	24	26	50	–	–	–
1891 -	773	695	1,468	36	51	87	33	30	63	46	58	104	–	–	–
1892 -	910	1,055	1,965	36	69	105	34	41	75	15	29	44	64	–	64
1893 -	993	1,031	2,024	55	43	98	35	25	60	61	108	169	–	–	–

RE-ADMITTED in each Year, on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by

1884 to 1890	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1891 -	57	206	263	5	10	15	6	20	26	8	32	40	–	–	–
1892 -	58	54	112	7	13	20	9	7	16	12	23	35	–	–	–
1893 -	37	34	71	6	8	14	6	6	12	5	17	22	–	–	–

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,866	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504
1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	33,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463
1890 -	31,456	37,637	69,093	1,345	1,753	3,098	1,519	1,900	3,419	968	1,316	2,284	419	20	439
1891 -	32,033	37,862	69,895	1,339	1,781	3,120	1,553	1,917	3,470	1,001	1,511	2,512	427	16	443
1892 -	32,856	39,022	71,878	1,394	1,846	3,240	1,526	1,877	3,403	1,076	1,502	2,578	506	16	522
1893 -	34,270	40,551	74,821	1,417	1,846	3,263	1,479	1,831	3,310	1,109	1,506	2,615	417	–	417

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

– – – – – – TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	–	1	24	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884
1	–	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	–	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	–	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	–	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	–	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	–	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	–	–	–	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	–	–	–	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889
3	–	3	30	31	61	1,210	1,491	2,701	–	–	–	1,210	1,491	2,701	1890
4	1	5	21	32	53	913	867	1,780	–	–	–	913	867	1,780	1891
6	–	6	23	11	34	1,088	1,205	2,293	–	–	–	1,088	1,205	2,293	1892
1	–	1	24	45	69	1,169	1,252	2,421	–	–	–	1,169	1,252	2,421	1893

previous Reception Order having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38.

–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1884 to 1890
–	–	–	5	4	9	81	272	353	–	–	–	81	272	353	1891
–	–	–	8	2	10	94	99	193	–	–	–	94	99	193	1892
–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	68	124	1893

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884
436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	239	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889
514	166	680	238	337	575	36,459	43,129	79,588	1,312	663	1,975	37,771	43,792	81,563	1890
515	165	680	236	332	568	37,104	43,584	80,688	1,335	671	2,006	38,439	44,255	82,694	1891
515	167	682	236	320	556	38,109	44,750	82,859	1,342	668	2,010	39,451	45,418	84,869	1892
511	172	683	232	335	567	39,435	46,241	85,676	1,332	698	2,030	40,767	46,939	87,706	1893

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed House (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	–	123
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	–	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	–	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	–	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	–	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	–	112
1890 -	2,284	3,015	5,299	135	216	351	119	194	313	61	122	183	81	–	81
1891 -	2,608	3,161	5,769	123	237	360	133	243	376	70	167	237	77	–	77
1892 -	2,487	3,135	5,622	151	229	380	121	206	327	78	149	227	80	–	80
1893 -	2,525	3,173	5,698	152	236	388	137	203	340	127	213	340	56	–	56

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	–	74
1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	–	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	–	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	–	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	–	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	–	70
1890 -	1,690	1,994	3,684	135	153	288	175	232	407	91	113	204	60	–	60
1891 -	1,443	1,710	3,153	133	149	282	161	198	359	136	212	348	96	–	96
1892 -	1,528	1,623	3,151	152	207	359	130	145	275	168	299	467	169	16	185
1893 -	1,419	1,451	2,870	139	190	329	276	373	649	225	350	575	118	–	118

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

- - - - - - - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	–	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	–	–	–	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	–	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3	–	3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	–	–	–	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889
6	4	10	3	10	13	2,689	3,561	6,250	–	–	–	2,689	3,561	6,250	1890
15	2	17	2	8	10	3,028	3,818	6,846	–	–	–	3,028	3,818	6,846	1891
10	7	17	7	10	17	2,934	3,736	6,670	–	–	–	2,934	3,736	6,670	1892
13	6	19	5	7	12	3,015	3,838	6,853	–	–	–	3,015	3,838	6,853	1893

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884
22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,932	3,753	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889
9	9	18	39	51	90	2,199	2,552	4,751	96	53	149	2,295	2,605	4,900	1890
7	4	11	37	59	96	2,013	2,332	4,345	86	42	128	2,099	2,374	4,473	1891
8	–	8	35	51	86	2,190	2,341	4,531	106	35	141	2,296	2,376	4,672	1892
9	4	13	30	62	92	2,216	2,430	4,646	91	53	144	2,307	2,483	4,790	1893

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - - - - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	-	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	-	17
1887 -	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	-	16
1888 -	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	-	21
1889 -	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11
1890 -	3,062	2,597	5,659	87	71	158	164	153	317	88	59	147	16	4	20
1891 -	3,159	2,568	5,727	84	64	148	186	132	318	70	98	168	14	-	14
1892 -	3,016	2,683	5,699	95	66	161	184	170	354	74	69	143	17	-	17
1893 -	3,161	2,802	5,963	113	53	166	136	114	250	89	79	168	13	-	13

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - - - -

1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291
1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887 -	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888 -	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889 -	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270
1890 -	24,211	29,653	53,864	986	1,301	2,287	1,047	1,305	2,352	732	995	1,727	238	19	257
1891 -	24,697	30,341	55,038	1,005	1,335	2,340	1,057	1,357	2,414	734	1,056	1,790	237	16	253
1892 -	25,403	31,135	56,538	1,007	1,354	2,361	1,087	1,346	2,433	700	987	1,687	237	6	243
1893 -	26,744	32,433	59,177	1,013	1,370	2,383	1,053	1,348	2,401	751	1,043	1,794	233	-	233

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

- - - - - - - - - - DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	14	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889
25	3	28	14	18	32	3,456	2,905	6,361	37	23	60	3,493	2,928	6,421	1890
11	2	13	7	17	24	3,531	2,881	6,412	29	43	72	3,560	2,924	6,484	1891
16	1	17	17	12	29	3,419	3,001	6,420	37	28	65	3,456	3,029	6,485	1892
16	3	19	13	17	30	3,541	3,068	6,609	45	34	79	3,586	3,102	6,688	1893

- - - - - - - - - DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884
408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1838
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889
473	151	624	183	260	443	27,870	33,681	61,554	1,161	589	1,750	29,031	34,273	63,304	1890
477	154	631	188	255	443	28,395	34,514	62,909	1,195	583	1,778	29,590	35,097	64,687	1891
480	159	639	190	250	440	29,104	35,237	64,341	1,209	585	1,794	30,313	35,822	66,135	1892
475	159	634	186	251	437	30,455	36,604	67,059	1,202	607	1,809	31,657	37,211	68,868	1893

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, and Admissions

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884	34·62	44·77	39·77	53·89	61·00	57·79	25·54	35·54	31·09	33·15	53·20	47·81
1885	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	32·70	39·19	36·48
1886	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	31·41	44·66	38·95
1887	33·76	43·12	38·54	37·01	53·60	46·26	31·78	44·57	38·37	29·60	30·51	30·07
1888	34·48	43·21	39·04	34·13	46·51	40·77	27·38	42·50	35·44	37·44	42·32	40·04
1889	35·46	42·10	38·94	38·73	51·05	45·81	33·33	37·96	35·93	26·44	34·32	30·56
1890	34·63	42·38	38·65	41·03	49·09	45·64	30·83	34·77	33·16	32·62	41·78	38·20
1891	38·13	44·30	41·28	39·05	56·83	49·18	28·91	42·93	36·65	30·84	38·75	36·02
1892	35·19	42·73	39·03	42·66	52·52	48·10	29·30	43·64	36·95	23·78	36·61	30·33
1893	34·15	40·24	37·29	42·34	52·91	48·20	39·83	45·72	43·15	45·36	54·48	50·67
Averages	35·39	43·51	39·57	40·09	53·34	47·49	31·37	41·59	36·90	32·33	42·08	37·97

Re-Admissions [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
65·07	–	64·73	2·32	8·33	3·63	10·25	20·37	16·12	35·34	45·17	40·33	1884
59·24	–	58·96	10·34	50·00	23·25	15·55	8·00	10·83	38·14	45·56	41·99	1885
67·33	–	67·33	22·72	28·57	25·00	5·00	17·30	11·95	35·55	46·55	41·16	1886
63·15	–	62·68	11·11	–	7·31	8·88	15·21	12·08	33·93	43·05	38·56	1887
61·39	–	61·39	2·02	16·66	3·60	6·66	12·73	10·00	34·10	43·04	38·71	1888
64·73	–	64·73	7·50	–	5·88	15·00	18·18	16·84	35·57	41·78	38·81	1889
47·93	–	47·93	13·95	28·57	17·54	12·50	22·73	19·12	34·77	42·08	38·59	1890
46·67	–	46·67	40·54	14·29	33·33	6·06	19·05	13·33	37·49	44·36	41·04	1891
39·60	–	39·60	37·04	70·00	45·95	38·89	17·54	22·67	34·89	42·85	38·94	1892
31·64	–	31·64	44·83	46·15	45·24	23·81	17·50	19·67	35·04	41·63	38·45	1893
54·67	–	54·57	19·24	26·26	21·07	14·26	16·86	15·26	35·48	43·61	39·66	Averages.

(*a*) *See* Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884 -	12·19	8·25	10·03	8·86	3·70	5·98	14·08	7·29	10·47	8·67	6·79	7·57	6·22	5·55	6·18
1885 -	11·39	8·60	9·86	7·97	3·90	5·69	12·20	8·98	10·46	8·26	6·85	7·44	5·05	–	4·73
1886 -	12·61	8·62	10·42	8·60	5·16	6·70	15·50	10·48	12·76	8·33	6·73	7·39	6·39	–	5·94
1887 -	11·73	8·35	9·87	9·09	5·84	7·28	14·87	10·59	12·59	8·16	7·75	7·93	6·27	–	5·79
1888 -	12·17	8·28	10·04	10·02	4·02	6·67	15·12	8·81	11·78	10·85	6·69	8·50	8·36	–	7·72
1889 -	12·07	8·30	10·00	10·59	4·19	6·99	14·38	10·12	12·12	13·06	6·08	9·14	4·00	5·00	4·07
1890 -	12·65	8·76	10·51	8·82	5·46	6·91	15·66	11·72	13·48	12·02	5·93	8·51	6·72	21·05	7·78
1891 -	12·79	8·46	10·41	8·36	4·79	6·32	17·60	9·73	13·17	9·54	9·28	9·39	5·91	–	5·53
1892 -	11·87	8·62	10·08	9·43	4·87	6·82	16·93	12·63	14·55	10·57	6·99	8·48	7·17	–	7·00
1893 -	11·82	8·64	10·08	11·15	3·87	6·97	12·92	8·46	10·41	11·85	7·57	9·36	5·58	–	5·58
Averages	12·13	8·49	10·13	9·29	4·58	6·63	14·93	9·88	12·18	10·13	7·07	8·37	6·17	3·16	6·03

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														
1884 -	9·35	6·49	7·79	6·44	2·72	4·37	9·34	4·50	6·68	6·60	5·04	5·67	3·51	5·00	3·57
1885 -	9·01	6·96	7·90	5·85	2·90	4·20	8·97	6·26	7·47	6·54	5·43	5·89	2·89	–	2·78
1886 -	9·90	6·97	8·32	6·37	3·74	4·90	10·93	7·55	9·11	6·46	5·17	5·70	3·84	–	3·67
1887 -	9·25	6·79	7·92	6·70	4·31	5·37	10·31	7·32	8·71	6·05	5·61	5·80	4·07	–	3·86
1888 -	9·46	6·64	7·93	7·31	3·01	4·95	10·61	6·13	8·22	8·15	5·14	6·47	5·00	–	4·76
1889 -	9·44	6·63	7·91	7·69	3·12	5·14	10·61	7·17	8·75	9·45	4·59	6·77	2·26	4·76	2·37
1890 -	9·73	6·90	8·19	6·47	4·05	5·10	10·80	8·05	9·27	9·09	4·48	6·44	3·82	20·00	4·56
1891 -	9·86	6·78	8·19	6·27	3·59	4·74	11·98	6·89	9·16	6·99	6·49	6·69	3·28	–	3·16
1892 -	9·18	6·88	7·93	6·81	3·58	4·97	12·06	9·06	10·40	6·88	4·59	5·55	3·36	–	3·26
1893 -	9·22	6·91	7·97	7·97	2·87	5·09	9·20	6·23	7·55	8·03	5·25	6·42	3·12	–	3·12
Averages	9·44	6·79	8·00	6·79	3·39	4·88	10·48	6·92	8·53	7·42	5·18	6·14	3·51	2·98	3·51

(*a*) See Note to Table V.

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·95	4·89	3·46	7·51	4·83	5·68	11·79	7·94	9·69	2·84	3·20	2·96	11·45	7·86	9·51	1884
2·45	2·85	2·55	8·52	6·36	7·22	10·98	8·32	9·53	3·62	3·51	3·58	10·70	8·24	9·37	1885
3·55	2·17	3·19	5·14	4·79	4·93	12·20	8·43	10·15	4·50	8·28	5·77	11·90	8·43	10·03	1886
2·77	2·09	2·59	7·51	5·20	6·10	11·45	8·27	9·72	3·49	4·43	3·81	11·14	8·20	9·56	1887
3·34	3·37	3·35	4·25	6·15	5·35	11·95	8·05	9·82	3·72	6·73	4·68	11·62	8·03	9·69	1888
4·34	·67	3·45	4·86	3·84	4·26	11·89	8·08	9·81	4·34	3·68	4·12	11·59	8·00	9·65	1889
5·29	1·99	4·49	7·65	6·92	7·22	12·40	8·62	10·33	3·19	3·90	3·43	12·03	8·54	10·14	1890
2·31	1·30	2·06	3·72	6·67	5·42	12·44	8·35	10·19	2·43	7·38	4·05	12·03	8·33	10·02	1891
3·33	·63	2·66	8·95	4·80	6·59	11·75	8·52	9·98	3·06	4·79	3·62	11·40	8·46	9·81	1892
3·37	1·89	3·00	6·99	6·77	6·86	11·63	8·38	9·86	3·74	5·60	4·37	11·33	8·34	9·71	1893
3·37	2·16	3·08	6·51	5·63	5·98	11·85	8·30	9·91	3·49	5·15	4·04	11·52	8·24	9·75	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1884 to 1893, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														
2·75	4·51	3·21	5·34	3·76	4·42	8·95	6·15	7·44	2·53	2·81	2·62	8·74	6·10	7·33	1884
2·29	2·54	2·36	6·22	4·73	5·33	8·61	6·66	7·56	3·17	3·09	3·14	8·43	6·61	7·45	1885
3·27	2·00	2·94	3·84	3·80	3·81	9·51	6·75	8·02	3·89	6·86	4·92	9·31	6·75	7·94	1886
2·61	1·96	2·44	5·26	4·24	4·68	8·93	6·63	7·70	3·16	3·94	3·43	8·74	6·59	7·59	1887
2·76	3·14	2·85	3·34	4·74	4·16	9·19	6·39	7·69	3·33	5·61	4·10	8·99	6·38	7·61	1888
3·89	·62	3·12	3·76	2·97	3·30	9·21	6·40	7·69	3·81	3·17	3·59	9·02	6·35	7·59	1889
4·86	1·81	4·12	5·88	5·34	5·57	9·48	6·74	7·99	2·82	3·47	3·04	9·25	6·69	7·87	1890
2·14	1·21	1·91	2·97	5·12	4·23	9·52	6·61	7·95	2·17	6·41	3·59	9·26	6·61	7·84	1891
3·11	·60	2·49	7·20	3·75	5·22	8·97	6·71	7·75	2·76	4·19	3·23	8·79	6·67	7·64	1892
3·13	1·74	2·78	5·60	5·07	5·29	8·98	6·63	7·71	3·38	4·86	3·89	8·80	6·61	7·63	1893
3·08	2·01	2·82	4·94	4·35	4·60	9·13	6·57	7·75	3·16	4·44	3·55	8·93	6·54	7·65	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	27	25	52	–	–	–	7	8	15
Beds	185	219	404	–	1	1	13	26	39
Berks	278	365	643	1	2	3	50	72	122
Brecon	77	93	170	–	–	–	2	4	6
Bucks	142	225	367	–	–	–	21	36	57
Cambridge	208	263	471	2	–	2	14	41	55
Cardigan (*b*)	68	70	138	–	–	–	15	29	44
Carmarthen (*b*)	96	106	202	–	–	–	17	24	41
Carnarvon	81	73	154	–	–	–	13	26	39
Chester (*b*)	541	652	1,193	5	2	7	139	183	322
Cornwall	296	351	647	–	1	1	40	60	100
Cumberland	212	201	413	–	–	–	63	68	131
Denbigh (*b*)	79	81	160	–	–	–	22	43	65
Derby	296	304	600	1	–	1	78	72	150
Devon	604	810	1,414	30	13	43	134	162	296
Dorset	233	238	471	8	1	9	34	48	82
Durham	764	678	1,442	14	19	33	90	139	229
Essex	506	831	1,337	2	1	3	113	153	266
Flint (*b*)	41	30	71	–	–	–	4	21	25
Glamorgan	525	542	1,067	8	3	11	79	64	143
Gloucester	527	681	1,208	17	6	23	187	299	486
Hereford	177	209	386	–	1	1	20	39	59
Herts (*b*)	216	328	544	2	1	3	26	41	67
Hunts	51	60	111	–	–	–	3	12	15
Kent (*c*)	772	1,008	1,780	3	29	32	122	141	263
Lancaster (*b*)	3,392	3,989	7,381 (*d*)	50	25	75	1,047	1,231	2,278
Leicester	370	471	841	1	–	1	62	85	147
Lincoln	346	427	773	–	–	–	63	68	131

(*a*) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are almost identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

(*d*) Seventy-nine of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix B[6].

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union Counties (*a*) of England 1st of January 1894.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B[1] and B[3]. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			Counties.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
11	15	26	45	48	93	–	–	–	45	48	93	Anglesey.
26	47	73	224	293	517	3	2	5	227	295	522	Beds.
23	34	57	352	473	825	4	1	5	356	474	830	Berks.
	15	22	86	112	198	2	–	2	88	112	200	Brecon.
12	25	37	175	286	461	1	1	2	176	287	463	Bucks.
23	44	67	247	348	595	3	–	3	250	348	598	Cambridge.
40	83	123	123	182	305	4	–	4	127	182	309	Cardigan.
62	75	137	175	205	380	3	2	5	178	207	385	Carmarthen.
40	80	120	134	179	313	2	–	2	136	179	315	Carnarvon.
55	75	130	740	912	1,652	16	10	26	756	922	1,678	Chester.
19	41	60	355	453	808	7	2	9	362	455	817	Cornwall.
11	25	36	286	294	580	16	3	19	302	297	599	Cumberland.
16	34	50	117	158	275	2	1	3	119	159	278	Denbigh.
18	21	39	393	397	790	1	–	1	394	397	791	Derby.
113	130	243	881	1,115	1,996	3	4	7	884	1,119	2,003	Devon.
21	47	68	296	334	630	4	1	5	300	335	635	Dorset.
31	47	78	899	883	1,782	14	8	22	913	891	1,804	Durham.
39	73	112	660	1,058	1,718	29	6	35	689	1,064	1,753	Essex.
16	23	39	61	74	135	1	1	2	62	75	137	Flint.
75	127	202	687	736	1,423	21	6	27	708	742	1,450	Glamorgan.
55	118	173	786	1,104	1,890	14	10	24	800	1,114	1,914	Gloucester.
32	60	92	229	309	538	1	–	1	230	309	539	Hereford.
18	40	58	262	410	672	2	2	4	264	412	676	Herts.
1	3	4	55	75	130	–	–	–	55	75	130	Hunts.
40	39	79	937	1,217	2,154	15	12	27	952	1,229	2,181	Kent.
78	88	166	4,567	5,333	9,900	302	219	521	4,869	5,552	10,421	Lancaster.
31	57	88	464	613	1,077	1	–	1	465	613	1,078	Leicester.
61	99	160	470	594	1,064	11	1	12	481	595	1,076	Lincoln.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	4,282	6,306	10,588	260	276	536	2,951	3,193	6,144
London, City of	155	193	348	4	5	9	57	70	127
Merioneth	39	47	86	–	–	–	15	20	35
Middlesex (*b*) (*c*)	450	679	1,129	19	7	26	33	39	72
Monmouth	339	315	654	–	–	–	23	30	53
Montgomery	77	88	165	–	–	–	13	18	31
Norfolk	446	550	996	1	1	2	104	132	236
Northampton	282	344	626	–	–	–	34	64	98
Northumberland	519	484	1,003	3	1	4	79	90	169
Nottingham	413	409	822	2	–	2	113	103	216
Oxford	194	277	471	–	–	–	34	57	91
Pembroke	77	84	161	–	–	–	6	15	21
Radnor	29	26	55	–	–	–	4	6	10
Rutland	30	21	51	–	–	–	3	2	5
Salop	277	326	603	1	–	1	44	80	124
Somerset	477	632	1,109	23	14	37	112	152	264
Southampton	644	799	1,443	3	7	10	203	246	449
Stafford (*b*)	821	820	1,641	2	1	3	260	337	597
Suffolk	309	400	709	7	–	7	56	59	115
Surrey (*c*)	424	617	1,041	4	1	5	69	95	164
Sussex	442	580	1,022	32	94	126	143	171	314
Warwick (*b*)	926	975	1,901	1	–	1	134	201	335
Westmorland	49	54	103	–	–	–	17	22	39
Wilts	297	359	656	2	–	2	64	84	148
Worcester (*b*)	435	505	940	1	–	1	44	92	136
York (East Riding)	302	326	628	25	34	59	62	118	180
„ (North Riding)	292	356	648	2	2	4	27	40	67
„ (West Riding) (*b*)	1,695	1,939	3,634	17	3	20	461	495	956
TOTALS	25,832	31,841	57,673 (*d*)	553	551	1,104	7,043	9,226	16,869

(*a*) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board and are almost identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, in consequence of the Local Government Act, 1888, having formed London County out of parts of Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

(*d*) Seventy-nine of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum in Rochdale Union Workhouse under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix B[6].

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			Counties.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
120	127	247	7,613	9,902	17,515	220	279	499	7,833	10,181	18,014	London (ex. C. of London).
–	5	5	216	273	489	24	13	37	240	286	526	London, City of.
12	13	25	66	80	146	–	–	–	66	80	146	Merioneth.
21	19	40	523	744	1,267	9	6	15	532	750	1,282	Middlesex.
30	54	84	392	399	791	5	2	7	397	401	798	Monmouth.
16	37	53	106	143	249	4	–	4	110	143	253	Montgomery.
94	172	266	645	855	1,500	3	–	3	648	855	1,503	Norfolk.
20	47	67	336	455	791	3	–	3	339	455	794	Northampton.
36	36	72	637	611	1,248	13	2	15	650	613	1,263	Northumberland.
158	220	378	686	732	1,418	2	–	2	688	732	1,420	Nottingham.
40	53	93	268	387	655	1	1	2	269	388	657	Oxford.
27	33	60	110	132	242	3	–	3	113	132	245	Pembroke.
7	4	11	40	36	76	–	–	–	40	36	76	Radnor.
2	2	4	35	25	60	–	–	–	35	25	60	Rutland.
28	25	53	350	431	781	4	1	5	354	432	786	Salop.
98	127	225	710	925	1,635	–	1	1	710	926	1,636	Somerset.
78	121	199	928	1,173	2,101	15	4	19	943	1,177	2,120	Southampton.
127	159	286	1,210	1,317	2,527	11	5	16	1,221	1,322	2,543	Stafford.
66	107	173	438	566	1,004	1	–	1	439	566	1,005	Suffolk.
30	46	76	527	759	1,286	12	8	20	539	767	1,306	Surrey.
51	74	125	668	919	1,587	2	–	2	670	919	1,589	Sussex.
28	54	82	1,089	1,230	2,319	5	7	12	1,094	1,237	2,331	Warwick.
5	5	10	71	81	152	2	–	2	73	81	154	Westmorland.
45	77	122	408	520	928	6	–	6	414	520	934	Wilts.
26	52	78	506	649	1,155	3	–	3	509	649	1,158	Worcester
14	25	39	403	503	906	15	3	18	418	506	924	York, E. Rid.
27	34	61	348	432	780	8	3	11	356	435	791	„ N. Rid.
96	130	226	2,269	2,567	4,836	28	22	50	2,297	2,589	4,886	„ W. Rid.
2,276	3,423	5,699	36,304	45,041	81,345	831	649	1,530	37,185	45,690	82,875	Totals.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879,** and **1885—1894,** inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·36	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45	24·27	8·28
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52
1891	77,884	55,081	16,990	5,813	70·72	21·82	7·46
1892	78,838	56,234	16,898	5,706	71·33	21·43	7·24
1893	80,893	58,306	16,878	5,709	72·08	20·86	7·06
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72·82	20·32	6·86

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1894.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1894.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey		52	15	26	55·9	16·1	28·0
Beds	5	410	39	73	78·5	7·5	14·0
Berks	830	651	122	57	78·4	14·7	6·9
Brecon	200	172	6	22	86·0	3·0	11·0
Bucks	463	309	57	37	79·7	12·3	8·0
Cambridge	598	476	55	67	79·6	9·2	11·2
Cardigan (*b*)	309	142	44	123	46·0	14·2	39·8
Carmarthen (*b*)	585	207	41	137	53·8	10·6	35·6
Carnarvon	315	156	39	120	49·5	12·4	38·1
Chester (*b*)	1,678	1,226	322	130	73·1	19·2	7·7
Cornwall	817	657	100	60	80·4	12·2	7·4
Cumberland	599	432	131	36	72·1	21·9	6·0
Denbigh (*b*)	278	163	65	50	58·6	23·4	18·0
Derby	791	602	150	39	76 1	19·0	4·9
Devon	2,003	1,464	296	243	73·1	14·8	12·1
Dorset	635	485	82	68	76·4	12·9	10·7
Durham	1,804	1,497	220	78	83·0	12·7	4·3
Essex	1,753	1,375	266	112	78·4	15·2	6·4
Flint (*b*)	137	73	25	39	53·3	18·2	28·5
Glamorgan	1,450	1,105	143	202	76·2	9·9	13·9
Gloucester	1,914	1,255	486	173	65·6	25·4	9·0
Hereford	539	388	59	92	72·0	10·9	17·1
Herts	676	551	67	58	81·5	9·9	8·6
Hunts	130	111	15	4	85·4	11·5	3·1
Kent (*c*)	2,181	1,839	263	79	84·3	12·1	3·6
Lancaster (*b*)	10,421	7,977 (*d*)	2,278	166	76·5 (*d*)	21·9	1·6
Leicester	1,078	843	147	88	78·2	13·6	8·2
Lincoln	1,076	785	131	160	72·9	12·2	14·9
London (excluding City of London).	18,014	11,623	6,144	247	64·5	34·1	1·4
London, City of	526	394	127	5	74·9	24·1	1·0
Merioneth	146	86	35	25	58·9	24·0	17·1
Middlesex (*b*) (*c*)	1,282	1,170	72	40	91·3	5·6	3·1
Monmouth	798	661	53	84	82·8	6·7	10·5
Montgomery	253	169	31	53	66·8	12·3	20·9
Norfolk	1,503	1,001	236	266	66·6	15·7	17·7
Northampton	794	629	98	67	79·2	12·4	8·4
Northumberland	1,263	1,022	169	72	80·9	13·4	5·7
Notts	1,420	826	216	378	58·2	15·2	26·6
Oxford	657	473	91	93	72·0	13·9	14·1
Pembroke	245	164	21	60	66·9	8·6	24·5
Radnor	76	55	10	11	72·4	13·1	14·5
Rutland	60	51	5	4	85·0	8·3	6·7
Salop	786	609	124	53	77·5	15·8	6·7
Somerset	1,636	1,147	264	225	70·1	16·1	13·8
Southampton	2,120	1,472	449	199	69·4	21·2	9·4
Stafford (*b*)	2,543	1,660	597	286	65·3	23·5	11·2
Suffolk	1,005	717	115	173	71·4	11·4	17·2
Surrey (*c*)	1,306	1,066	164	76	81·6	12·6	5·8
Sussex	1,589	1,150	314	125	72·4	19·7	7·9
Warwick (*b*)	2,331	1,914	335	82	82·1	14·4	3·5
Westmorland	154	105	39	10	68·2	25·3	6·5
Wilts	934	664	148	122	71·1	15·8	13·1
Worcester (*b*)	1,158	944	136	78	81·5	11·8	6·7
York (East Riding)	924	705	180	39	76·3	19·5	4·2
,, (North Riding)	791	663	67	61	83·8	8·5	7·7
,, (West Riding) (*b*)	4,886	3,704	956	226	75·8	19·6	4·6

(*a*) "Union-Counties," *see* Note (*a*) to Table IX.
(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.
(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890, *see* Note (*c*) to Table IX.
(*d*) *See* Note (*d*) to Table IX.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1893 and 1st January 1894; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1893.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey	47	52	99	45	48	93	–	–	2	4	–	6
Beds	224	294	518	227	295	522	3	1	–	–	4	–
Berks	350	489	839	356	474	830	6	–	–	15	–	9
Brecon	74	110	184	88	112	200	14	2	–	–	16	–
Bucks	175	289	464	176	287	463	1	–	–	2	–	1
Cambridge	258	347	605	250	348	598	–	1	8	–	–	7
Cardigan (*b*)	127	178	305	127	182	309	–	4	–	–	4	–
Carmarthen (*b*)	168	206	374	178	207	385	10	1	–	–	11	–
Carnarvon	134	176	310	136	179	315	2	3	–	–	5	–
Chester (*b*)	755	886	1,641	756	922	1,678	1	36	–	–	37	–
Cornwall	353	458	811	362	455	817	9	–	–	3	6	–
Cumberland	304	287	591	302	297	599	–	10	2	–	8	–
Denbigh (*b*)	123	153	276	119	159	278	–	6	4	–	2	–
Derby	402	371	773	394	397	791	–	26	8	–	18	–
Devon	861	1,090	1,951	884	1,119	2,003	23	29	–	–	52	–
Dorset	282	326	608	300	335	635	18	9	–	–	27	–
Durham	894	878	1,772	913	891	1,804	19	13	–	–	32	–
Essex	655	1,038	1,693	689	1,064	1,753	34	26	–	–	60	–
Flint (*b*)	63	70	133	62	75	137	–	5	1	–	4	–
Glamorgan	675	714	1,389	708	742	1,450	33	28	–	–	61	–
Gloucester	792	1,120	1,912	800	1,114	1,914	8	–	–	6	2	–
Hereford	225	315	540	230	309	539	5	–	–	6	–	1
Herts (*b*)	257	417	674	264	412	676	7	–	–	5	2	–
Hunts	59	74	133	55	75	130	–	1	4	–	–	3
Kent (*c*)	919	1,193	2,112	952	1,229	2,181	33	36	–	–	69	–
Lancaster (*b*)	4,695	5,461	10,156	4,869	5,552	10,421	174	91	–	–	265	–
Leicester	469	596	1,065	465	613	1,078	–	17	4	–	13	–

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note (*a*) to Table IX.

(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. *See* Note (*c*) to Table IX.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1894, as compared with 1st January 1893.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1893.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln	477	594	1,071	481	595	1,076	4	1	–	–	5	–
London (excluding City of London).	7,478	9,736	17,214	7,833	10,181	18,014	355	445	–	–	800	–
London, City of	265	279	544	240	286	526	–	7	25	–	–	18
Merioneth	73	82	155	66	80	146	–	–	7	2	–	9
Middlesex (*b*) (*c*)	469	710	1,179	532	750	1,282	63	40	–	–	103	–
Monmouth	365	403	768	397	401	798	32	–	–	2	30	–
Montgomery	114	149	263	110	143	253	–	–	4	6	–	10
Norfolk	657	885	1,542	648	855	1,503	–	–	9	30	–	39
Northampton	310	439	749	339	455	794	29	16	–	–	45	–
Northumberland	605	606	1,211	650	613	1,263	45	7	–	–	52	–
Notts	660	743	1,403	688	732	1,420	28	–	–	11	17	–
Oxford	274	381	655	269	388	657	–	7	5	–	2	–
Pembroke	115	135	250	113	132	245	–	–	2	3	–	5
Radnor	35	41	76	40	36	76	5	–	–	5	–	–
Rutland	31	25	56	35	25	60	4	–	–	–	4	–
Salop	345	435	780	354	432	786	9	–	–	3	6	–
Somerset	695	904	1,599	710	926	1,636	15	22	–	–	37	–
Southampton	910	1,136	2,046	943	1,177	2,120	33	41	–	–	74	–
Stafford (*b*)	1,197	1,263	2,460	1,221	1,322	2,543	24	59	–	–	83	–
Suffolk	435	558	993	439	566	1,005	4	8	–	–	12	–
Surrey (*c*)	527	748	1,275	539	767	1,306	12	19	–	–	31	–
Sussex	648	884	1,532	670	919	1,589	22	35	–	–	57	–
Warwick (*b*)	1,073	1,305	2,378	1,094	1,237	2,331	21	–	–	68	–	47
Westmorland	78	81	159	73	81	154	–	–	5	–	–	5
Wilts	419	498	917	414	520	934	–	22	5	–	17	–
Worcester (*b*)	486	666	1,152	509	649	1,158	23	–	–	17	6	–
York (East Riding)	404	491	895	418	506	924	14	15	–	–	29	–
„ (North Riding)	361	414	775	356	435	791	–	21	5	–	16	–
„ (West Riding) (*b*)	2,248	2,572	4,820	2,297	2,589	4,886	49	17	–	–	66	–

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note (*a*) to Table IX.
(*b*) *See* Note (*b*) to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.
(*c*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. *See* Note (*c*) to Table IX.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1884 and 1st January 1894; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.

UNION-COUNTIES (*a*).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	30	61	91	45	48	93	15	(*e*)	2	1	–	–
Beds	237	237	474	227	295	522	(*e*)	58	48	–	6	5
Berks	353	454	807	356	474	830	3	20	23	–	2	2
Brecon	66	95	161	88	112	200	22	17	39	2	2	4
Bucks	200	307	507	176	287	463	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Cambridge	241	312	553	250	348	598	9	36	45	1	4	4
Cardigan (*b*)	152	165	317	127	182	309	(*e*)	17	(*e*)	–	2	–
Carmarthen (*b*)	147	204	351	178	207	385	31	3	34	3	–	3
Carnarvon	115	157	272	136	179	315	21	22	43	2	2	4
Chester (*b*)	647	769	1,416	756	922	1,678	109	153	262	11	15	26
Cornwall	297	435	732	362	455	817	65	20	85	6	2	8
Cumberland	268	273	541	302	297	599	34	24	58	3	2	6
Denbigh (*b*)	111	165	276	119	159	278	8	(*e*)	2	1	–	–
Derby	380	383	763	394	397	791	14	14	28	1	1	3
Devon	759	1,031	1,790	884	1,119	2,003	125	88	213	12	9	21
Dorset	247	330	577	300	335	635	53	5	58	5	–	6
Durham	719	699	1,418	913	891	1,804	194	192	386	19	19	37
Essex	594	869	1,463	689	1,064	1,753	95	195	290	9	19	29
Flint (*b*)	45	51	96	62	75	137	17	24	41	2	2	4
Glamorgan	519	558	1,077	708	742	1,450	189	184	373	19	18	37
Gloucester	810	1,074	1,884	800	1,114	1,914	(*e*)	40	30	–	4	3
Hereford	208	259	467	230	309	539	22	50	72	2	5	7
Herts (*b*)	247	318	565	264	412	676	17	94	111	2	9	11
Hunts	74	76	150	55	75	130	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Kent (*d*)	788	1,129	1,917	952	1,229	2,181	164	100	264	16	10	26
Lancaster (*b*)	3,682	4,379	8,061	4,869	5,552	10,421	1,187	1,173	2,360	119	117	236
Leicester	442	511	953	465	613	1,078	23	102	125	2	10	12
Lincoln	436	563	999	481	595	1,076	45	32	77	4	3	8
London (excluding City of London) (*c*)	6,107	8,426	14,533	7,833	10,181	18,014	1,726	1,755	3,481	173	176	348
London, City of	253	328	581	240	286	526	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Merioneth	65	101	166	66	80	146	1	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Middlesex (*b*) (*d*)	318	489	807	532	750	1,282	214	261	475	21	26	48
Monmouth	336	409	745	397	401	798	61	(*e*)	53	6	–	5
Montgomery	114	142	256	110	143	253	(*e*)	1	(*e*)	–	–	–
Norfolk	556	869	1,425	648	855	1,503	92	(*e*)	78	9	–	8

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1894, as compared with those on the 1st January 1884; and the

UNION-COUNTIES (*a*).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1884.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1894.			Increase in the Ten Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton	319	390	709	339	455	794	20	65	85	2	6	8
Northumberland	488	479	967	650	613	1,263	162	134	296	16	13	30
Notts	500	631	1,131	688	732	1,420	188	101	289	19	10	29
Oxford	288	404	692	269	388	657	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Pembroke	122	172	294	113	132	245	(*e*)	(*e*)	(*e*)	–	–	–
Radnor	26	43	69	40	36	76	14	(*e*)	7	1	–	1
Rutland	37	22	59	35	25	60	(*e*)	3	1	–	–	–
Salop	324	469	793	354	432	786	30	(*e*)	(*e*)	3	–	–
Somerset	641	840	1,481	710	926	1,636	69	86	155	7	9	15
Southampton	811	959	1,770	943	1,177	2,120	132	218	350	13	22	35
Stafford (*b*)	1,012	1,096	2,108	1,221	1,322	2,543	209	226	435	21	23	43
Suffolk	426	535	961	439	566	1,005	13	31	44	1	3	4
Surrey (*d*)	409	648	1,057	539	767	1,306	130	119	249	13	12	25
Sussex	552	746	1,298	670	919	1,589	118	173	291	12	17	29
Warwick (*b*)	1,010	1,313	2,323	1,094	1,237	2,331	84	(*e*)	8	8	–	1
Westmorland	65	83	148	73	81	154	8	(*e*)	6	1	–	1
Wilts	400	554	954	414	520	934	14	(*e*)	(*e*)	1	–	–
Worcester (*b*)	423	528	951	509	649	1,158	86	121	207	9	12	21
York (East Riding)	318	390	708	418	506	924	100	116	216	10	12	22
„ (North Riding)	313	357	670	356	435	791	43	78	121	4	8	12
„ (West Riding)(*b*)	1,962	2,157	4,119	2,297	2,589	4,886	335	432	767	33	43	77

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note (*a*) to Table IX.
(*b*) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1884 and 1894 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	—
Carmarthen	–	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester	Hawarden	—
Denbigh	St. Asaph	—
Flint	–	Hawarden. St. Asaph.
Herts	–	Barnet.
Lancaster	–	Todmorden.
Middlesex	Barnet	—
Stafford	Dudley	—
Warwick	Shipston-on-Stour	—
Worcester	–	Dudley. Shipston-on Stour.
York (West Riding)	Todmorden	—

(*c*) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1884 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London," and may be taken to be approximately correct.
(*d*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890. *See* Note (*c*) to Table IX. The re-arrangement applies to both 1884 and 1894.
(*e*) Decrease.

TABLE XIV.—Showing for *England* and *Wales* :—

(*a*) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1892.

(*b*) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1892.

(*c*) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1892 to the Number of

(*d*) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population to General).

Arranged according to AGES.

	AGES.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(*a*) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1892, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	2	3	79	36	194	124	636	530
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	9
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	18
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	1	1	4	–	8	15
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
TOTAL	2	3	80	37	199	124	671	572
Idiot Establishments	1	2	97	54	264	128	345	173
GRAND TOTAL	3	5	177	91	463	252	1,016	745
(*b*) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1892 in—								
County and Borough Asylums	–	–	6	1	19	9	51	27
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	1	–	6	1	19	9	53	27
Idiot Establishments	–	–	4	1	12	7	11	11
GRAND TOTAL	1	–	10	2	31	16	64	38
(*c*) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1892, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1892, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	–	–	75·9	27·8	97·9	72·6	80·2	50·9
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	–
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	*	–	75·0	27·0	95·5	72·6	79·0	47·2
Idiot Establishments	–	–	41·2	18·5	45·5	54·7	31·9	63·6
GRAND TOTAL	*	–	56·5	22·0	67·0	63·5	63·0	51·0
(*d*) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1892	61·9	52·1	4·7	4·5	2·6	2·7	4·0	3·9

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1892, in the same Institutions.
the whole Population during the Year 1892 (figures kindly supplied by the Registrar

AGES.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,379	1,316	5,269	5,332	6,463	7,235	5,666	7,479	3,735	5,405	1,974	3,165	447	937	39	73	25,883	31,635
49	43	185	205	235	270	209	334	156	248	122	187	31	55	3	6	1,003	1,357
43	49	134	223	301	273	297	313	191	249	94	158	30	62	1	7	1,102	1,362
28	35	142	149	173	210	164	215	131	205	84	123	33	47	–	6	768	1,006
18	–	29	–	31	–	48	–	59	–	42	–	9	–	2	–	240	–
12	4	68	30	139	53	110	36	96	26	44	9	10	1	–	–	481	159
1,529	1,447	5,827	5,939	7,342	8,041	6,494	8,377	4,368	6,133	2,360	3,642	560	1,102	45	92	29,477	35,519
184	106	166	73	74	38	46	24	22	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,199	605
1,713	1,553	5,993	6,012	7,416	8,079	6,540	8,401	4,390	6,140	2,360	3,642	560	1,102	45	92	30,676	36,124
102	70	409	275	731	496	566	491	507	502	423	480	189	274	12	58	3,015	2,683
1	–	12	1	31	10	13	9	19	21	15	17	3	5	–	3	95	66
1	9	18	12	38	24	44	24	31	32	31	33	18	31	2	5	184	170
1	1	6	3	14	3	12	12	15	16	17	21	8	9	–	4	74	69
1	–	2	–	7	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	–
–	–	2	–	1	1	7	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	16	1
106	80	449	291	822	534	645	536	575	571	490	551	221	319	14	70	3,401	2,989
4	5	3	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	37	28
110	85	452	293	824	535	645	537	575	571	491	551	221	319	14	70	3,438	3,017
74·0	53·2	77·6	51·6	113·1	68·6	99·9	65·6	135·7	92·9	214·3	151·7	422·8	292·4	*	*	116·5	84·8
20·4	–	64·9	4·9	131·9	37·0	62·2	26·9	121·8	84·7	121·9	90·9	*	*	–	*	94·7	48·6
23·3	183·7	134·3	53·8	126·2	87·9	148·1	76·7	162·3	128·5	329·8	208·9	*	*	*	*	167·0	124·8
35·7	28·6	42·3	20·1	80·9	14·3	73·2	55·8	114·5	78·0	202·4	170·7	*	*	–	*	96·4	68·6
55·6	–	69·0	–	*	–	62·5	–	50·8	–	23·8	–	–	–	–	–	70·8	–
–	–	29·4	–	7·2	18·9	63·6	–	–	–	63·2	–	*	–	–	–	33·3	6·3
69·3	55·3	77·1	49·0	112·0	66·4	99·3	64·0	131·6	93·1	207·6	151·3	394·6	289·5	*	*	115·4	84·2
21·7	47·2	18·1	27·4	27·0	26·3	–	41·7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·9	46·3
64·2	54·7	75·4	48·7	111·1	66·2	98·6	63·9	131·0	93·0	208·1	151·3	394·6	289·5	*	*	112·1	83·5
5·2	4·7	7·1	6·7	12·2	10·4	10·9	15·5	36·8	30·6	75·4	65·9	154·9	141·9	305·1	271·1	20·0	18·9

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census of the 6th April **1891**; the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of LUNATICS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892**, inclusive; and the RATIO [per **10,000**] of the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number Admitted during the FIVE YEARS to the whole Population on the 6th April 1891; arranged according to their PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS.

Note.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the Year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1891, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for some of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. xi, published in 1894.)

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1888–1892, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years 1888–1892, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PROFESSIONAL.						
	(*a*) *Not including Army and Navy:*						
1	Clergymen (Established Church)	24,232	–	29	–	12·0	—
2	Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	17,687	8,872	14	7	7·9	7·9
3	Physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners.	18,936	101	30	–	15·8	—
4	Medical assistants, medical students, dentists and midwives.	*	*	15	6	*	*
5	Barristers	19,978	–	8	–	12·0	—
6	Solicitors and attorneys			16	–		
7	Law clerks and law students	27,374	166	24	–	8·8	—
8	Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding telegraph service).	31,768	8,546	41	2	12·9	2·3
9	Civil engineers	*	*	31	–	*	*
10	Architects, surveyors, and builders	51,280	213	30	–	5·9	—
11	Artists in painting and sculptors	*	*	17	2	*	*
12	Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	50,628	144,393	37	135	7·3	9·3
13	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, shorthand writers, translators, interpreters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	*	*	23	2	*	*
14	Musicians and teachers of music	19,495	19,111	21	16	10·8	8·4
15	Actors, conjurors, performers, and others engaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	13,717	5,192	11	7	8·0	13·5
16	Chemists and druggists	20,590	1,340	26	–	12·6	—
17	Engravers and photographers	*	*	13	1	*	*

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1888–1892, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years 1888–1892, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PROFESSIONAL.						
	(*b*) *Army and Navy:*						
18	Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(*a*)	–	26	–	—	—
19	Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates).	201,775(*b*)	–	196	–	9·7	—
20	Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(*a*)	–	9	–	—	—
21	Seamen (Royal Navy) - - - -	(*a*)	–	12	–	—	—
22	Royal Marines - - - - - -	(*a*)	–	3	–	—	—
23	Army pensioners - - - - -	*	–	30	–	—	—
24	Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and navy pensioners.	*	*	24	–	*	
	COMMERCIAL.						
	(*a*) *Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:*						
25	Merchants, bankers, shipowners - -	*	*	21		*	*
26	Wine and spirit merchants - - -	7,395	488	5	–	6·8	—
27	Woolstaplers, cloth, worsted, stuff, flannel, blanket, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	15,388	821	28	2	18·2	24·4
28	Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, corn millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber and wood merchants and dealers, hay and straw (not plait) chaff-cutters, dealers.	79,167	2,230	35	1	4·4	4·5
29	Coal merchants and dealers - - -	22,407	1,392	13	1	5·8	7·2
30	Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors, breeders and dealers; livery stable keepers.	11,027	344	12	–	10·9	—
31	Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	*	*	60	1	*	*
	COMMERCIAL.						
	(*b*) *Subordinates:*						
32	Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	288,044	18,577	262	6	9·1	3·2
33	Railway and telegraph and telephone service (not including constructors, engine-drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	156,516	5,205	72	4	4·6	7·7
34	Commercial travellers - - - -	43,890	165	52	–	11·8	—

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

(*a*) Census figures not applicable.

(*b*) Not Census figures. Information kindly supplied by the War Office, and relates to 1st April 1891.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1888–1892, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years 1888-1892, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	COMMERCIAL.						
	(c) *Tradesmen:*						
35	Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, librarians, music printers, publishers, and sellers.	24,102	11,292	15	3	6·2	2·7
36	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,562	3,426	20	1	9·7	2·9
37	Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	66,318	53,151	70	36	10·5	6·8
38	Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, buttermen, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, dairymen, grocers and tea dealers, coffee and chocolate makers, dealers.	331,189	77,078	210	17	6·3	2·2
39	Bakers, confectioners, and pastry cooks -	92,202	38,522	72	13	7·8	3·4
40	Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	13,090	15,880	15	5	11·5	3·1
	AGRICULTURAL.						
41	Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	269,205	*	144	17	5·3	*
42	Agricultural labourers - - - - -	709,283	24,150	542	26	7·8	14·1
43	Farm servants (indoor—engaged in farming occupations—not domestic servants).			8	8		
44	Shepherds (outdoor), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (ratcatchers).	49,741	157	33	–	6·6	—
45	Farm bailiffs and land surveyors - -	*	*	12	–	*	*
46	Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	*	*	76	3	*	*
47	Veterinary surgeons and farriers - -	*	*	8	–	*	*
48	Grooms (not in private service), horsebreakers, horsekeepers, riding masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	*	33	–	*	*
	PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.						
49	Silk manufacture: silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, gauze, and crape workers and makers.	16,235	32,562	8	12	4·9	3·7
50	Cotton and flax manufacture: flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	251,813	399 536	117	212	4·6	5·3
51	Woollen and worsted manufacture: woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	107,812	139,017	50	63	4·6	4·5
52	Paper makers - - - - - - -	12,014	8,029	6	5	5·0	6·2
53	Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass makers, and tobacco pipe makers.	60,367	24,564	30	6	5·0	2·4

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1888–1892, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years 1888–1892, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
54	Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, staple, bolt, nut, rivet makers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, bronze, and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gun makers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	641,032	37,968	440	16	6·9	4·2
55	Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, railway carriage and waggon makers, ship builders, shipwrights, boat and barge builders.	134,528	556	66	–	4·9	—
56	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers and gilders.	*	*	59	4	*	
57	Carpenters and joiners - - - -	220,661	348	179	–	8·1	—
8	Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers and benders.	58,757	1,996	56	5	9·5	25·1
59	Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, steel pen makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, leather strap makers, dealers.	*	*	90	28	*	*
60	Tailors and tailoresses - - - -	119,496	89,224	118	44	9·9	4·9
61	Shoemakers and bootmakers - - -	202,648	46,141	171	15	8·4	3·3
62	Hatters and hatmakers (not straw) - -	16,303	12,585	10	5	6·1	4·0
63	Hair dressers and wig makers - - -	24,093	1,274	22	1	9·1	7·8
64	Mat makers and sellers; cocoa fibre, hemp, and jute workers; rope, twine, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,715	8,701	14	3	10·2	3·4

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1888–1892, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years 1888–1892, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS—*continued.*						
65	Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw hat, bonnet, plait makers and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers; willow, cane, worker dealer.	25,060	24,039	25	24	10·0	10·0
66	Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers	*	*	157	1	*	*
67	Furriers, skinners, fellmongers, tanners, currriers, quill and feather dressers and dealers.	*	*	17	3	*	*
68	Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers.	6,623	463,904	3	371	4·5	7·9
69	Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	102,052	19,125	72	9	7·1	4·7
70	Glove makers and leather glovers - -	2,756	9,199	2	5	7·3	5·1
	PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.						
71	Miners: coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	556,916	4,721	227	3	4·1	6·4
72	Quarriers: stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	*	*	21	—	*	*
73	Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	58,721	240	35	—	6·0	—
74	Bricklayers, masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, whitewashers, stone cutters and stone dressers.	*	*	88	—	*	—
75	Clay, sand, gravel, chalk labourers and dealers, brick and tile makers, dealers.	48,956	2,743	22		4·5	3·6
76	Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies -	72,606	—	35	—	4·8	—
77	Road labourers, scavengers, crossing sweepers.	*	*	20	—	*	*
	DOMESTIC.						
78	Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beer sellers, of lodging and boarding house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	*	*	—	3,176	—	*
79	Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	*	1,399,537	132	1,397	*	10·0
80	Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), charwomen.	51,274	158,349	44	239	8·6	15·1

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued.*

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		LUNATICS. YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1888–1892, inclusive.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years 1888–1892, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
81	Innkeepers, hotel keepers, publicans, beer sellers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	80,418	77,884	79	27	9·8	3·5
82	Police and prison officers - - - -	42,261	540	30	–	7·1	—
83	Sheriff officers, county, municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	13,988	5,243	8	1	5·7	1·9
84	Manufacturing chemist, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, bleachers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, French polishers, japanners, paper stainers, ink makers, blacking makers and dealers, match, firework and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	*	*	66	11	*	*
85	Railway engine-drivers and stokers - -	40,708	–	47	–	11·7	—
86	Inland Navigation Service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boat women (on inland waters).	30,848	648	23	1	7·5	†
87	Harbour and Dock Service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	88,326	3,064	30	5	4·4	16·3
88	Seamen (Merchant Service) - - -	107,445	389	114	–	10·6	—
89	Fishermen and fisherwomen - - -	24,895	330	21	2	8·4	†
90	Laundry keepers, washerwomen, washing and bathing service.	6,912	185,246	2	66	2·9	3·6
91	Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding telegraph service).	35,466	789	4	–	1·1	–
92	Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	*	*	88	–	*	–
93	Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen and flymen.	*	*	49	–	*	*
94	Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen, hauliers.	169,283	973	81	1	4·8	†
95	Chimney sweepers, and soot merchants -	7,747	85	11	–	14·2	–
96	Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars.	42,387	16,552	92	61	21·7	36·9
97	Persons of rank or property and persons of independent means.	*	*	28	100	*	*
98	Scholars and students under 15 years of age and children of no occupation.	*	*	140	83	*	*
99	Persons (over 15 years of age) of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups, and "Unknown."	*	*	1,951	1,917	*	*
	TOTAL‡ - - -	14,052,901	14,949,624	7,708	8,246	—	–

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.
† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.
‡ *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table II.,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,459,544	1,456,661	2,916,205	1,004,852	980,872	1,985,724	715,610	746,168	1,461,778
Married - -	–	–	–	5,560	28,860	34,420	240,399	414,354	654,753	1,348,422	1,193,676	2,842,098
Widowed -	–	–	–	71	169	240	2,095	3,840	5,935	24,978	48,874	73,852
TOTAL -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,465,175	1,485,690	2,950,865	1,247,346	1,399,066	2,646,412	2,089,010	2 288,718	4,377,728

TABLE XVII.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - - -	197	126	323	414	408	822	690	608	1,299	1,121	990	2,111
Married - -	–	–	–	2	11	13	40	171	211	576	915	1,491
Widowed - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	23	52	75
Unknown - -	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	1	6	19	6	25
TOTAL -	197	126	323	416	420	835	736	784	1,520	1,738	1,963	3,701

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and at the time of the Census of 1891; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·4	·2	·3	2·8	2·8	2·8	6·9	6.2	6·5	15·7	13·3	14·4
Married - -	–	–	–	3·6	3·8	3·8	1·7	4·1	3·2	4·3	6·1	5·2
Widowed - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		9·2	10·6	10·2
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·8	2·8	2·8	5·9	5·6	5·7	8·3	8·6	8·5

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the "single" considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were "single"; that three-quarters of the "single" population asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

Time of the Census of **1891**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.
of the Census of the 6th April 1891.)

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
230,227	282,449	518,676	119,937	161,962	280,999	64,983	97,752	162,735	44,318	82,358	126,676	8,716,363	8,908,665	17,625,028
1,319,275	1,306,642	2,625,917	985,950	921,317	1,907,267	593,784	507,786	1,101,570	358,158	244,014	602,172	4,851,548	4,916,649	9,768,197
55,575	128,638	184,213	86,802	221,806	308,608	111,357	281,341	392,698	204,112	439,642	643,754	484,990	1,124,310	1,609,300
1,611,077	1,717,729	3,328,806	1,191,789	1,305,085	2,496,874	770,124	886,879	1,657,003	606,588	766,014	1,372,602	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Five Years **1888** to **1892** inclusive, with their AGES and CONDITION

Ages.														
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
581	576	1,157	272	386	658	132	187	319	74	117	191	3,480	3,399	6,878
1,117	1,046	2,162	904	805	1,709	554	390	943	367	206	573	3,559	3,543	7,102
92	164	256	137	283	420	162	310	471	255	457	713	670	1,269	1,939
24	10	34	21	8	29	12	5	17	8	5	12	89	36	125
1,813	1,796	3,609	1,334	1,482	2,816	860	891	1,751	704	785	1,489	7,798	8,246	16,045

PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Five Years **1888** to **1892** inclusive, to the whole POPULATION AS TO MARRIAGE.

Ages.														
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
24·6	20·4	22·3	22·9	23·8	23·4	20·3	19·1	19·6	16·7	14·2	15·1	4·0	3·8	3·9
8·5	8·0	8·2	9·2	8·7	9·0	9·3	7·7	8·6	10·2	8·4	9·5	7·3	7·2	7·3
16·6	12·8	13·9	15·8	12·8	13·6	14·6	11·0	12·0	12·5	10·4	11·1	13·8	11·3	12·0
11·2	10·5	10·8	11·2	11·4	11·3	11·1	10·0	10·6	11·6	10·2	10·9	5·5	5·5	5·5

those of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XIX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Patients					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania	474	492	966	3,283	3,666	6,950
Melancholia	285	343	628	1,342	2,096	3,439
Dementia—Ordinary	161	77	237	949	610	1,559
Dementia—Senile	33	26	59	323	323	647
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other mental defects from Birth or Infancy)	130	67	197	403	320	724
Other Forms of Insanity	79	36	115	336	188	524
TOTAL	1,161	1,041	2,202	6,637	7,205	13,843

TABLE XX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums	6,074	6,585	12,658
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House)	718	660	1,378
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial)	473	614	1,087
TOTAL	7,265	7,859	15,123

DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive; arranged according to the

Admitted, 1888—1892.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted, 1888—1892.								
Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,758	4,158	7,916	40·8	47·3	43·9	49·4	50·9	50·2	48·2	50·5	49·3
1,627	2,440	4,067	24·5	32·9	28·5	20·2	29·1	24·8	20·9	29·6	25·4
1,110	687	1,797	13·9	7·4	10·8	14·3	8·5	11·3	14·2	8·3	11·2
356	350	705	2·8	2·5	2·7	4·9	4·5	4·7	4·6	4·2	4·4
533	388	921	11·2	6·4	8·9	6·1	4·4	5·2	6·8	4·7	5·7
415	224	639	6·8	3·5	5·2	5·1	2·6	3·8	5·3	2·7	4·0
7,798	8,246	16,045	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number.					
Yearly Average of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Yearly Average of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4,340	4,545	8,885	1,734	2,039	3,773	71·5	69·0	70·2	28·5	31·0	29·8
540	415	955	178	245	423	75·2	62·9	69·3	24·8	37·1	30·7
337	411	748	136	204	339	71·2	66·8	68·8	28·8	33·2	31·2
5,217	5,371	10,588	2,047	2,488	4,535	71·8	68·3	70·0	28·2	31·7	30·0

TABLE XXI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number of Patients Admitted.					
				Yearly Average of the Number of Epileptics.			Yearly Average of the Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Private - - - -	1,161	1,041	2,202	59	33	91	150	12	162	5·1	3·1	4·1	12·9	1·1	7·4
Pauper - - - -	6,637	7,205	13,843	722	563	1,285	997	267	1,264	10·9	7·8	9·3	15·0	3·7	9·1
TOTAL - - -	7,798	8,246	16,045	781	596	1,376	1,148	279	1,427	10·0	7·2	8·6	14·7	3·4	8·9

TABLE XXII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted.			Of the Total Number Admitted. Yearly Average of the Number having Suicidal Propensity.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,161	1,041	2,202	230	263	493	19·8	25·3	22·4
Pauper - - - - -	6,637	7,205	13,843	1,574	2,159	3,733	23·7	30·0	27·0
TOTAL - - -	7,798	8,246	16,045	1,804	2,421	4,226	23·1	29·4	26·3

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned
County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and
and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclu-

[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during
the Male, and 8,246

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number during the Five Years			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	49	75	242	584
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	82	60	436	239
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	50	36	354	361
Religious Excitement	11	9	112	153
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	4	18	40	142
Fright and Nervous Shock	5	8	52	124
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink	223	67	1,138	509
„ Sexual	22	8	58	38
Venereal Disease	46	10	32	15
Self-abuse (Sexual)	20	2	119	14
Over-exertion	5	3	33	23
Sunstroke	61	5	59	4
Accident or Injury	116	23	212	53
Pregnancy	–	9	–	70
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	31	–	436
Lactation	–	18	–	114
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	17	–	73
Puberty	18	16	17	39
Change of Life	–	95	–	177
Fevers	12	7	49	48
Privation and Starvation	14	19	79	87
Old Age	238	249	96	116
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	203	165	564	576
Previous attacks	–	–	–	–
Hereditary influence ascertained	–	–	–	–
Congenital defect ascertained	–	–	–	–
Other ascertained causes	29	24	40	29
Unknown	–	–	–	–

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the asylums.

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England sive.

the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive was 7,798 of of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was assigned 1888—1892 inclusive.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive.	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		Total. ‡			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
34	76	325	735	4·2	8·9
82	40	600	339	7·7	4·1
86	70	491	467	6·3	5·7
16	24	138	187	1·8	2·3
4	26	49	185	·6	2·2
5	12	61	144	·8	1·7
239	92	1,600	667	20·5	8·1
15	11	94	58	1·2	·7
28	3	107	28	1·4	·3
31	4	170	21	2·2	·3
3	3	40	29	·5	·4
21	1	140	11	1·8	·1
56	10	384	85	4·9	1·0
–	6	–	86	–	1·0
–	51	–	519	–	6·3
–	10	–	143	–	1·7
–	20	–	110	–	1·3
6	9	42	64	·5	·8
–	57	–	329	–	4·0
9	5	70	60	·9	·7
12	16	106	122	1·4	1·5
82	126	415	491	5·3	6·0
251	246	1,018	987	13·1	12·0
–	–	1,253	1,743	16·1	21·1
–	–	1,604	2,049	20·6	24·9
–	–	480	354	6·2	4·3
32	26	100	80	1·3	1·0
–	–	1,483	1,452	19·0	17·6

‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1888—1892** inclusive,

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during the Five PRIVATE. The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years 1888–1892 inclusive was 1,161 Males and 1,041 Females.	
	M.	F.
MORAL:		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	40	109
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	102	36
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	169	109
Religious Excitement	23	41
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	13	41
Fright and Nervous Shock	9	28
PHYSICAL:		
Intemperance, in Drink	201	72
,, Sexual	20	5
Venereal Disease	33	2
Self-abuse (Sexual)	45	9
Over-exertion	8	2
Sunstroke	34	3
Accident or Injury	45	13
Pregnancy	–	4
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	70
Lactation	–	13
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	33
Puberty	4	6
Change of Life	–	63
Fevers	21	16
Privation and Starvation	3	4
Old Age	41	40
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	96	97
Previous Attacks	170	233
Hereditary Influence ascertained	235	284
Congenital Defect ascertained	133	55
Other ascertained causes	32	18
Unknown	164	121

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause Years 1888—1892 inclusive.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive.			
PAUPER. The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive was 6,637 Males and 7,205 Females.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
285	626	3·4	10·5	4·3	8·7
498	303	8·8	3·5	7·5	4·2
323	358	14·6	10·5	4·9	5·0
115	146	2·0	3·9	1·7	2·0
36	145	1·1	3·9	·5	2·0
52	116	·8	2·7	·8	1·6
1,400	596	17·3	6·9	21·1	8·3
74	53	1·7	·5	1·1	·7
74	26	2·8	·2	1·1	·4
125	11	3·9	·9	1·9	·2
33	26	·7	·2	·5	·4
106	8	2·9	·3	1·6	·1
339	72	3·9	1·2	5·1	1·0
–	81	–	·4	–	1·1
–	448	–	6·7	–	6·2
–	130	–	1·2	–	1·8
–	77	–	3·2	–	1·1
37	58	·3	·6	·6	·8
–	265	–	6·1	–	3·7
49	44	1·8	1·5	·7	·6
103	118	·3	·4	1·6	1·6
375	451	3·5	3·8	5·7	6·3
922	890	8·3	9·3	13·9	12·4
1,083	1,511	14·6	22·4	16·3	21·0
1,369	1,765	20·2	27·3	20·6	24·5
348	299	11·5	5·3	5·2	4·1
68	63	2·8	1·7	1·0	·9
1,319	1,331	14·1	11·6	19·9	18·5

TABLE XXV.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive.*

(The YEARLY AVERAGE Number of these Admissions during the Five Years 1888-1892 inclusive was 1,148 of the Male, and 279 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during the Five Years 1888-1892 inclusive.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics Admitted during the Five Years 1888-1892, inclusive.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL :				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	52	27	4·5	9·7
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	123	11	10·7	3·9
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	97	12	8·4	4·3
Religious Excitement	5	1	·4	·4
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	3	3	·3	1·1
Fright and Nervous Shock	6	1	·5	·4
PHYSICAL :				
Intemperance, in Drink	300	56	26·1	20·1
„ Sexual	45	15	3·9	5·4
Venereal Disease	45	4	3·9	1·4
Self Abuse (Sexual)	3	–	·3	–
Over-Exertion	12	1	1·0	·4
Sunstroke	19	–	1·7	–
Accident or Injury	78	5	6·8	1·8
Pregnancy	–	3	–	1·1
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	4	–	1·4
Lactation	–	2	–	·7
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	2	–	·7
Puberty	–	–	–	–
Change of Life	–	9	–	3·2
Fevers	8	1	·7	·4
Privation and Starvation	12	6	1·0	2·2
Old Age	3	2	·3	·7
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	132	35	11·5	12·5
Previous Attacks	60	20	5·2	7·2
Hereditary Influence ascertained	177	52	15·4	18·6
Congenital defect ascertained	1	1	·1	·4
Other ascertained causes	9	3	·8	1·1
Unknown	317	87	27·6	31·2

* This Table may be compared with Table XXIII, which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive.*

(The YEARLY AVERAGE Number of these Admissions, during the Five Years 1888–1892 inclusive, was 1,804 of the Male, and 2,421 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned, during the Five Years 1888–1892 inclusive.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity, during the Five Years 1888–1892 inclusive.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	115	292	6·4	12·1
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	201	125	11·1	5·2
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	139	160	7·7	6·6
Religious Excitement - - -	14	65	2·2	2·7
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	17	66	·9	2·7
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	16	44	·9	1·8
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink - -	375	180	20·8	7·4
„ Sexual - - -	21	12	1·2	·5
Venereal Disease - - - -	18	5	1·0	·2
Self-Abuse (Sexual) - - -	46	7	2·5	·3
Over-Exertion - - - -	8	10	·4	·4
Sunstroke - - - - -	35	2	1·9	·1
Accident or Injury - - -	92	24	5·1	1·0
Pregnancy - - - - -	–	37	–	1·5
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	175	–	7·2
Lactation - - - - - -	–	59	–	2·4
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	–	35	–	1·4
Puberty - - - - -	10	15	·6	·6
Change of Life - - - -	–	120	–	5·0
Fevers - - - - - -	19	17	1·1	·7
Privation and Starvation - -	29	41	1·6	1·7
Old Age - - - - - -	89	93	4·9	3·8
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	253	293	14·0	12·1
Previous Attacks - - - -	317	506	17·6	20·9
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	474	715	26·3	29·5
Congenital defect ascertained -	41	44	2·3	1·8
Other ascertained causes - -	16	23	·9	1·0
Unknown - - - - - -	284	364	15·7	15·0

* This table may be compared with Table XXIII., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—
The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892**
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to period (*see* TABLE XVII.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive:												
Single	–	–	–	–	1	1	7	3	11	75	16	90
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	143	41	184
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	7	15	226	61	287
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive:												
Single	–	–	–	–	·2	·1	1·0	·5	·8	6·7	1·6	4·3
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·5	1·8	1·9	24·8	4·5	12·3
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17·4	7·7	10·7
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	·2	·1	1·2	·9	1·0	13·0	3·1	7·8

The above Tables may be compared with Tables

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients with Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed arranged according to their FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive.		
	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive:			
Mania	3,758	4,158	7,916
Melancholia	1,627	2,440	4,067
Dementia { Ordinary	1,110	687	1,797
Dementia { Senile	356	350	705
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).	533	388	921
Other forms of Insanity	415	224	639
TOTAL	7,798	8,246	16,045

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.
the Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted during the same

CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

- - - - - - - - - - AGES.

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
103	18	121	44	10	54	10	3	13	1	–	2	241	51	292
383	87	470	238	45	283	48	9	57	6	–	6	818	186	1,004
27	14	41	28	16	43	12	4	16	3	2	5	74	40	114
5	1	6	5	1	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	2	17
518	120	638	314	71	386	70	17	87	10	2	13	1,148	279	1,427
17·7	3·1	10·5	16·2	2·6	8·2	7·6	1·6	4·1	1·4	–	1.0	6·9	1·5	4·2
34·4	8·3	21·7	26·3	5·6	16·6	8·7	2·3	6·0	1·6	–	1·0	23·0	5·2	14·1
29·4	8·5	16·0	20·4	5·7	10·2	7·4	1·3	3·4	1·2	·4	·7	11·0	3·2	5·9
28·6	6·7	17·7	23·5	4·8	13·7	8·1	1·9	5·0	1·4	·3	·9	14·7	3·4	8·9

XVII. and XVIII. for *all* patients admitted.

SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1888** to **1892** inclusive;

Of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive. Number with Suicidal Propensity.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive, with Suicidal Propensity to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients Admitted during the same Period.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
626	851	1,477	16·7	20·5	18·7
898	1,343	2,240	55·2	55·0	55·1
130	106	243	12·3	15·4	13·5
56	47	103	15·7	13·4	14·6
31	31	61	5·8	8·0	6·6
58	44	102	14·0	19·6	16·6
1,804	2,421	4,226	23·1	29·4	26·3

TABLE XXIX.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—
The Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were
Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number
Number of Patients admitted during the same Five Years (*see* Table XVII.).
Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients with Suicidal Propensity admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive:												
Single	6	6	12	76	94	169	152	181	333	241	284	526
Married	–	–	–	–	3	3	13	62	75	143	320	463
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	7	16	22
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3
TOTAL	6	6	12	76	97	173	166	244	410	393	621	1,014
Proportion [per cent.] of Yearly Average of Suicidal Patients admitted during the Five Years 1888—1892 inclusive, to Yearly Average of the Whole Number of Patients admitted during the same period:												
Single	3·0	4·8	3·7	18·4	23·0	20·6	22·0	29·8	25·6	21·5	28·7	24·9
Married	–	–	–	–	*	*	32·5	36·3	35·5	24·8	35·0	31·1
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	30·4	30·8	29·3
TOTAL	3·0	4·8	3·7	18·3	23·1	20·7	22·6	31·1	27·0	22·6	31·6	27·4

* The percentages in this division are not given, as, owing to the small

Note.—This Table may be compared with Tables XVII.

admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military **1888** to **1892** inclusive.

of SUICIDAL Patients admitted to the YEARLY AVERAGE of the WHOLE

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - - - AGES.												Total.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
114	155	269	54	102	155	29	47	77	16	20	36	689	889	1,578
256	350	606	250	258	508	178	136	314	102	58	159	942	1,187	2,128
20	48	68	34	88	122	42	88	130	60	98	158	163	339	501
4	3	7	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	7	18
394	555	950	340	449	789	251	272	522	178	177	356	1,804	2,421	4,226
19·6	26·9	23·3	19·9	26·4	23·6	22·0	25·1	24·1	21·6	17·1	18·8	19·8	26·2	22·9
22·9	33·5	28·0	27·7	32·1	29·7	32·1	34·9	33·3	27·8	28·2	27·7	26·5	33·5	30·0
21·7	29·3	26·6	24·8	31·1	29·0	25·9	28·4	27·6	23·5	21·4	22·2	24·3	26·7	25·8
21·7	30·9	26·3	25·5	30·3	28·0	29·2	30·5	29·8	25·3	22·5	23·9	23·1	29·4	26·3

number of patients admitted at that age, they are likely to mislead.

and XVIII., which apply to *all* the patients admitted.

STATISTICS.

Annual Returns of Pauper Lunacy.

The annual returns made by Clerks to Boards of Guardians of the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to the several Unions and parishes on the 1st of January 1894, will be found summarised as usual in Appendix A. The summary shows how many patients were maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and in Workhouses, and how many were residing with relatives and others. The statistics of the Metropolitan District Asylums of Caterham, Darenth, and Leavesden, which are classed as Workhouses for the purposes of the Lunacy Acts, are given in a separate Table following this Summary.

Appendices B^1, B^2, B^3, B^4, and B^6, give tabulated information for 1893, respecting all patients in institutions of all kinds for the insane and in unlicensed houses where a "single patient" is kept.

The admissions, discharges, and deaths will be found tabulated in Appendix B^1, where are also given particulars of the average daily number resident during the year, the recovery rate, and death rate, and the total number of post-mortem examinations made.

Appendix B^3 shows with regard to the above-mentioned patients how many were deemed curable, were lunatics so found by inquisition, and were chargeable to county and borough rates.

In Appendix B^5 statistical information respecting "Voluntary Boarders" is furnished, giving their numbers on the 1st of January 1893, and 1894, and also the changes which took place among them.

Appendix B^6 shows the number of patients boarded out from Asylums in a Union Workhouse under Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Deaths by Suicide.

The deaths by suicide which took place during the year are tabulated in Appendix B^2. The total number of such deaths for 1893, excluding a case where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, was 20. Of these deaths (including one case where the act was committed whilst the patient was away from the Asylum on leave) 17 were of patients in County and Borough Asylums. Two patients of Registered Hospitals died by suicide, the act having been committed in one case after escape; and in the other while the patient was on leave; the remaining case of suicide was that of a patient of a Provincial Licensed House, the act being committed after the patient had escaped.

Particulars of these suicides are given under the heads of the institutions to which the deceased belonged.

Deaths from suffocation in epileptic fits.

The deaths of 5 persons due certainly or most probably to suffocation in epileptic fits were notified to us during the past year. Four of these deaths occurred in County Asylums; the remaining case was that of a patient in a Provincial Licensed House.

County and Borough Asylums.

There are 68 County and Borough Asylums; the new Asylum for the County of London at Claybury having been opened in the Summer. County and Borough Asylums.

On 1st January 1894, there were 60,361 patients (*i.e.* 27,202 males and 33,159 females) on the books of these Asylums and thus classified. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	445	589	1,034
Pauper - - - - -	26,688	32,544	59,232
Criminal - - - - -	69	26	95
Total - - -	27,202	33,159	60,361

The cases admitted during 1893, were 17,374 (8,424 males and 8,950 females), but these included 2,024 (993 males and 1,031 females) admitted by transfer, and 71 (37 males and 34 females) admitted on fresh reception orders through expiry of previous orders under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act 1890, and Section 7 of the Lunacy Act 1891. So that the new cases admitted were 15,279 (7,394 males and 7,885 females) and of these 2,073 (895 males and 1,178 females) were re-admissions into Asylums from which they had been discharged.

The cases discharged during 1893, were 8,568 (3,944 males and 4,624 females) of these 5,698 (2,525 males and 3,173 females) were discharged on recovery, and 2,870 (1,419 males and 1,451 females) were discharged "not recovered." These 2,870 include the patients transferred to other charges under the Lunacy Acts and those for whom fresh reception orders were obtained on account of expiry of previous orders under Section 38 of the Act of 1890, and Section 7 of the Act of 1891.

The patients who died during 1893 were 5,963 (3,161 males, 2,802 females), and the post-mortem examinations were 4,701, *i.e.* a percentage of 78·8 of the deaths, an increase upon the year 1892 of 2 per cent. In three Asylums, viz.: Cumberland and Westmorland, Derby Borough, and Hull Borough, autopsy followed every death. At Chester (Parkside), Denbigh, Dorset, Kent (Chartham), Lancaster (Whittingham), London (Cane Hill), and Oxford Asylums, examinations were made in 95 per cent. of the deaths. But at two Asylums, viz.: Northampton and Sussex, the proportion was under 40 per cent. Post-mortem examinations

County and Borough Asylums.

The average daily number of patients resident was 59,177 (26,744 males, and 32,433 females).

The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions (excluding transfers and the cases admitted under fresh reception orders for the reasons aforesaid) was 37·29 (34·15 for males, and 40·24 for females).

The proportion per cent. of deaths to the average daily number of patients resident, and to the number under treatment was respectively 10·08 (11·82 males, and 8·64 females) and 7·97 (9·22 males, and 6·91 females).

Full statistics concerning the County and Borough Asylums are given in Appendices B^1, B^2, B^3, B^4, and B^6.

In Appendix P is a list of the asylums with the names of their respective medical superintendents and of the clerks of the respective visiting committees.

In Appendix C we set forth the reports written by us in the asylum books when we visited them during 1893. As usual they state our conclusions as to the condition and management of the several institutions.

Appointment of Dr. Jones as Medical Superintendent of the Claybury Asylum.

Dr. Jones, previously Medical Superintendent of Earlswood Idiot Asylum, is the newly appointed Superintendent of the County of London Asylum at Claybury, which is the only asylum opened in 1893.

There has been no retirement or death of any medical superintendent of a County or Borough Asylum during the last twelve months.

Dissolution of unions.

The dissolution of the union between the counties of Monmouth, Radnor, and Brecon, for asylum purposes, has been proposed, and a dissolution of the union between the several local authorities interested in the Lincoln Asylum has been approved by the Secretary of State.

We report with satisfaction much progress towards the completion of the works at the Manor House, Claybury, which house is in course of conversion by the County Council of London into good accommodation for 50 private patients, to be received, we hope, at very low payments. The County Councils of Dorset and London and the West Riding of Yorks have been, we regret to say, the only Councils which have hitherto moved in this direction. Having regard to the urgent need for asylum accommodation for the class just above pauperism, and those of the insane whose means are too straitened to meet charges higher than from 15 to 20 shillings a week, and also to the apparent inability of the registered hospitals to extend their charity, we strongly advocate the exercise by County and Borough Councils of their statutory discretion to make provision for poor lunatics of the private class, especially in large centres of population. We advocate this course, not only as just towards a large proportion of the population, the lower middle class, but because we believe that it may be a source of profit to the whole body of rate-payers.

payers. These institutions should be provided by the erection of inexpensive buildings, apart from the Asylums appropriated to paupers, and where the comforts should be such as low payments would justify, and yet leave a small margin of profit. We are disposed to think that by adopting this course Councils might acquire a considerable number of the beds occupied in existing asylums by patients whom their relatives would be glad to transfer, so that the stigma of the receipt of parish relief might thereby be removed. In regard to asylum accommodation for poor middle-class patients, Scotland is considerably ahead of England. County and Borough Asylums.

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements in Asylums.

The particulars of such as did not exceed in cost 1,000*l.* are set forth in Appendix D. Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

Plans have been approved by the Home Secretary, during the past year, for the erection of a detached infectious hospital at Berks Asylum, and it has been begun. The cost is to be 2,500*l.* Berks Asylum.

The enlargement has been approved of the cemetery of the Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge Asylum. The additional land appropriated for burial of the patients is 2 R 3. P., or thereabouts. Cambridgeshire, Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge Asylum.

Plans for proposed additions to the Cheshire Asylum, at Upton, have been likewise approved. The estimate of cost of these additions is 71,200*l.* They will provide accommodation for 404 male patients and the requisite staff of attendants, comprise a central administrative block, to serve for the whole Asylum and its total number of 1,004 patients, also five wards for patients in buildings, connected only by corridors with the administrative block; they have proper provision of dormitories, day-rooms, single rooms, baths, lavatories, and water-closets. A small infectious hospital, similar to that lately sanctioned for the Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill, is included in the plans. Its estimated cost is 3,500*l.* Serious defects in these plans were remedied at our suggestion. Cheshire Asylum at Upton.

At the other Cheshire Asylum, near Macclesfield, the Visiting Committee have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, purchased 16 acres, or thereabouts, of additional land adjoining the Asylum, at the price of 4,151*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* We had previously recommended the acquisition of more land in view of the possible enlargement of the Asylum. Cheshire Asylum, near Macclesfield.

A detached infectious hospital is also proposed to be built in connection with this Asylum, at a cost of 3,000*l.* The plans, after modifications suggested by us, have been approved.

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Derbyshire Asylum.

For the Derbyshire Asylum plans of proposed additions have, after considerable amendment, been agreed to. They provide a new residence for the Superintendent, a new system of warming and ventilating the Asylum, two infirmary blocks for the accommodation of 50 patients of each sex, and new visiting and mess rooms on each side of the Asylum. The estimated cost of the works is 20,550*l.*

Durham County Asylum.

A house for the Superintendent of the Durham County Asylum having become necessary through the appropriation for patients of his previous residence, plans for the house were examined at our office, and were afterwards duly approved. The estimate for its erection is 2,896*l.*

Essex Asylum.

Our consideration of plans of an infectious hospital, to be built at a cost of 4,400*l.*, for 12 patients at the Essex Asylum was completed during the past year. A previous proposal for conversion of a mansion on the Asylum estate into such an hospital we had rejected. The sanction of the Home Secretary was given to the plans; but they were afterwards withdrawn by the Committee, and others have now been submitted.

A purchase by the Committee of the Essex Asylum of a house known as the Chesnuts, at Walthamstow, has been authorised by the Secretary of State upon our Report in its favour. The house provides accommodation for chronic quiet and healthy female patients drafted thither from the Asylum. The purchase money was 2,400*l.* A member of our Board inspected the mansion prior to its purchase. Its occupation by patients is not intended to be permanent, but only until the separation (as regards lunacy) of the Borough of West Ham from the rest of Essex. It was understood at the date of this purchase that certain specified alterations would be necessary to adapt the House to its proposed occupation, and plans for same have since been submitted, and upon our favourable Report allowed by the Secretary of State. The estimate cost of alteration is 1,700*l.*

Glamorganshire Asylum at Parc Gwyllt.

Plans for additions to the Glamorganshire Asylum at Parc Gwyllt have also, alter alterations, obtained statutory approval. The additions are a block for 126 female patients, another for as many male patients, a general bath-room on the male side of the Asylum, an enlargement of the mortuary, and provision for a microscopic and photographic room. The plans too include completion of a workshop block. The foundations of the male block are laid. The cost of the additions is expected to be 43,000*l.*

Hants Asylum.

At the Hants Asylum a block is proposed to be built for accommodation of 50 idiot children, an equal number of each sex, there to be detained till puberty. The estimated cost is 4,100*l.* We ascertained that there were 20 idiot children in the Asylum, and that the superintendent had received several applications to take similar cases, and the Committee assured us that

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ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Hants Asylum.

there was every probability of such a block being soon fully occupied, so after our examination of the plans and our favourable Report, the Secretary of State sanctioned the scheme. The proposal includes means for the education of the children, and the separation of the elder from the younger, as regards accommodation, is arranged by the plans.

Hereford County and City Asylum.

The more satisfactory heating and ventilation of the Hereford County and City Asylum, at a cost of 3,293*l.* 10*s.*, has been undertaken, and upon our recommendation the method has received statutory sanction.

Lancashire Asylum at Lancaster.

Additional buildings are contemplated at the County Asylum at Lancaster. These plans have also obtained the approval of the Secretary of State. The estimate of outlay is 15,600*l.* The plans, altered by us in some respects, provide for an infectious hospital, a block for the accommodation of 42 nurses, wards for 70 male working patients, and quarters for sick male attendants, they also extend to the adaptation of a male workshop to the reception of convalescing female patients.

At this Asylum an extension of the women's hospital and an addition to the men's have likewise been authorised. The estimate of cost for this work is 4,000*l.*

Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill.

An infectious Hospital for the Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill was an addition proposed during the past year. The cost estimated is 3,395*l.* The plans, modified, have passed the Home Office.

Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham.

Pursuant to a recommendation by the Commissioners visiting the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham, in the year 1890, plans have been laid before us, and since duly approved, for a Hospital, near to the Asylum. It is to be for the treatment of recent and curable cases. The accommodation is for 100 patients of each sex, 50 attendants, and 50 nurses (giving a preference to those on duty at night, or ill), and in the centre are quarters for two medical officers, and for a pathologist; also admission rooms, a dispensary, attendants' rooms, a kitchen, and necessary offices. Special attention has been given in the plans to sanitation, fire-proof construction, and the maintenance of a proper temperature. The estimated total cost is 32,300*l.*

Site for fifth Asylum for Lancashire.

Part of the Winwick Hall Estate, comprising some 206 acres, has, after examination by members of our Board, been purchased by the Lancashire Asylums Board for the sum of 21,000*l.* as the site of a fifth Asylum for the county. We are informed that the Asylum is designed to accommodate 2,000 patients of the chronic class, to be drafted from the other county Asylums, but plans have not yet been submitted for our examination.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

Plans for four additional blocks at the Leicester and Rutland Asylum, each of which is to accommodate 50 patients, two to be for males, two for females, have received the approval of

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

the Secretary of State. As originally submitted there was we urged, an excess of day space in the plans, and it was accordingly reduced; other faults found by us in the plans were also remedied. The estimated cost is 18,000*l.*

London County Asylums, Cane Hill.

A new work room and store over the nurse's block to meet the requirements of the enlarged County Asylum, for London, at Cane Hill, have, at a cost of 1,500*l.*, been sanctioned by the Home Office, also the erection at that Asylum of a new chimney shaft; estimated cost, 2,000*l.*

Claybury.

A pathological laboratory for the London County Asylum at Claybury (the cost estimated is 3,180*l.*) has been sanctioned. Plans for mortuary buildings in connection with the laboratory, at an estimated cost of 1,400*l.*, have also been passed; these last to be in substitution for plans approved by Mr. Secretary Matthews in 1889.

Middlesex Asylum.

The plans for the Annexe to the Middlesex Asylum for the reception of 200 idiot children, referred to in our last year's Report, have been authorised. The education and training of these children are intended. Plans for enlargement of the laundry at the Middlesex Asylum, *inter alia* to meet the demands of the Annexe, have likewise been approved. The estimate for the Annexe is 40,000*l.*, that for the enlargement of the laundry (which is to include additional accommodation for 60 patients with attendants and nurses) is 23,094*l.*

Northumberland Asylum.

The expenditure of 6,516*l.* at the Northumberland County Asylum in new lavatories, a mortuary, head attendant's cottage, and heating and ventilating works, according to plans submitted in substitution for other plans duly approved in 1892 has also this year been allowed.

Staffordshire Asylum, Stafford.

To carry out recommendations made by Commissioners visiting the Staffordshire Asylum at Stafford in 1891, improvements have been planned at a cost of 5,500*l.* for alterations and additions to water-closets, bath-rooms, and lavatories, and the same, with amendments introduced by us, have been sanctioned.

Burntwood.

At Burntwood, the other Asylum for Staffordshire, the laundry is about to be extended according to plans formally submitted and approved, our modification of the original sketch plans having been adopted. The cost is estimated at 11,000*l.*

Sussex Asylum.

New drainage works at the Sussex Asylum at an estimated cost of 2,000*l.*, including the purchase money of an easement, viz., the right of laying a new drain across land belonging to a private individual and of maintaining it thereafter, have been planned and authorised.

West Sussex Asylum.

Plans for a new Asylum for West Sussex are under our consideration, a site having been selected near Chichester at the price of 19,500*l.*

Plans

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

Plans for an enlargement of the Warwick Asylum by erection of an engine and boiler house, at an outlay of 3,255*l.*, have also been approved by the Secretary of State.

Warwick Asylum.

Isle of Wight Asylum.

About 50 acres at Whitecroft in the Isle of Wight have been purchased for 3,500*l.*, with the approval of the Secretary of State, for an Asylum for that Island, the Asylum to receive 250 pauper and 30 private patients, but to include an administrative block sufficient for 350 patients. Plans for the erection of the Asylum (at a cost of 43,000*l.*), providing accommodation for 280 patients, ultimately to be increased to 400, have, after revision, been likewise sanctioned.

Wilts Asylum.

A contract for the purchase of 34 acres adjoining the estate of the Wilts Asylum at the price of 1,450*l.*, and another for the purchase of 7 A. 2 R. 1 P. cutting into the estate, with a cottage thereon, have been confirmed.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

At the East Riding Asylum, Beverley, extension of the laundry has been authorised at the cost of 2,170*l.*; also the erection of a boiler house for 1,566*l.*

Birmingham Asylum, Rubery Hill.

Additional accommodation in the shape of two blocks has been approved for 90 chronic patients of each sex at Birmingham (Rubery Hill) Asylum. The original plans were open to many improvements, and were entirely recast at our suggestion and then agreed to. The estimate of cost is 22,500*l.*

Bristol Asylum.

Several contracts for purchase of additional land for the Bristol Asylum have been approved. These purchases extended to 31 A. 1 R. and the total amount of the purchase monies was 4,825*l.* We took occasion then to remind the Committee of our serious objections to any extension of the Asylum itself.

Middlesbrough Asylum.

For an Asylum for the lunatic paupers of the County Borough of Middlesbrough (under notice to quit the North Riding Asylum at Clifton), an estate containing 98 A. 2 R. 18 P. of land at Morton has been, with the consent of the Secretary of State, purchased at the price of 9,333*l.* 10*s.* The selection of this property involves some additional expenditure owing to the necessity of erecting a wall along the whole of that side of the site which adjoins a railway.

Newcastle Asylum.

The City of Newcastle Asylum is to be enlarged. Plans have been duly approved. The estimated cost is 84,450*l.* The enlargement has become necessary on account of the great increase of late years in the number of the city pauper lunatics. The enlargement will also supply certain deficiencies in the original building, provide additional wards and offices for 361 male patients, and rooms for 42 attendants, an entirely new administrative department, a new laundry, recreation hall, chapel, isolation hospital, Medical Superintendent's House, 10 cottages for married attendants, and other buildings, all in our opinion required.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

This subject furnishes matter which it may be well to refer to.

The deficiency of Asylum accommodation in some counties is doubtless, to a large extent due to the operation of the Parliamentary Grant of 1874. The reimbursement of 4*s.* a week to parishes and unions for maintenance of lunatics in Asylums has indeed fulfilled its primary object, that of promoting the early removal to Asylums from workhouses of curable cases, but our fears have been verified that it would exceed that object, and compel a larger provision by counties of Asylum accommodation for a class who could very properly be dealt with in many workhouses.

Since the date of the grant the proportion of pauper lunatics maintained in Asylums to those in workhouses has largely increased, and is steadily increasing, a fact by no means prejudicial to the insane poor, our chief care, but adding considerably to the burden of the county ratepayers. We adverted to this increase in our Reports for the years 1875 and 1878, and again in that for 1882.

The following figures deserve attention.

On the 1st January 1875, the per-centage in Asylums of pauper lunatics was 57·13, as against 27·47 in workhouses. On the 1st January 1894, the per-centage in Asylums was 71·34, that in workhouses 20·32, having gone up 14·21 in Asylums, and fallen 7·15 in workhouses.

It appears to us that the time has arrived when the attention of the Legislature should be directed to this subject.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

In our Annual Report for 1892 we noticed that the Three Counties Asylum was full, but that no conclusion had then been arrived at for providing additional accommodation for the insane poor of the counties in union. Failing to find Asylums where any of their patients could be boarded, the Committee proposed, in 1893, temporary buildings of wood and iron for 100 patients, but this idea was ultimately abandoned, and a new Asylum was proposed by the Committee for the accommodation roughly stated of 300 to 400 Herts patients, the buildings to be so constructed and arranged as to admit of such further development from time to time as the necessities of Herts might require, the agreement for union between the counties so to be modified as to admit of the absorption by Bedfordshire of as many of the Herts beds as Bedfordshire required. A site for this new Asylum near St. Albans, containing 174A. 3R. 4P., has now been purchased with the approval of the Secretary of State. The purchase-money was 6,991*l.*

Herts (new) Asylum.

Cambridge and Isle of Ely Asylum.

At the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum there are more patients than the day space is sufficient for, but this will

will be remedied by removal of out-county patients and the completion of additions on the male side. INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen, is still tenanted by more patients than it can properly accommodate; plans however have been prepared for conversion of the old chapel, with additions above it, which will accommodate 43 male patients. We have advised the planning of additional provision for the women patients. Carmarthen.

Vacant beds have been obtained at the Cheshire Asylum at Upton, chiefly by removal to the Chester Workhouse under section 25 of the Lunacy Act 1890, of 10 males and 15 females chargeable to the city of Chester; so the amount of available accommodation at that Asylum, previously much restricted, has been temporarily increased. Cheshire (Chester).

The demand for accommodation in the Cornwall Asylum has been stationary if not retrogressive. It is probable that this state of things will prove to be but temporary, and we have warned the Committee, as the vacant beds in the Asylum are not many, that they should consider betimes the question of further accommodation. Cornwall.

The overcrowding of the Denbigh Asylum noticed last year has been, on the male side, relieved by the removal of 55 patients, who are now boarded out at the Derby and Bristol Asylums, but the female division is still overcrowded. The provision of temporary accommodation is a matter of urgency pending a proposed enlargement of the Asylum. The frequency of deaths here from pulmonary complaints and enteritis and dysentery is, we think, one of the results of over-crowding and impure water. Denbigh.

For extensive additions to the Devon Asylum, referred to in our Annual Report of 1892, preliminary sketch plans have been laid before us. The Asylum had, when last visited by members of our Board, a few vacant beds in the women's wards. These additions will, we think, avert the building of a new Asylum for the county for many years. An early and satisfactory solution of the question of an additional water supply to the Asylum is hoped for through boring on the Asylum estate. Devon.

The Dorset Asylums are more than full. Some patients sleep on the floor and the day space is fully occupied. We have again suggested the temporary acquisition by the Committee of an empty house, pending the completion of the additions as the extension of the main Asylum at Charminster has not advanced so rapidly as to raise any expectation of its being ready for early occupation. Dorset.

The crowding of the Durham Asylum has only so far received attention that two detached buildings constructed of corrugated iron and timber have been erected contiguous to the Durham.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

old Asylum for 40 patients of each sex. We are assured that these buildings are only intended for temporary occupation.

Essex.

The Mansion at Walthamstow, purchased last year for relief of the Essex Asylum by the Committee, to accommodate 60 female patients from the Asylum, is now occupied.

Hants.

In view of the continuous increase of pauper lunatics in Hants we have urged the early consideration of further Asylum accommodation there. Although beds in the County Asylum will be vacated by the Isle of Wight patients probably within the next three years, there is much overcrowding, and readjustment of numbers to space is necessary to obviate insanitary mischief.

Hereford.

The infirmary accommodation at the Hereford Asylum is, we think, deficient, and we have advised that it should receive early attention.

Kent (Barming Heath).

The serious overcrowding of the Kent Asylum at Barming Heath continues, and the ventilation of the wards is by no means perfect. We cannot learn that any arrangement is contemplated for the reduction of the numbers there, though we called attention to the matter in 1892 and in 1893. The death rate has been in excess of the usual Asylum rate.

Lincoln.

The union which existed between the six local authorities interested in the Lincoln Asylum has been dissolved, but provision of Statutory Asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the several bodies lately in union has been delayed by differences of opinion between the local authorities as to the mode of arriving at the value of the Asylum from which some of them propose to withdraw their pauper insane.

London County.

The occupation of the County of London Asylum at Claybury has largely reduced the number of London cases boarded out.

A site near Bexley for a sixth Asylum for the county, to accommodate 1,000 patients, was viewed by members of our Board at the request of the County Council and approved. The area is 510 acres. The Council have since pressed us to agree to the erection on this site of an Asylum for 2,000 patients, acute and chronic, and to that we demurred.

Notts.

The County Council of Notts has resolved to take steps to provide a new Asylum for the county, and a Committee to whom the matter was referred has advertised for sites and appointed a Sub-committee to view sites selected as suitable. Having been asked by the Council whether we were prepared to advise the Secretary of State to approve of a site, the minerals under which are being worked, or are reserved to the vendor, our answer was in the negative.

Oxford.

The Committee of the Oxford Asylum should consider without delay the best mode of providing additional accommodation,

dation, as there has been a substantial increase in the number of the patients received there. INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM.

Our recommendation to the Committee of the Somerset Asylum to relieve the overcrowding of that institution by further boarding out of patients has been followed. ACCOMMODATION. Somerset and Bath.

The overcrowding of the Staffordshire Asylum at Burntwood has not been relieved. Its effect is apparently traceable in the high death rate and the relatively large proportion of deaths attributable to pulmonary consumption. Staffordshire (Burntwood).

Some temporary relief has been obtained from overcrowding at the County Asylum at Stafford, on the female side, through a reception contract entered into with the Worcestershire Asylum Committee, but there are still so few vacant beds, especially for women patients, that although plans have been taken in hand for a third Staffordshire Asylum *interim* accommodation is a matter of urgency, and this opinion we have expressed to the Committee. (Stafford.)

Several wards at the Suffolk Asylum are overcrowded, including the wretched wooden shed used as an infirmary. Nothing had been done during the year towards the erection of proposed new infirmaries, a money difficulty blocking the way. Suffolk.

The overcrowding of the Surrey Asylum which we noticed last year has ceased, through the reduction in number of the London cases boarded there. Surrey.

An extension of the Warwick Asylum, which we referred to in our Report last year as requiring early attention, has been undertaken; the plans are under consideration and in a forward state for approval. Warwick.

The Winson Green Asylum for Birmingham is no longer over full, patients belonging to the Warwick Asylum having been removed. Birmingham (Winson Green).

At the Exeter Borough Asylum there is most unjustifiable overcrowding. An Asylum built to accommodate 328 patients has been rendered capable of holding 396 by ignoring the purposes for which the dining halls, recreation hall, and carpenters' and plumbers' shops were planned, and thus extending the general accommodation. Proceedings of this kind render the examination of Asylum plans by our Board and the approval of the Secretary of State practically useless. The apparent motive at the Exeter Borough Asylum for this overcrowding and this misappropriation of its halls and shops, is the profit derivable from out-county patients, a motive which should certainly not dominate those to whom is entrusted the care and treatment of the Exeter Borough pauper lunatics. Exeter Borough.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Portsmouth.

The Portsmouth Asylum is much overcrowded, and the Committee have been told by us that the patients there should be reduced in number by sending away the London cases in excess of the accommodation of the Asylum.

In Appendix M. two tables will be found showing the vacant accommodation in Asylums, and giving the names of some counties and boroughs which have pauper lunatics boarded out.

Insanitary Conditions.

Insanitary Conditions.

Cornwall Asylum.

The disposal of sewage at the Cornwall Asylum is liable to interruption. The proper remedy would be the acquisition by the Asylum of sufficient land for sewage irrigation.

Denbigh Asylum.

The existing supply of drinking water at the Denbigh Asylum proved inadequate in the summer, and water of inferior quality had to be used. The provision of a new water supply is delayed by indecision as to enlargement of the Asylum. There have been several cases of colitis and dysenteric diarrhœa in the Asylum.

Derbyshire Asylum.

The occurrence of scarlet fever in the Derbyshire Asylum induced the Committee to erect a temporary Isolation Hospital of wood and iron; but it is not sufficiently warmed, and is otherwise unsuitable for its purpose.

Kent Asylums (Barming Heath).

At the Kent Asylum, Barming Heath, many of the dormitories are very imperfectly ventilated. At night, in winter, when the only means of admitting fresh air is by opening the windows, the health of the patients must be prejudicially affected. One of the sources of water supply to this Asylum is from the River Medway. If there should be a serious outbreak of cholera in this neighbourhood, the use of that water might be a cause for grave regret.

(Chartham.)

With reference to several severe sore throats among the patients at the Kent Asylum, Chartham, we have called the attention of the Committee to the propriety of a general investigation of the Asylum drains.

Lancashire Asylum (Rainhill).

At the Rainhill Asylum, in winter no doubt, the long connecting corridors must be cold, and some means of warming them would be appreciated by patients and attendants. We have recommended this matter to the favourable consideration of the Committee.

Lincoln Asylum.

Typhoid fever invaded the Lincoln Asylum, in the autumn, attacking 6 patients, three of each sex, and a nurse. No case was fatal. There was also a case there of dysenteric diarrhœa and some slight facial erysipelas. All these, we have told the Committee, point to the continued presence of some insanitary condition of the Asylum.

Two

Two cases of enteric fever have occurred during the past 12 months, at the Cane Hill Asylum, in Female Ward D, one of which ended fatally. Their occurrence in a ward in which fever had broken out before, and which is situated at the highest part of the sewer system—hence especially liable to pressure from the sewer gas—led to a surmise, which on investigation was found to be correct, that the trapping of the water-closets was defective; this has now been remedied. INSANITARY CONDITIONS. London Asylums (Cane Hill).

Scarlet fever attacked 8 male patients, a nurse, and 5 of the male attendants at the Colney Hatch Asylum; one death resulted. How the fever originated has not been discovered. (Colney Hatch).

The dormitories at the Middlesex Asylum have been crowded to an insanitary degree; but we have been informed that this was only pending the completion of a new store-room. Middlesex Asylum.

The Abergavenny Asylum has been deprived by injunction of a portion of its water supply, but it appears to be recoverable by arrangement. Monmouth, &c., Asylum.

Typhoid fever has prevailed in the female division at the Norfolk Asylum, having attacked patients and nurses, and caused the death of one of the former, while both men and women have suffered from erysipelas. These attacks of preventable illness point to some sanitary defects hitherto undiscovered. Norfolk Asylum.

Dysenteric diarrhœa still makes its appearance at intervals among the male patients at the Northamptonshire Asylum, and continued careful investigation has failed to discover its origin. Northampton Asylum.

At the Northumberland Asylum there have occurred at intervals many cases of diarrhœa of more or less severe type, and a case of typhoid fever. Unplastered walls are so obviously insanitary that we have urged early plastering; we are glad to add that better ventilation of the whole of the old building is also contemplated. Northumberland Asylum.

At the Salop and Montgomery Asylum there has been typhoid fever, and there have been cases of erysipelas, or erysipelatous sore throat. We have informed the Committee that the appearance of these diseases in the Asylum suggests the desirability of a careful consideration of its sanitary condition. Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

Typhoid fever has also appeared in the Somerset and Bath Asylum. The Medical Superintendent has been unable to determine its origin. Somerset and Bath Asylum.

The necessary works have been undertaken for discharging the sewage of the Asylum at Stafford into the main sewer of the town. Asylum land not far from the building has been hitherto supersaturated by that sewage. Stafford Asylum (Stafford).

Insanitary Conditions. Suffolk Asylum.

The Suffolk County Asylum has suffered from enteric fever, erysipelas, and diarrhœa, but the sanitary condition of the Asylum has improved since the introduction of new well-water. Progress in plastering the walls has also doubtless aided the sanitation of the building.

Surrey Asylum.

The diversion of all the existing drains under the Surrey Asylum is in hand, and the rectification of all the other drains according to modern views.

Wilts Asylum.

Progress has been made in the improvement of the sanitary arrangements at the Wilts Asylum, and water from works at Devizes is now supplied to the Asylum; but we have suggested that the well-water also in use there should be confined to baths, w.c's, laundry, and similar purposes, and be cut off from the sculleries to which patients have access and where they might drink it.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

It may not be improper here to mention that in the purification of the sewage at the Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum the alumino-ferric process has been applied with most satisfactory results.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylum (Wakefield).

At the Wakefield Asylum diarrhœa, both dysenteric and enteric, has attacked patients; there has also been typhoid fever. All these attacks are more or less indicative of an insanitary state of things, and, *inter alia*, the rough brick and unplastered walls may contribute materially by affording lodgment for germ-laden dust. We have, therefore, urged the necessity of an early plastering of all walls yet unplastered within the Asylum.

Birmingham Asylums (Rubery Hill).

An outbreak of typhoid fever at the Birmingham Asylum, Rubery Hill, led to the examination of the drainage and the discovery of a defect which has been repaired.

(Winson Green.)

In the old-fashioned Asylum for Birmingham, at Winson Green, we have called the attention of the Committee to the better ventilation of most of the dormitories, as a sanitary precaution.

Bristol Asylum.

To obviate insanitary results, the removal of all woodwork as far as practicable from slop-sinks and w.c.'s is in progress at the Bristol Asylum.

Exeter Asylum.

Severe diarrhœa affected several female patients at the Exeter Asylum. The Medical Superintendent, investigating the cause of this disorder, discovered that it was due to the blocking-up of a drain, and has cured the defect.

City of London Asylum.

The occurrence in the City of London Asylum of typhoid fever, erysipelas and dysentery, also led to an examination and re-laying of drains.

Newcastle Asylum.

The health of the patients at the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum was not satisfactory when members of our Board visited it, and we recommended better ventilation.

The

Insanitary Conditions. Portsmouth Asylum.

The occurrence at the Portsmouth Asylum of several cases of erysipelas, and of deaths from dysenteric diarrhœa—not, however, traced to any insanitary condition of the Asylum—induced us to suggest some sanitary improvements. In the previous year (1892) there were several cases of dysenteric diarrhœa and one non-fatal case of typhoid fever, all in the female division; the cause of those disorders was not ascertained, but certain defects in connection with the drains which might have conduced to their occurrence were corrected.

No proper provision has yet been made for the isolation of infectious cases at the following Asylums:—Gloucestershire, Cornwall, Durham, Abergavenny, Somerset and Bath, Worcestershire, Hull, Norwich, Staffordshire (Burntwood), Cambridgeshire and Ely, Lincolnshire, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Suffolk, Birmingham (Winson Green), Birmingham (Rubery Hill), Bristol, Leicestershire, Salop, Exeter, Plymouth, Portsmouth.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

The deaths from suicide in County and Borough Asylums, excluding one case where death followed from the effect of poison taken before the woman's admission, have been 17.

We now proceed to give the details of these cases.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum. By hanging.

At the Three Counties Asylum, Arlesey, N. C. T., a male patient, aged 45, was admitted 22nd April 1893 and it was stated that he had attempted self-destruction the day before his admission, first by hanging and afterwards by wounding his throat. He was placed on the suicidal list, and a special card was issued to secure his being constantly watched. Notwithstanding this, within a month, after being at work all day on the farm, the patient was sent to bed to the watch dormitory at 7.35 with three others in charge of an attendant, who owing to one of his other patients falling in a fit, left the other three to go upstairs unwatched. The attendant on subsequently going to the dormitory, found his suicidal patient missing; other attendants were summoned to search for him, and one of them found him hanging in a clothes cupboard, but did nothing beyond calling for another attendant, who cut the body down and sent for the doctor. Reanimation by artificial respiration was attempted for half-an-hour, but unsuccessfully.

The interval between losing sight of the patient and finding him again was 25 minutes. The attendant who first found, but left him hanging to summon further assistance, was very properly dismissed, and the charge attendant who stopped on the stairs with the patient in a fit, without sum-

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

moning further help to enable him to follow upstairs the patient whom he was specially directed not to lose sight of, was severely reprimanded.

Cheshire Asylum, Macclesfield. By hanging.

At the Macclesfield Asylum, J. T., a woman aged 58, after being more than a year in the Asylum, managed to hang herself during the dining hour in a linen cupboard left open by the neglect of an attendant in her ward. She attached a piece of sheeting to the support of a shelf, stood upon a chair, made a noose into which she put her neck, and then kicked over the chair. She was found dead about one hour after she was last seen alive. Upon her admission she was suicidal, but had been industriously employed some time and was not treated as actively suicidal. The nurse was reprimanded.

Kent Asylum, Barming Heath. By strangulation.

At the Barming Heath Asylum, Kent, T. P., a male, aged 51, melancholic and recognised as suicidal, was placed to sleep in a supervision dormitory with directions that he was not to be lost sight of during exercise or when he was at the lavatory. On 17th July 1893 he went to the water closet where he was left partially watched only for 10 minutes by an attendant who knew how suicidal he was, but was also attending to other patients washing in the lavatory. The attendant observing a discolouration of the patient's face, while still in the sitting posture, with head bent forward, discovered that he had succeeded in strangling himself with a tie; and although artificial respiration was attempted for 20 minutes the man died.

Lincoln Asylum. By hanging.

At the Lincoln County Asylum, W. R. T., a male patient aged 40, admitted as suicidal in 1891, was kept always under special watch by day and slept by night in the watch dormitory up to the date of his finally hanging himself in the night of 21st June 1893.

The patient's clothes and handkerchief had been taken away when he went to bed, but he managed to secrete three small handkerchiefs and some string and a piece of newspaper.

A little before 4 in the morning the patient went to the water-closet, where he was left alone some five or six minutes. He was hanging by his neck and quite dead, however, when the attendant went to fetch him.

It appeared that the man had made a slip-knot noose with the neckerchiefs, secured the ends of these by some string to the newspaper which he had rolled up into a tight packet, and then put outside the window, closing the sash upon the neckerchief ends, so that these could not run back.

The water-closet was flushed by door action, and the attendant's excuse for not having kept the patient in constant sight was that with the door shut he could not have simultaneous watch of the man in the closet and the other 35 patients in the dormitory.

A night commode has since been provided in the ward.

At

At the County Asylum, Lancaster, E. H., a woman aged 28, who was treated as actively suicidal for a period of seven months, succeeded in eluding her attendants at the dinner hour, when three out of the six nurses in charge of 70 patients were temporarily absent. She escaped unnoticed from the ward, having made a skeleton key for herself out of the handle of an enamelled cup, with which she opened three doors.

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Lancashire Asylum, Lancaster. By hanging.

She was missed, searched for, and found in the lavatory within less than 15 minutes from being seen in the ward, but she had succeeded in hanging herself by some pieces of cloth tied together, and fastened to the cistern fittings of the lavatory. She was unconscious and had ceased breathing when she was found; her breathing was re-established and she lived 9 hours subsequently, but never regained consciousness. Having regard to the fact that the Ward in which this woman was placed, held 70 patients, 20 of whom were subjects of Special Caution Cards, we expressed our opinion that when so many suicidally-disposed patients were in charge together the staff ought not even temporarily to have been reduced to three attendants, and that its full complement of six nurses should have been supplemented from other quarters during the dinner hour.

T. C., a male aged 40, admitted into the Whittingham Asylum in January 1893, suffering from melancholia, was recognised as suicidal and placed under special observation. He managed however to escape from an airing court in which there were 71 patients under charge of five attendants, on 13th May 1893. The body was found six days later in a pond some miles distant.

Whittingham. By drowning.

An attendant stated at the inquest, that he had special supervision of 16 patients, of whom 7 at that time were ordered not to be lost sight of.

The occurrence proves that one man cannot keep his eyes constantly on 7 men moving in a crowd of 71.

B. W., a woman aged 56 years, was admitted for the second time into the London Asylum at Banstead, on 12th May 1892. She was suffering from melancholia, with delusions, and it was in evidence that she had attempted self-destruction by drowning as lately as ten days before her admission. The charge and head nurse of the ward in which she was placed knew her well from having had care of her within the previous year. Unfortunately both of these attendants were off duty on 17th January 1893 when she seized the opportunity of the nurse in temporary charge of her being at her dinner to get into the store-room where she found a piece of cord and hanged herself, attaching the cord to the window. All means of resuscitation failed. The case had not been regarded as so actively suicidal as to require constant watching.

London Asylums, Banstead. By hanging.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

Colney Hatch. By swallowing a teaspoon.

A. C., a woman of 58, who had been suffering from melancholia, and in and out of asylums for 10 years, after being six years at the London County Asylum, Colney Hatch, swallowed a teaspoon with suicidal intent; this she did without intimating what she had done or when she did it, or any attendant missing the spoon.

Two or three weeks afterwards a tumour was observed in her abdomen; this suppurated; a free discharge of pus took place, and the spoon presented itself, but could not be removed. A month later the sinus was dilated, when the contents of either the stomach or duodenum freely escaped through the wound. On 20th July, 55 days from the first recognition of the tumour, ether was given, the opening further dilated by forceps, and the spoon extracted. A few days subsequently collapse suddenly set in and the patient died.

By hanging.

At the same Asylum, J. T., a male aged 50, admitted in March 1893 with delusions of persecution and melancholia, was not considered to be suicidal. In September he was removed to the infirmary ward for closer watching, and the day before he destroyed himself, it being thought that a fit was impending, he was placed in a single room where he was visited throughout the night at intervals. The night watch spoke to the patient a few minutes before 4 a.m. on the morning of 19th September, but found him at 4.35 unconscious and suspended by his neck to a bar of the window by a strip of sheeting. He lived half an hour unconscious after he was cut down.

Salop Asylum. By cutting throat.

F. P., aged 32, a male, admitted into the Salop Asylu 7th February 1893, was suffering from religious mania, but was not supposed to be suicidal. After passing 12 days in an observation ward he was allowed to work in the upholsterer's shop, and had been a week thus employed when, on the 6th March, during the upholsterer's temporary absence, he succeeded in getting a knife and cutting his throat through to the spine, dying in the course of the following day. The directions to the upholsterer were to lock up his tools if he quitted his shop, and this he thought he had done in shutting the lid of the box which had a snap lock. The lock however had not fastened.

Suffolk Asylum. By throwing herself from a window.

At the Suffolk Asylum, A. E., a woman aged 40, was admitted in 1892 as suicidal, but not being regarded as actively so, no special notice was issued to the attendants in charge of her. After she had been a year in the asylum, however, she managed to get through the upper sash-window of a water-closet fixed to open nine inches, and throwing herself down from a height of 18 feet, fell upon her head, dying in 24 hours of brain concussion. Since this suicide the sash opening has been reduced.

B. S.,

B. S., a man aged 36, hanged himself at the Surrey County Asylum, after a residence there of six months. He was stated to be suicidal on admission, and had slept throughout in an observation dormitory. He was last seen alive at ten minutes past eight on 1st May by an attendant, and was discovered by another patient only five minutes later suspended to the window-post of an open water-closet by means of a piece of cord; he was quite dead. Suicides in County and Borough Asylums. Surrey Asylum. By hanging.

The patient had been searched the previous night on going to bed and the piece of cord was not then discovered. It was obtained probably from the workshops where he was employed, and had been secreted by him somewhere in the ward, so that the act showed some premeditation.

D. W., a male aged 58, was admitted into the same Asylum, in June 1892. He was melancholic, and being considered actively suicidal was at once placed under special observation; the special caution card issued in his instance was withdrawn in the following month, and he was no longer regarded or treated as highly suicidal, although when re-certified 5th June 1893 he was described as "melancholic, depressed, anxious, miserable, delusory." On 18th July 1893 he was seen in the ward at 6.15 p.m. after about 50 of its patients were counted out into the airing court, but was missed at 7.30 when they were counted in again He was found at 7.45 hanging from a tree in the airing court by his necktie and was quite dead when discovered. The circumstances led us to address a letter to the Superintendent, in which we expressed regret that the patient's state on 5th June, should not have suggested the reimposition of the same special supervision under which this patient was placed on his admission. By hanging.

At the South Yorkshire Asylum at Wadsley, E. A. H, a man aged 27 years, known to have been melancholic and actively suicidal on his admission in March 1893, continued improving for six months and was allowed out on a working party with 19 others on the 12th September. The task was the building a sewer culvert, and as the labourers occasionally were employed inside the tunnel it could not have been easy to keep the men there constantly in view. Any way, this patient was lost sight of, escaped, and some time elapsed before he was missed. The following morning his body was discovered on the railway. Yorkshire Asylums, Wadsley. Suicide on the railway.

At the same Asylum, J. E. L., a man aged 34, admitted March 1893, was suffering from mania, and was recognised as suicidal. His mother had hanged herself, and he had tried to drown himself shortly before his admission. Within a month he had improved sufficiently to be allowed to join a working party, and was employed and considered convalescent up to 3rd August or for nearly four months, when he again made a serious attempt to strangle himself in a water closet, and was placed under constant supervision. Improved a second time, he was allowed to join another working party of 20 patients By hanging.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

Yorkshire Asylums, Wadsley.

By hanging.

under charge of three attendants, and three weeks afterwards escaped from this working party and hanged himself. His body was found after he had been missing 45 minutes, but life was extinct. Six of the 20 patients in charge of these three attendants were under notices to be constantly watched. In view of obvious laxity in this instance, and the division of responsibility between three attendants, the plan has since been adopted of having one attendant upon every working party told off to the special duty of watching and frequently counting the patients.

Menston.

By drinking ammonia solution.

At the West Riding Asylum, Menston, M. S., a woman aged 45, was admitted melancholic and suicidal in January 1893, and after having been for some months employed in domestic duties swallowed, under some sudden impulse, a strong solution of ammonia to which she had access. It is probable that much was not taken, as she recovered from the immediate effects of this poison, but only to die four months later from secondary stricture of the pylorus.

Birmingham Asylum, Winson Green.

By drowning while on trial.

S. A. S., a woman aged 43, admitted into the Birmingham City Asylum, Winson Green, on 7th November 1892, and at that time melancholic and actively suicidal, was after gradual mental improvement allowed out on trial in her daughter's charge on 10th April 1893, but was found drowned early the next morning in a canal.

Deaths by Misadventure (not Suicides), or attended with Injuries, in County and Borough Asylums.

Deaths by Misadventure (not Suicides), or attended with Injuries, in County and Borough Asylums.

Cambridge.

Death by scalding.

At the Cambridgeshire Asylum, Fulbourne, a woman, E. S. W., aged 35, died from scalding, under circumstances which showed much improvement to be desirable in the whole of the bathing arrangements. She was a general paralytic, very helpless and demented, and had been over three years in the Asylum. The associated female bath-room was not commodious; it held four baths, and was not provided with separate dressing-rooms. On the day of this occurrence, 28 patients were taken to the bath-room together, under charge of two attendants; while one attendant was engaged with one patient, bathing her, and the other undressing another, a meddlesome patient turned hot water upon E. S. W., lying in her bath, who died of shock within 24 hours. The accident has led to alterations in the bathing regulations, and a diminution of the numbers present in the bath-room at one time.

Cheshire Asylum, Chester.

Death from ruptured liver.

At the Chester Asylum, G. J., aged 33, after being six years in the Asylum, died unexpectedly, less than 24 hours after fighting with another patient. The deceased was a powerful, muscular man, subject to epilepsy, and, when under the influence of fits, troublesome and violent. He was able to get up and

and dress himself the morning following the fight, but shortly afterwards collapsed on the floor and died. It was found at the post-mortem that the eleventh rib was fractured, and that the liver had been ruptured in two places, death being caused by internal hemorrhage.

Deaths by Misadventure (not Suicides), or attended with Injuries, in County and Borough Asylums.

At the same Asylum, on the 17th of May 1893, J. B., aged 58, a violent patient, placed in a single room off the hospital ward, attacked an attendant, with a chair. They struggled for a quarter of an hour and fell together, and the patient had finally to be controlled by three other attendants, and taken back to his room.

Death with fractured ribs.

The Medical Officer appears to have received no report of this escapade from the head attendant until the following day, and it was not until the 19th of May that a careful medical examination of the patient revealed several broken ribs on both sides, general emphysema of the skin and pneumothorax, and other serious results of the injuries received, and from which the patient died on the fifth day afterwards.

The circumstances led to a letter from our Board, in which we commented upon the scuffle between the patient and the attendant not having been reported to the Medical Officer upon the date of its occurrence, and suggested an amendment in the Asylum rules, so as to secure that not only quarrels between patients attended with violence, but scuffles between patients and attendants, should be immediately reported both to the head attendants and Medical Officers.

Denbigh Asylum.

J. W., aged 52, after being 20 years at the North Wales Asylum, Denbigh, died suddenly in March 1893, of asphyxia, in or following upon an epileptic fit. He had been epileptic ever since his admission, and his fits frequent and severe; also, he suffered from a moderately large goitre on each side of his trachea. The man was discovered in a fit by another patient while in the water-closet, and an attendant was called, who, acting as he said upon the letter of instructions given him, not to move patients while in a fit, left this patient on the water-closet floor, in a cramped half-recumbent attitude. The Charge Attendant had him removed into his ward directly his attention was called to the matter, and sent for the doctor. Life was extinct when the latter arrived, and although artificial respiration was essayed, re-animation was not established.

Epileptic suffocation.

The attendant was subsequently warned by the Visiting Committee to exercise greater care in dealing with such cases in the future.

Durham County.

At the Durham County Asylum, a female, M. D. C., aged 24, was admitted on the 11th of November 1893, and died on the 19th of December following, of exhaustion from puerperal mania, complicated by severe burns. After being in the admission ward a week, she was removed to an adjoining single room, in which she was frequently visited by the day and night

Death from exhaustion after accidental burns.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

attendant. This room was unfortunately lighted by a gas bracket with an unguarded burner, accessible to anyone standing on the bed. On the night of the 1st of December, the gas was kept alight against the rules; the patient was seen to be all right at 6.20 a.m. on the 2nd of December, when the door was left open; at 7.30 the patient was discovered standing behind the door, her night-dress smouldering, and part of the mattress and sheet also burnt.

Durham County.

Death from exhaustion after accidental burns.

The right arm of the patient was deeply burned, the left hand and outer part of the right thigh slightly so; she died from exhaustion on the 19th of December.

We suggested the removal of all gas brackets from single rooms, and the lighting of them either from the corridors, or from gas-jets fixed above the door, protected by plate glass and inaccessible to the patient in the room.

Hereford.

Death with fractured sternum.

In January 1893, W. P., aged 67, was admitted into the Hereford Asylum, suffering from senile mania. His chest was frequently examined within a month after his admission, and some prominence of it appears to have been observed. But there was no record of his having received any fall or hurt after his admission, and no bruise or injury of his chest was ever noticed.

On the 27th of April, he was sent to bed for bronchitis, and a few days later an abscess presented itself over his sternum, which burst into the right pleura and led to pleurisy with effusion, to which he succumbed on the 8th of May.

The post-mortem revealed an old fractured sternum on the level between the fourth and fifth ribs, the medical opinion being that the injury causing the fracture happened some four or five months previously, and probably before the patient's admission into the Asylum.

Lancashire Asylum, Prestwich.

Death by scalding.

At the Lancashire Asylum at Prestwich J. T., aged 42, a demented epileptic, while employed in mixing ashes and tar for the purpose of making asphalte, under charge of an attendant, while walking upon a plank over a boiler in which was some hot tar, fell with his left foot and knee in it.

The scald he received was a severe one, and he died four days subsequently from exhaustion.

This accident induced us to write to the Medical Superintendent, that, while wishing to encourage, as far as possible, the useful employment of epileptic patients, we thought that such employment should be limited to occupations reasonably free from risk, and that the employment of a patient, subject to frequent fits, in mixing ashes and boiling tar was a somewhat risky one.

Whittingham.

Death by scalding.

At the Whittingham Asylum, Lancashire, an idiot boy, J. E. W., aged 11, on the 22nd of October 1893, was scalded under the following circumstances: Twelve idiots, of whom he was one, were, for better care and separation from the ordinary lunatics, removed to the detached hospital, and placed under the charge of two day and one special night nurses; two male chronic

chronic lunatics were also employed in domestic work at the hospital and occasionally helped in looking after the idiots.

On the Sunday afternoon in question, one nurse was away at church, and one only remained in charge of the idiots.

The boy, J. E. W., was wet, and sent down to the bath room to be changed, with W., one of the lunatic helpers. This man, finding the boy dirty as well as wet, determined to give him a bath without consulting the charge nurse, or seeking her aid; showing his utter unfitness for the duty he had undertaken, he sat the boy down in scalding water; the nurse arrived, hearing the screams of the boy, found him lifted out of the bath, and sent for the doctor.

The child died on the sixth day after the accident, from shock, exhaustion, and pleuro-pneumonia. The bath taps were of an old-fashioned type, and not properly secured; they ought not to have been accessible without a key possessed only by the charge nurse. We learn that this has since been rectified; the sole blame attaches to the lunatic helper W., who was clearly unfit for the trust reposed in him, and whose conduct confirms past experience that no certified patient should ever be allowed to have charge of another patient.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Whittingham.

Death by scalding.

A death from vomiting and choking in an epileptic fit also took place at this Asylum in a male, T. D., aged 34, on the 1st of October 1893.

Epileptic suffocation.

At the Middlesex County Asylum, E. B., a male, aged 27, a violent epileptic aggressive when having fits, had to be placed by night in a single room, where he was visited every quarter-of-an-hour. He was found by the night attendant at 12.10, lying on his face under the pillow, having just had a fit; and although artificial respiration was employed, the patient died from suffocation.

Middlesex.

Epileptic suffocation.

At the Joint Counties Asylum, at Abergavenny, a man, J. D., aged 23, who was the subject of chronic hydrocephalus and mania, had on the 30th of September a struggle with another patient, fell and struck his forehead with some violence on the tiled floor of the lavatory. He remained unconscious up to his death on the following day.

The post-mortem showed considerable effusion of blood-stained serum between the membranes and the brain, as well as some external and internal bruising of the skull, but no fracture.

Monmouth, &c. (Joint Counties), Abergavenny.

Death after a fall.

A. R., an old woman of 67, a restless troublesome senile dement, beyond the management of the nursing staff of the Chesterfield Workhouse lunatic wards, and who had been very injudiciously restrained there by tying her in a chair, was finally sent to the Notts County Lunatic Asylum, with bruises on her chest, and abrasions on her arms. Erysipelatous cellulitis of the left hand existed on her admission, and extended up the arm, and finally passed into gangrene, to which

Notts Asylum.

Death from Erysipelatous cellulitis, following on restraint used at Chesterfield Workhouse, prior to admission to the Asylum.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

which she succumbed 37 days after her admission. The treatment of this patient at the hands of the nurses at the Chesterfield Workhouse, formed the subject of some correspondence between us and the Local Government Board.

Stafford.

Impaction of bone in œsophagus.

At the Stafford County Asylum at Stafford, W. D., a male idiot, 22 years of age, met his death from choking after being five years in the Asylum. While at dinner he was noticed by his attendant to stop eating suddenly, and show an inclination to vomit; he was at once sent to the Infirmary, and shortly afterwards seen there by the Assistant Medical Officer, who ordered him to bed, as his breathing was rapid and embarrassed. The next morning the glottis was found to be highly œdematous, an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass an œsophagus bougie; the patient struggled much, the breathing ceased suddenly, and although artificial respiration was resorted to, it could not be re-established.

At the post-mortem, a piece of flat bone, angular shaped, and with meat attached to it, was found impacted in the œsophagus.

Staffordshire, Burntwood.

Poisoned by eating yew leaves.

At the Staffordshire County Asylum, Burntwood, G. S., a male, aged 44, an epileptic chronic maniac, after being less than three weeks in the Asylum, was noticed on the 1st of June 1893 to be suffering as was thought from the effects of a fit, and sent to bed after taking his tea. At 10·15 his pallor attracted further notice, and the attention of the Medical Officer was called to him at 10·35, who found him awake, very pale, and almost pulseless. Stimulants were administered, and as he shortly vomited a greenish fluid, an emetic was further given, with the effect of bringing half-a-pint of fluid and a small amount of green sediment from the man's stomach. The Medical Officer remained over an hour with him, and a night attendant was left in charge. Notwithstanding, at 2·30, he became worse, and had a syncopal attack, in which he died.

The post-mortem revealed abundant spiculæ of yew leaves still undigested in the stomach. There was no reason to apprehend suicide; the man had access to the yew trees which were freely planted in the Asylum grounds, when these were first laid out, and which formed large handsome shrubs.

The Superintendent informed our Board that this was the first instance in the history of the Asylum in which poisoning by yew leaves had occurred, but we suggested to the Visiting Committee that it would be safer to remove all the yew trees planted in the patients' airing-courts.

Yorkshire, North Riding.

Epileptic suffocation.

At the North Riding Lunatic Asylum, Clifton, W. O., a violent epileptic lunatic, aged 43, placed with 4 other patients in the dormitory under the special supervision of one attendant, but left alone for an hour, was found dead, suffocated while in a fit; the attendant thought him asleep.

K. J.,

K. J., a female, aged 26, was admitted into the South Yorkshire Asylum, at Wadsley, in October 1892, for melancholia and partial dementia. She was regarded as suicidal and watched; in 1893 she suffered from excitement, then became exhausted, gradually lost strength, and died. The true nature of her illness was disclosed by the post-mortem, which revealed several small abscesses and one large abscess in the liver, in which three darning needles and one sewing needle were discovered.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES), OR ATTENDED WITH INJURIES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The needles from their aspect had been lodged some time in this woman's interior, but whether swallowed before or since her admission into the Asylum remains uncertain. Undoubtedly they were the cause of her death.

South Yorkshire. Death after swallowing needles.

G. H., a male, aged 73, at the time of his death was the subject of chronic delusional mania, and had been over six years in the Bristol City and County Asylum. Though excited at times, he was ordinarily quiet and usefully employed.

Bristol City. Death from fall after escape with fracture of ribs.

On the 18th of August 1893 he escaped from a working party on the farm. He was not found till the evening of the following day, when it was obvious from his position that he must have fallen from a height of about 11 feet; three of his ribs upon the right side were fractured, and there was some surgical emphysema. Gangrene of the lung supervened, and of this he died at the end of a fortnight.

At the Ipswich Borough Asylum, S. H., a woman aged 25, suffering from acute mania, was injected with a one-fortieth of a grain of Hyoscyamine at 1.30 p.m. No special instructions were issued as to this patient, and she was taken out into the airing court at 3 p.m. She was soon brought in again, and was seen by the doctor unconscious and dying in the ward at 4 p.m. There was no evidence of previous heart disease; but a small cerebral hemorrhage existed, and to this the death may fairly be attributed. It would have been more satisfactory if the ordinary practice of absolute quietude after the injection had been observed in this instance.

Ipswich Borough. Death after injection of hyoscyamine.

At the same Asylum, on the 14th of May 1893, a female S. W., aged 69, a case of senile dementia, known to have been in the habit of cramming her food into her mouth, was given her tea and bread and butter while she was in bed in a single room, and with no attendant to watch her. She was left sitting up in her bed at 6.5 p.m., and when revisited at 6.20 was found with her mouth filled with bread-crumb, asphyxiated. Tracheotomy and artificial respiration were employed without success. The woman had been placed in the Infirmary Ward for greater care,—the sum of which care appears to have been that she was left with 26 other patients in a ward, certainly for 20 minutes supervised only by one nurse.

Ipswich. Suffocation.

The inadequacy of the staff of attendants having been commented upon unfavourably in the Report of the previous visiting Commissioners, this accentuating fact led to a further letter from our Board, expressing their trust that a matter so

important to the patients' welfare might receive the attention of the Committee, and in June 1893 we learned that an additional female attendant had been appointed to this ward, raising its habitual staff to three nurses.

Cost of Maintenance in County and Borough Asylums.

Average Weekly Cost.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in these Asylums during the year ending 31st March 1893, was as follows:—

	s.	*d.*
In County Asylums - - -	8	3
In Borough Asylums - - -	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$
In both taken together - - -	8	$6\frac{1}{4}$ *

These amounts are considerably less than those of the previous year, and are in fact lower than have ever been shown in our reports. Comparing them with the figures of 20 years ago, viz., with those for the year 1873, the reduction per week is as much as 2*s.* per patient. What this economy means may be judged from the fact that it represents for the County Asylums a saving of about 263,000*l.* per annum, and for the Borough Asylums of 30,000*l.* per annum, or for both classes of institutions 293,000*l.* for the year, an average saving to the Counties in England and Wales of about 5,300*l.* to each.

We print below the details for the years 1891–92 and 1892–93.

* The following are the details of the Average Weekly Cost during the years ended 31st March 1892 and 1893:—

	County Asylums.				Borough Asylums.			
	1891–92.		1892–93.		1891–92.		1892–93.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - - - - -	3	$6\frac{3}{8}$	3	$2\frac{5}{8}$	3	$3\frac{7}{8}$	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Clothing - - - - - - - - -	–	8	–	$7\frac{7}{8}$	–	9	–	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages - - - - - -	2	$5\frac{5}{8}$	2	$3\frac{7}{8}$	2	7	2	$7\frac{5}{8}$
Necessaries (*e.g.*, fuel, light, washing, &c.) -	1	$1\frac{3}{4}$	–	$11\frac{1}{8}$	1	$5\frac{1}{8}$	1	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	–	$-\frac{7}{8}$	–	$-\frac{7}{8}$	–	$-\frac{1}{2}$	–	$-\frac{3}{4}$
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	–	$-\frac{3}{8}$	–	$-\frac{3}{8}$	–	$-\frac{3}{4}$	–	$-\frac{5}{8}$
Charged to Maintenance Account:								
Furniture and bedding - - -	–	$4\frac{3}{4}$	–	$4\frac{7}{8}$	–	$5\frac{5}{8}$	–	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Garden and farm - - - -	–	$6\frac{5}{8}$	–	$6\frac{7}{8}$	–	$10\frac{7}{8}$	–	$7\frac{1}{8}$
Miscellaneous, viz. - - - -	–	$4\frac{1}{8}$	–	$3\frac{1}{2}$	–	$8\frac{1}{4}$	–	$6\frac{1}{8}$
	9	$2\frac{3}{4}$	8	$6\frac{1}{4}$	10	$3\frac{1}{4}$	9	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	–	$3\frac{1}{8}$	–	$3\frac{1}{4}$	–	$3\frac{1}{4}$	–	$2\frac{5}{8}$
Total Average Weekly Cost per Head - - -	8	$11\frac{5}{8}$	8	3	10	–	9	$6\frac{3}{4}$

Registered Hospitals.

There has been no increase during the past year in the number of Registered Hospitals, which remains at 14, exclusive of the four registered Idiot Establishments. Registered Hospitals.

A list of all these Institutions is given in Appendix P; and in Appendix G appear copies of entries made at visits to them by members of our Board.

From these it will be seen that we have generally been well satisfied with their condition and management, and with the manner in which the objects contemplated in their foundation are being secured.

It is, however, a matter for regret that there is still no evidence of any renewal on the part of the public of the benevolent spirit which led to the establishment of the Hospitals proper, in any increase in their number, or any material addition to their charitable funds. Practical benevolence could take no more valuable form, as we know from our experience in Asylums and among the insane. In all the existing Hospitals much charitable assistance is no doubt rendered; in some of them perhaps less is done in this direction than might properly be expected; but it must be remembered that many of them are practically unendowed, and able, therefore, to contribute only of the funds which arise from a more or less precarious income.

It is greatly to be hoped that, in the interest of the large number of persons of limited means, but socially much above the pauper class, who are attacked with Insanity, not only will the benevolent public aid in the establishment and endowment of new Hospitals on a charitable basis, but that such of the existing Hospitals as are in receipt of large surplus incomes will therout endow themselves and gradually receive an increasing number of patients at reduced rates of payment.

The Hospitals for lunatics (excluding those for State patients) contained on the 1st January 1894, 2,394 patients as compared with 2,360 at the same date in the previous year, an increase of 34.

In the Institutions for Idiots at the same dates the number, 1,596, was precisely the same.

In Appendix F will be found an abstract of the accounts of the several Hospitals, modified on this occasion so as to shew only the monies actually received and paid during the year, and without reference to assets and liabilities.

We continue to visit the Registered Hospitals for the Insane twice, and those for Idiots once, a year, and we now proceed to mention in detail, under the head of each Hospital, such matters of interest as we think it desirable to notice here with reference to them.

Wonford House still remains in the exceptional position for its size and importance, of having no recreation room for Wonford House, Exeter.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

the associated entertainment of its inmates, a want to which repeated attention has been called by the visiting Commissioners, but without effect.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

Extensive building operations have been continued at Barnwood House, and in addition to many minor improvements, a well arranged and handsomely decorated new block for female patients of the more excitable and destructive class, is approaching completion.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

Signs of continued progress were observed at the Lawn, where further extensive structural changes are contemplated at an early date.

St. Luke's Hospital.

The resources for the treatment of the patients of St. Luke's Hospital have been materially increased by the acquisition on a long lease of a house surrounded by 12 acres of land at the seaside near Ramsgate, to which relays of patients have already been sent.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

A convenient new kitchen has been built at the Bethel Hospital, where, in other respects also, are satisfactory evidences of progressive improvement.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.

Important additions and alterations, with the object of securing improved accommodation for male patients, are in progress at St. Andrew's Hospital and will greatly add to its resources. External staircases have been erected so as to make the villas more secure in the event of fire, and an organ chamber and vestry are being built at the chapel.

Suicide by drowning.

A female patient at this Hospital committed suicide during the summer, the particulars being as follows :—

A. M. W. was admitted on the 8th June suffering from mania, with attacks of excitement in which she feared that she might injure herself or those around her. She was not stated to be decidedly suicidal and was able to have her meals in the dining hall with other ladies and gentlemen. On Sunday evening the 23rd July she was last seen in the dining hall on her way to her ward, and appeared to be cheerful and talkative; nothing unusual was noticed in her manner. On the way down she was apparently able to escape the notice of the nurses, and obtain access to a private sitting room, the window of which she succeeded in forcing. She was missed almost immediately, but not quickly enough to prevent her escape into the dark grounds, from which her footsteps were afterwards traced to an exit into the town.

Nothing more was heard of her for four days, when her body was found in the river Nene.

An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

Coton Hill, Stafford.

Death from cholera.

The rapid deaths in September last from diarrhœa of two male patients in the Coton Hill Institution, and the subsequent decision by Dr. Klein that one of them at least was really

really due to Asiatic cholera, led to a careful examination by skilled persons under the direction of the Committee, of the entire system of water supply and drainage of the hospital and its dependencies. REGISTERED HOSPITALS. Coton Hill, Stafford.

These were found to be eminently unsatisfactory, and it has therefore been decided to reconstruct the whole of the drainage in accordance with the best modern principles, and to connect it with the town drainage system; to build new cross-ventilated sanitary blocks in spurs, in relation to the wards; and to provide a constant supply of town's water for all purposes throughout the hospital. Death from cholera.

Two fatal casualties have befallen patients of Bethlem Hospital during the year, the particulars of which were as follows:— Bethlem Hospital.

A. J., a female, was admitted on the 13th October 1892, suffering from melancholia, with well marked suicidal tendency. She had previously made more than one serious attempt upon her life. Up to the end of the year no improvement had occurred in her condition. On the 25th of January she was reported to be much better, and leave of absence was granted to her for a month's trial at home under the care of her husband. On the 4th February she left her husband's house and drowned herself in an adjacent canal. Suicide by drowning, on leave.

An inquest was held and a verdict returned of "Suicide while of unsound mind." No blame appears to have been attached to anyone by the jury, but two members of our Board, at a subsequent visit to the Hospital, expressed their opinion that there had been an error of judgment.

The second casualty in connection with this Hospital was as follows:—

G. R., a male patient suffering from melancholia with delusions of ruin, was admitted into Bethlem Hospital on the 9th March 1893. He had frequently threatened suicide. Death by fall under tramcar.

On 17th July he was allowed to leave the Hospital for a few hours in care of his wife, and with her entered a tramcar; while the car was in motion, and a few yards from the stopping place, he stepped from the platform, and fell close to the hind wheel which passed over his head and killed him.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Additions and improvements continue to be made at the Holloway Sanatorium, the most recent being four new cottages for attendants. The block for the more excitable male patients has been completed and occupied, and affords excellent, and as regards its arrangement, convenient accommodation for that class of patients. Holloway Sanatorium.

Several structural and other improvements have been made at the York Retreat. The chief of these have been the erection of well-arranged sanitary blocks with cross ventilation in connection with the wards, and the provision of a boot room for the gentlemen. The Retreat, York.

Registered Hospitals. Idiot Asylum, Earlswood.

A change has occurred in the office of medical superintendent at the Earlswood Idiot Asylum by the resignation of Dr. Robert Jones, and the appointment as his successor of Dr. Lloyd Francis, who for many years held the post of senior assistant medical officer at St. Andrew's Hospital.

Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.

After many years of valuable service Dr. Shuttleworth has resigned his appointment as superintendent of the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, and Dr. Telford Smith, previously his assistant medical officer, has succeeded him in that office.

Criminal and State Institutions.

Criminal and State Institutions. Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

As will be seen from our Report in Appendix H., the Broadmoor Asylum continues to be maintained generally in an efficient state. Many structural improvements have been effected during the year, which add greatly to the convenience and healthiness of the establishment, but in recent additions it was noticed with disapproval that the inside walls of corridors and rooms had been left unplastered, and in some parts of the old building much need existed of reparation both of decoration and furniture.

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital, Netley.

The Royal Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley, when last visited, was considered to be generally in a satisfactory state, but various recommendations were made with the object of rendering it still more suitable for its purpose, and several of these have already been carried into effect.

Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.

The Royal Naval Hospital was found generally in excellent order, but the airing grounds were dull and confined, and alterations were suggested with a view to the removal of this serious defect.

Licensed Houses Generally.

Licensed Houses Generally.

The number of Licensed Houses has decreased by one since the date of the last report, through the lapse of the licence of the Shrubbery at Southall.

Their total number is now 81, of which 29 are in the Metropolitan District, and 52 in the Provinces.

On the 1st of January 1894, the total number of patients in these houses was 3,848, of whom 1,737 were males and 2,111 females; 3,022 of them were of the private class, 1,358 males, and 1,664 females; 823, in the proportions of 376 males to 447 females, paupers; and 3 Criminals of the male sex.

These figures shew a decrease during the year of 599 pauper patients, 257 of them being males and 342 females, the

the result of the opening of the New London County Asylum at Claybury. LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY

The private patients have increased by 18 females.

In Appendix B. will be found the statistics of admissions, discharges, and deaths in these houses; and Appendix P. gives a list of the houses, with the names of their Proprietors and Licensees, and the number of patients for which each house is licensed.

This list includes the names of three licensed houses which are registered under the Idiots Acts for the training, care, and education of Idiots, the inmates of which numbered 211.

The condition of the Licensed Houses and the treatment of the patients resident in them have been generally satisfactory, and there has been much progressive improvement in many of them. Of the state and management of some, however, we have had reason to complain, but in all there has been shewn a disposition to comply with our recommendations, and in the majority of them this has been done with readiness and in a liberal spirit.

We now proceed to mention in detail such matters in relation to individual houses as appear to require notice in this Report.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

No death from suicide or other misadventure has occurred in any of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses. We have paid to all four double and two single visits, and to most of them two additional single visits during the year. METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

In view of the approaching loss of the land owned by the Charity Trustees, a new and properly-fenced approach has been made to Bethnal House, and a proposal has been under consideration for the rebuilding of part of the establishment in a more compact form, so as to render the land owned by the Proprietors more available for the exercise and recreation of the patients. The withdrawal of the land hitherto rented from the Charity Trustees, however, has necessitated a material reduction in the numbers for which this house is licensed. Bethnal House.

The structural and other defects in Grove Hall have for long been very apparent, and we have urged upon the Proprietor the necessity of making substantial improvements in its condition. These are now being effected in a satisfactory manner. New ranges of single rooms have been built, in substitution for those which were old and inconvenient, and a general reparation of decoration and furniture is in progress. Grove Hall.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Camberwell House.

Important additions to the infirmary accommodation at Camberwell House have been made, and a new and well-arranged detached Hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases has been erected in the grounds.

Hoxton House.

There has been a continuation at Hoxton House of the process of improvement, to which reference has been made upon previous occasions, and although much still remains to be done, we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress which has been made.

Peckham House.

A convenient and suitable detached hospital for the isolation of infectious cases has been built in the grounds at Peckham House, where much other structural and decorative improvement has also been effected. Our suggestions for the improvement of this house have always met with ready acceptance.

Manor House, Chiswick.

Chiswick House.

The licence of the Manor House has been transferred to Chiswick House, which has been suitably adapted for the care and treatment of patients, and now affords excellent accommodation.

The Priory, Roehampton.

The new wing at the Priory has been completed, and is admirably adapted for its purpose. A valuable improvement has been made by the lowering of the previously high airing court walls.

Dr. Ramsden Wood has resigned his official connexion with this house.

Vine Cottage, Norwood Green.

In consequence of the death of Mrs. Chalk, who was co-licensee with Mrs. Oliver, the licence of Vine Cottage has been renewed to the latter alone.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

The number of these is 52, the same as last year, and we have visited and inspected all of them twice during the year.

One death from suicide, and two from misadventure other than suicide, have occurred in them, and will be more particularly referred to under the heads of the houses in which they occurred.

Springfield House.

The billiard room at Springfield House has been greatly improved, and plans have been submitted to us for extensive and valuable additions to the building, which will provide improved appliances for the accommodation and treatment of the patients. We have suggested measures for facilitating the ready escape of the inmates in case of fire.

Dinsdale Park.

Dinsdale Park has frequently been the subject of unfavourable comment by Visiting Commissioners. Many of the rooms are in need of painting and papering, and new furniture, and

and the whole establishment requires brightening to bring it up to the standard of other houses of the same class. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

A padded room has been provided at Dunston Lodge, and some improvements made in the accommodation of the patients, but extensive alterations are needed in those parts of it which are devoted to the more troublesome patients to make them at all suitable for their purpose. Dunston Lodge.

A death as the result of fractured ribs took place in this house 13 days after the admission of I. N., a male patient. This occurrence formed the subject of a coroner's inquest, at which a verdict was returned that the injuries were accidentally sustained by the patient falling under a chest of drawers in his bedroom, and a careful inquiry by ourselves on the spot subsequently satisfied us as to the probability of this cause of the accident. Death from fractured ribs.

We thought, however, that a want of judgment had been shown in allowing an excited patient to be in a room alone with heavy articles of loose furniture, but there were special circumstances in the case which somewhat modified this view.

The dangerous oil lamps by which Witham House was lighted have been abolished, and gas has been laid on, and alterations have been made to facilitate escape in case of fire. Witham House.

At our recent visit to Vernon House we were informed that a renewal of the licence for a limited time only would be applied for, with a view to its relinquishment, and for this reason we did not press for such extensive improvements as are necessary to bring the house up to an average of comfort and suitability for the reception of patients. Vernon House

In addition to recently-erected buildings, which have so materially improved the condition of West Malling Place, plans have been approved for further structural alterations with the same object. West Malling Place.

Plans for a new billiard room at Overdale have been submitted to us, and received our approval. Overdale.

Haydock Lodge has been improved by the erection of a new dining hall, and by the provision of additional water-closet and lavatory accommodation, but much still remains to be done to render the rooms which are appropriated to the second-class patients suitable for their purpose. Haydock Lodge.

It is proposed to erect a new recreation room at Shaftesbury House, and plans for this improvement have been submitted to us. Shaftesbury House.

Improvements have continued to be made at Heigham Hall, which is generally well conducted, but some of the rooms need brightening, and we have suggested alterations to secure more ready exit in case of fire. Heigham Hall.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Brislington House.

At Brislington House a new roof has been supplied to the main building, and extensiye additions made to the rooms for the accommodation of servants. Nothing has yet been done to improve the water supply, which we hope will now receive attention.

Bailbrook House.

Escape and suicide.

A male patient, H. T. B., made his escape from Bailbrook House, and subsequently committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances. He was the subject of hypochondriacal melancholia, but was not known to have attempted or threatened suicide. On the night of his escape he was taken to bed, as usual, and handed over to an attendant, who accompanied him to a water-closet andthere left him. As he did not speedily return a search was made, and it was found that he had escaped through a staircase window. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until his dead body was found in the river Avon. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death from suicide while of unsound mind. In reply to our subsequent inquiries Dr. Weatherley informed us that he had taken steps to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such an unfortunate accident.

Ticehurst Asylum.

Structural improvements of an extensive kind have been effected at "The Highlands," one of the villas at Ticehurst, which comprise a new kitchen and offices, additional rooms, and increased facilities for escape in case of fire.

Laverstock House.

One of the day rooms at Laverstock House has been enlarged and otherwise improved, and exit in the event of fire has been facilitated.

Fisherton House.

A much needed new day room for men has been built at Fisherton House, but the water-closets and the ventilation of the dormitories are still defective.

A third medical officer has been appointed, but the staff of attendants is still noticed as being inadequate.

Death from suffocation in an epileptic fit

A female patient, A. G., died in this house from suffocation during an epileptic fit. She slept in a single room off an observation dormitory which was under adequate constant supervision, and the circumstances did not suggest to us that there was evidence of neglect. No inquest was held, although all the facts were placed before the coroner.

Kingsdown House.

A better water supply has been obtained, and many structural and other alterations have been effected at Kingsdown House, the general condition of which is much improved.

The Grange, Rotherham.

The drainage of The Grange has been reconstructed, and much has recently been done to add to the brightness and comfort of the house.

Idiot Establishments.

A large new kitchen and dining hall, and new dormitories, have greatly improved the condition of the Midland Counties Idiot Asylum. Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.

Single Patients.

The number of single patients registered at our Office, and under our official supervision, on the 1st January 1893, and the changes which have occurred among them during the year, are shown in the following table, and are practically the same as in the previous year. Single Patients.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number, 1st January 1893	187	250	437
Registered during the year	47	88	135
	234	338	572
Discharged and removed (M. 35, F. 69, T. 104)			
Died (M. 13, F. 17, T. 30)			
	48	86	134
Remaining 1st January 1894	186	252	438

All these patients were visited by us, with the exception of 160 of them, who were lunatics so found by inquisition.

We have no special occurrence to report in relation to this class of insane persons. Their care and treatment have been generally such as met with our approval, and while, in some instances, we have had occasion to remark upon the unsuitability of what may be termed home treatment, for cases which were manifestly unfit for it, in the majority of them we could not fail to recognise the advantages of this form of care and treatment for cases in which the conditions were favourable.

Lunatics in Workhouses.

Lunatics in Workhouses.

The number of pauper lunatics in Workhouses, Workhouse Infirmaries and the Metropolitan District Asylums, on the 1st January 1894 was 16,869, of whom 7,643 were men, and 9,226 women.

These numbers are almost identical with those of last year, and show the small total decrease of 9 persons under care in these institutions; for whereas in ordinary Workhouses there has been an increase of 29 insane residents, their number has decreased by 38 in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

Official visits were paid by us in 1893 to 223 of these institutions, and we saw in them 13,084 persons of unsound mind, of whom 5,979 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

As will be seen from our entries, copies of which are given in Appendix L, the Metropolitan District Asylums continue to be maintained in a generally efficient state, and to afford good accommodation and treatment to the large number of patients who are maintained in them.

We are able to report improvement, also, in the ordinary Workhouses. Many of them provide really excellent accommodation, and are equipped by the guardians with all necessary appliances for the care and treatment of such insane persons as do not require the more varied and complex resources of an Asylum, and in almost all of them there are signs of continued progress. But many of the smaller Workhouses would need much further improvement, as well in structure as in management, before they could be regarded as wholly suitable residences for persons so afflicted, or well adapted to prevent their further deterioration. We should especially desire that means should in all cases be found of affording to this class of the inmates the relaxation and relief from monotony which would be derived from periodical and frequent walking exercise outside of the Workhouse premises. In too many instances we find that these inmates are confined to cheerless yards, and rarely, if ever, pass the gates.

Improvements such as we have pointed out might render more possible the extension of the Workhouse care of the insane, in the proper development of which might be found a material and economical alleviation of the burden of lunacy which is pressing more and more heavily upon the country.

Lancashire County Asylum at Prestwich and the Rochdale Union Workhouse. Agreement under Section 26, Lunacy Act, 1890.

In this connection we are glad to be able to report that advantage has at length been taken of the 26th section of the Lunacy Act, 1890, which provides that—

> "The Visitors of any Asylum may with the consent of the Local Government Board and the Commissioners, and subject to such regulations as they respectively prescribe, make arrangements with the guardians of any

any union for the reception into the Workhouse of any chronic lunatics, not being dangerous, who are in the Asylum and have been selected and certified by the manager of the Asylum as proper to be removed to the Workhouse. LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

"Every lunatic received in a Workhouse under this section shall, while he remains there, continue a patient on the books of the Asylum for the purposes of this Act so far as it relates to lunatics removed to Asylums."

At the end of 1892 it was intimated to our Board that the visiting Committee of the Lancashire County Asylum at Prestwich were desirous of entering into an agreement with the guardians of the Rochdale Union Workhouse for the reception and maintenance therein of forty chronic lunatics of each sex, under the provisions of the above recited section of the Lunacy Act.

An inspection by two members of the Board of the proposed lunatic wards having satisfied us that suitable accommodation could be provided in the Workhouse, and various recommendations made by them having been carried into effect, we gave our consent to the arrangement which we regard as an important development of the lunacy system.

Regulations, of which a copy is given in Appendix O, were prescribed by us, and further regulations were prescribed by the Local Government Board, a copy of which is contained in the same appendix.

The transference of patients took place subsequently, and so far the arrangement appears to have worked satisfactorily.

The following is the only other occurrence of the year in these institutions which requires special notice in this Report.

The death from scalding of C. F. B., an imbecile inmate of the Leavesden Asylum, took place under the following circumstances. For two months he had had a weekly Turkish bath, followed by a cold shower and spinal douche, and on the day preceding his death these were being administered to him as usual by an attendant who was accustomed to the working of the apparatus. Intending to turn on the spinal douche, he accidentally turned the tap of the hot needle, and the patient was severely scalded before the error was discovered. He died the next day from shock. Leavesden Asylum. Death from scalding.

An inquest was held, and no blame was attributed to the attendant, but it was obvious that means must be adopted to prevent the recurrence of so serious an accident, and it has been arranged that no Turkish bath shall in future be given except in the presence of two attendants, both of them thoroughly familiar with the working of the apparatus.

Prosecutions for Breaches of the Lunacy Acts.

Prosecutions for Breaches of the Lunacy Acts.

Prosecutions for breaches of the Lunacy Acts were undertaken by us in the following cases.

Anderson's case. Keeping lunatics without a license. Conviction; fined 20*l.*

In October 1893 we received information which led us to believe that Mrs. Anderson, of 7, Wood-hill, Portishead, was receiving into her house ladies of unsound mind for care and treatment without orders and certificates, her house not being duly licensed for the reception of lunatics. We accordingly applied for and obtained from your Lordship an order, directed to Dr. Benham, the Medical Superintendent of the Bristol City Lunatic Asylum, to visit and report as to the persons residing with Mrs. Anderson. Dr. Benham on his visit found that, in addition to No. 7, Wood-hill, Mrs. Anderson was in occupation of another house at Portishead, No. 4, Adelaide-terrace. In the two houses Dr. Benham found 9 resident patients, and it appearing from his report that several of these were of unsound mind, we instituted proceedings against Mrs. Anderson for illegal reception in the cases of 5 of her patients. The summonses were heard at the Long Ashton Petty Sessions in December and January. At an adjourned hearing of the case the defendant pleaded guilty in respect of two of the summonses, and was fined 10*l.* in each case.

In the other three cases the summonses were, with the consent of the Court, withdrawn.

Regina *v.* Jones. Obstructing a medical man in executing Lord Chancellor's order to visit.

In November last, on our application, your Lordship made an order under the Lunacy Act, 1890, directing Dr. Soutar, the Medical Superintendent of the Barnwood House Hospital, to visit and report upon the case of a Mr. M., who was alleged to be of unsound mind and received for payment by a Mrs. Jones, at her house at Ridgeway Cross, near Malvern.

In acting upon the order Dr. Soutar had some difficulty in gaining admission into the house, and when this difficulty had been surmounted objections were raised by Mr. Harry Jones, a son, and by Mrs. Herbert and Miss Jones, two daughters of Mrs. Jones, to his seeing Mr. M.

On Dr. Soutar pressing for an interview, and pointing out the risk which the defendants would run in obstructing the execution of the order, Mr. M. was produced. Dr. Soutar was not, however, able to have an interview with him apart, and on his proceeding to examine Mr. M. the latter, at the instigation of the defendants, declined to answer any questions. In consequence Dr. Soutar was unable to make a satisfactory examination.

As the conduct of Mr. Jones and his sisters appeared to amount to obstruction we instituted proceedings against them for an offence under Section 321 (2) of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

At the hearing of the case at the Malvern Petty Sessions the defendants, after Dr. Soutar had given evidence, pleaded guilty and were fined 5*l.* and costs.

The

The order was subsequently executed, and resulted in the patient being placed under order and certificates as a person of unsound mind.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

Regina *v.* Sherrard. Receiving lunatics, or alleged lunatics, without licence or reception order.

Towards the end of the year we instituted proceedings against Mr. Cæsar Dudley Sherrard, of Eastbourne, for what, in the following circumstances, appeared to be an offence under Section 315 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

On the 25th of October last a Mrs. S., who was at the time residing at Avalon House, a medical boarding house at Eastbourne kept by Mr. Sherrard, committed suicide by throwing herself out of an upper bedroom window.

It appeared from the evidence given at the inquest that Mrs. S., who was passing through the climacteric period, had gone to Avalon House in June to be treated by Mr. Sherrard for depression; that she had previously been strange in her language and actions; had made several attempts to injure herself; had in January, whilst on a visit to her mother, passed a night on the roof of the house clad only in her nightdress, dressing gown, and slippers, and had in the following March, when staying at Scarborough, gone to the police station to give herself up for some imaginary crime; that whilst residing, in April, at her home in Ireland she had gone into the sea in her clothes; that during her stay at Avalon House she had on one occasion spent the greater part of the night out of doors; that on her becoming worse Mr. Sherrard had placed a lady companion to sleep in the same room with the deceased, and had given the nurses special instructions not to let her out of arm's length day or night; that on the 21st of October the deceased, making some pretext, eluded the vigilance of her lady companion, left her bedroom and cut her throat slightly with a carving knife; and, finally, four days afterwards, she overpowered her companion and, pushing her out of the bedroom, locked the door and jumped from the window, sustaining injuries from which she died in half an hour. The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind, and added a rider that in their opinion the facts disclosed should be brought to our notice, and that Mr. Sherrard was deserving of censure in neglecting to report to the police the previous attempt of the deceased to commit suicide.

Mr. Sherrard had from time to time had a certified patient under his charge; and, whilst Mrs. S. was residing at Avalon House, had under his charge a lady of unsound mind and under certificates as a single patient, but his house was not licensed for the reception of persons of unsound mind. Mr. Sherrard had on more than one occasion, on our visits to see the single certified lunatic under his charge, been warned that, as his house was not licensed for the reception of lunatics, he would be committing a misdemeanour if he kept a second person of unsound mind for profit.

In the circumstances we felt that we had no alternative but to prosecute, and in December last Mr. Sherrard was

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

summoned before the bench at Eastbourne to answer a charge of receiving two or more lunatics in a house not licensed for their reception.

Regina *v.* Sherrard. Receiving lunatics, or alleged lunatics, without licence or reception order

Whilst the case was pending before the Eastbourne Justices our attention was called to the residence at Avalon House, from May to August last, of a Mr. S., who had since been placed in the South Yorkshire Asylum as a certified lunatic, and from information furnished as to Mr. S.'s mental condition before and subsequent to his reception by Mr. Sherrard, we decided to include the case of Mr. S. in the charge against Mr. Sherrard.

After a hearing of two days the Eastbourne Bench committed Mr. Sherrard to take his trial at the Lewes Assizes. The case was, on an application by Mr. Sherrard, removed by certiorari for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Subsequently to the committal, counts were added charging Mr. Sherrard with taking charge of for payment, and for receiving to board and lodge in Avalon House, both Mrs. S. and Mr. S., as lunatics, or alleged lunatics.

The trial at the Old Bailey took place in March of this year, before Mr. Justice Grantham.

In the case of Mrs. S., the evidence given at the inquest as to the strange acts she had committed both before and during her residence at Mr. Sherrard's was repeated, and additional evidence was given by a medical man from Ireland to the effect that on the 8th of June, and a fortnight before going to Avalon House, the deceased had left her home in Ireland at four o'clock in the morning by jumping out of the window; and, after wandering some 18 miles, had been brought back to the house of a Mr. L., where she was seen by the doctor, who thought her insane, and placed two attendants to watch her until she was removed by her husband.

In the case of Mr. S., who was a young man of 29 years of age, the evidence went to show that early in 1893 a change in his conduct was noticed by his mother; he became very despondent, walked about with his head down, and told her that he was prompted by the spirit to do many foolish things. Mr. S. subsequently went with his relatives to Eastbourne, and, on his symptoms becoming worse at Eastbourne, was seen by Dr. Roberts, who formed the opinion that he was suffering from religious melancholia, with delusions with reference to a lady friend of his sister's, and with a suicidal tendency. Dr. Roberts recommended the father to have a male attendant constantly with his son.

A day or two afterwards Mr. S. was placed in Mr. Sherrard's charge by his father, who pressed upon Mr. Sherrard that his son was not fit to take care of himself.

Mr. S. stayed at Mr. Sherrard's from May to August, when he returned home. In the following November he was certified of unsound mind and placed in the South Yorkshire Asylum.

At the trial the learned Judge left the following questions to

to the jury. Did Mr. Sherrard, for reward, receive as lunatics, or persons of unsound mind, two persons to be detained as lunatics, and treated as lunatics are treated in Asylums, or when under legal control, it being admitted that he had one lunatic at the time in question under his charge? Was Mrs. S. of unsound mind when she was received by Mr. Sherrard? Was she received by Mr. Sherrard as of unsound mind, and to be treated as a person of unsound mind would be treated? And the same questions with reference to Mr. S.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

Regina v. Sherrard. Receiving lunatics, or alleged lunatics, without licence or reception order.

The jury returned a verdict of acquittal, answering all the above questions in the negative. They expressed, however, the opinion, in which the Judge agreed, that we were acting quite rightly in bringing the case before the public.

The result of the trial leaves it possible for persons suffering from mental disorder to be received for payment and treated clandestinely, and withdrawn from official supervision, and opens the door to abuses which the Lunacy Laws were designed to prevent.

Skene's case.

The following prosecutions for assaults by attendants upon patients at County Lunatic Asylums were undertaken by Visiting Committees:—

John Skene, an attendant at the Kent County Asylum at Chartham, was fined 2*l.* and costs at the Canterbury Sessions for assaulting a patient. The patient, who was employed with others in carting in coal, was seen to be lying on a heap of coke with the attendant holding him down with his left hand, and striking him on the head with the other.

Jackson's case.

Sarah Jackson, a nurse at the South Yorkshire Asylum at Wadsley, was summoned for ill-treating a patient by striking her on the head with a boot. Probably more than one blow was given, as there were several severe bruises on the patient's head. The patient, who was an old woman of 72 years of age, had been 20 years in the Asylum. The matter was brought to the notice of the medical officer by the nurse in charge, and on the following day, when two members of our Board were visiting the Asylum, they inquired into the circumstances, and recommended that proceedings should be taken by the Asylum Committee against Jackson. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 5*l.*, or in default one month's imprisonment.

Treeby's case.

William Treeby, an attendant at the Devon County Asylum, was fined 2*l.* and costs for assaulting a patient. It appears that Treeby, while engaged in hair-cutting, was subjected to some badinage at the hands of the patient, and, losing his temper, threw the patient down and struck him several blows in the face.

Corrie's case.

Hamilton Corrie, who had been for two years and a half an attendant at the West Riding Asylum at Wakefield, was convicted at the Wakefield Police Court for ill-treating a patient.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY ACTS.

Corrie's case.

The patient, who was noisy and restless, was sleeping in a separate room near a room occupied by Corrie. It was alleged that, enraged at the noisy conduct of the patient, the defendant got up, entered the patient's room, and beat him savagely with a brush handle, inflicting severe bruises. The defendant was fined 2*l.* and 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* costs, or one month's imprisonment in default.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

In December last your Lordship was pleased to appoint Mr. Victor Alexander Williamson, C.M.G., to be an unpaid Commissioner in the place of Lord Emlyn, who had resigned in 1891.

Our Colleague, Mr. Cleaton, after a valuable service of over 27 years as a Medical Commissioner, resigned his office at the close of the year. The vacancy thus caused was filled by the appointment, in January of the present year, of Dr. John Augustus Wallis, Medical Superintendent of the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham.

We are glad to record, however, that the benefit of Mr. Cleaton's large and varied experience in all matters relating to lunacy, and to the care of the insane, will still be in a large measure retained for the public service, inasmuch as (at your Lordship's request) he retains a seat at our Board as an Honorary Commissioner.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Hatherton,*

Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson,*

Secretary

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1894, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 29 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

[*Note.*—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1885, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey	17	16	33	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	9	11	20	27	47
Holyhead	10	9	19	–	–	–	6	6	12	9	6	15	25	21	46
TOTAL	27	25	52	–	–	–	7	8	15	11	15	26	45	48	93
BEDS:															
Ampthill	16	14	30	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	3	20	17	37
Bedford	41	57	98	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	41	67	108
Biggleswade	41	44	85	–	–	–	3	7	10	15	27	42	59	78	137
Leighton Buzzard	19	19	38	–	–	–	7	1	8	4	9	13	30	29	59
Luton	60	71	131	–	1	1	–	4	4	5	9	14	65	85	150
Woburn	8	14	22	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	1	9	17	26
TOTAL	185	219	404	–	1	1	13	26	39	26	47	73	224	293	517
BERKS:															
Abingdon	25	30	55	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	5	8	30	39	69
Bradfield	20	26	46	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	–	23	32	55
Cookham	12	33	45	–	–	–	7	5	12	3	7	10	22	45	67
Easthampstead	14	16	30	1	1	2	–	7	7	2	–	2	17	24	41
Faringdon	15	23	38	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	–	–	19	26	45
Hungerford	19	19	38	–	–	–	1	4	5	5	–	5	25	23	48
Newbury	41	33	74	–	–	–	5	6	11	2	15	17	48	54	102
Reading	55	68	123	–	–	–	20	20	40	1	–	1	76	88	164
Wallingford	16	21	37	–	–	–	5	6	11	1	1	2	22	28	50
Wantage	14	16	30	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	2	3	17	22	39
Windsor	31	45	76	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	32	49	81
Wokingham	16	35	51	–	1	1	–	3	3	5	4	9	21	43	64
TOTAL	278	365	643	1	2	3	50	72	122	23	34	57	352	473	825
BRECON:															
Brecknock	29	23	52	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	29	28	57
Builth	16	14	30	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	18	17	35
Crickhowell	21	34	55	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	4	6	25	40	65
Hay	11	22	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	14	27	41
TOTAL	77	93	170	–	–	–	2	4	6	7	15	22	86	112	198

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham	22	30	52	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	1	3	25	34	59
Aylesbury	20	35	55	–	–	–	3	6	9	4	11	15	27	52	79
Buckingham	3	22	25	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	2	2	7	25	32
Eton	30	43	73	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	32	45	77
Newport Pagnell	31	32	63	–	–	–	5	11	16	1	3	4	37	46	83
Winslow	9	6	15	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	12	6	18
Wycombe	27	57	84	–	–	–	5	14	19	3	7	10	35	78	113
Total	142	225	367	–	–	–	21	36	57	12	25	37	175	286	461
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge	51	58	109	1	–	1	–	3	3	3	5	8	55	66	121
Caxton and Arrington	9	15	24	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	6	9	13	24	37
Chesterton	26	30	56	–	–	–	3	3	6	5	10	15	34	43	77
Ely	24	32	56	1	–	1	4	4	8	2	1	3	31	37	68
Linton	12	17	29	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	6	10	16	25	41
Newmarket	23	37	60	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	3	3	24	42	66
North Witchford	27	23	50	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	4	4	29	34	63
Whittlesey	7	15	22	–	–	–	–	5	5	1	–	1	8	20	28
Wisbech	29	36	65	–	–	–	3	12	15	5	9	14	37	57	94
Total	208	263	471	2	–	2	14	41	55	23	44	67	247	348	595
CARDIGAN:															
Aberayron	7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	11	18	14	16	30
Aberystwith	23	24	47	–	–	–	8	17	25	6	14	20	37	55	92
Cardigan	19	14	33	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	18	24	26	32	58
Lampeter	4	9	13	–	–	–	1	6	7	4	4	8	9	19	28
Newcastle-in-Emlyn	7	13	20	–	–	–	–	2	2	12	26	38	19	41	60
Tregaron	8	5	13	–	–	–	5	4	9	5	10	15	18	19	37
Total	68	70	138	–	–	–	15	29	44	40	83	123	123	182	305
CARMARTHEN:															
Carmarthen	35	38	73	–	–	–	12	14	26	16	24	40	63	76	139
Llandilo Fawr	13	22	35	–	–	–	3	4	7	8	10	18	24	36	60
Llandovery	8	14	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	10	17	15	32
Llanelly	40	32	72	–	–	–	2	6	8	29	40	69	71	78	149
Total	96	106	202	–	–	–	17	24	41	62	75	137	175	205	380
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	22	25	47	–	–	–	5	5	10	15	29	44	42	59	101
Carnarvon	23	18	41	–	–	–	4	3	7	15	21	36	42	42	84
Conway	19	22	41	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	6	10	25	31	56
Pwllheli	17	8	25	–	–	–	2	15	17	6	24	30	25	47	72
Total	81	73	154	–	–	–	13	26	39	40	80	120	134	179	313

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER:															
Altrincham	55	50	105	–	–	–	7	11	18	2	–	2	64	61	125
Birkenhead	102	121	223	–	–	–	30	35	65	4	7	11	136	163	299
Chester	37	47	84	1	1	2	26	36	62	5	5	10	69	89	158
Congleton	19	35	54	–	–	–	7	9	16	4	–	4	30	44	74
Hawarden	15	8	23	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	18	10	28
Macclesfield	59	79	138	1	–	1	13	18	31	4	4	8	77	101	178
Nantwich	49	63	112	–	–	–	12	8	20	14	17	31	75	88	163
Northwich	34	29	63	2	–	2	1	1	2	15	19	34	52	49	101
Runcorn	22	20	42	–	–	–	3	8	11	1	1	2	26	29	55
Stockport	120	170	290	1	–	1	37	55	92	5	21	26	163	246	409
Tarvin	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	9	17
Wirrall	22	22	44	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	23	45
TOTAL	541	652	1,193	5	2	7	139	183	322	55	75	130	740	912	1,652
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell	40	48	88	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	2	3	44	55	99
Bodmin	24	22	46	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	3	8	30	26	56
Camelford	8	5	13	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	6	8	12	14	26
St. Columb Major	11	17	28	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	17	29
Falmouth	24	32	56	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	4	4	27	40	67
St. Germans	13	24	37	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	24	39
Helston	17	27	44	–	–	–	8	6	14	1	2	3	26	35	61
Launceston	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	5	5	1	1	2	11	15	26
Liskeard	33	37	70	–	–	–	–	7	7	4	5	9	37	49	86
Penzance	27	36	63	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	–	–	33	45	78
Redruth	47	43	90	–	–	–	11	13	24	–	–	–	58	56	114
Stratton	8	9	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	9	18
Truro	34	42	76	–	1	1	2	7	9	5	18	23	41	68	109
TOTAL	296	351	647	–	1	1	40	60	100	19	41	60	355	453	808
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	4	5	9	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	6	8	14
Bootle	6	9	15	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	8	11	19
Brampton	18	8	26	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	3	4	21	12	33
Carlisle	43	60	103	–	–	–	10	10	20	1	3	4	54	73	127
Cockermouth	44	32	76	–	–	–	15	18	33	3	3	6	62	53	115
Longtown	6	6	12	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	1	1	8	9	17
Penrith	20	20	40	–	–	–	6	6	12	4	4	8	30	30	60
Whitehaven	56	35	91	–	–	–	14	14	28	2	8	10	72	57	129
Wigton	15	26	41	–	–	–	10	12	22	–	3	3	25	41	66
TOTAL	212	201	413	–	–	–	63	68	131	11	25	36	286	294	580
DENBIGH:															
St. Asaph	24	31	55	–	–	–	3	15	18	7	12	19	34	58	92
Llanrwst	2	8	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	2	6	8	10	18
Ruthin	12	10	22	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	5	5	16	17	33
Wrexham	41	32	73	–	–	–	13	26	39	5	15	20	59	73	132
TOTAL	79	81	160	–	–	–	22	43	65	16	34	50	117	158	275

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne	19	12	31	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	22	15	37
Bakewell	29	26	55	1	–	1	1	2	3	3	2	5	34	30	64
Belper	42	39	81	–	–	–	13	12	25	4	8	12	59	59	118
Chapel-en-le-Frith	8	14	22	–	–	–	7	6	13	–	–	–	15	20	35
Chesterfield	62	59	121	–	–	–	25	22	47	7	6	13	94	87	181
Derby	86	114	200	–	–	–	12	14	26	–	–	–	98	128	226
Glossop	7	9	16	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	1	1	11	15	26
Hayfield	5	6	11	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	1	2	10	10	20
Shardlow	38	25	63	–	–	–	10	6	16	2	2	4	50	33	83
Total	296	304	600	1	–	1	78	72	150	18	21	39	393	397	790
DEVON:															
Axminster	12	25	37	–	2	2	4	12	16	4	2	6	20	41	61
Barnstaple	27	40	67	1	2	3	10	10	20	7	1	8	45	53	98
Bideford	15	26	41	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	3	5	19	31	50
Crediton	16	23	39	–	–	–	8	8	16	2	3	5	26	34	60
East Stonehouse	15	15	30	3	–	3	–	2	2	1	2	3	19	19	38
Exeter	70	68	138	1	2	3	12	16	28	13	6	19	96	92	188
Holsworthy	3	6	9	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	–	2	8	10	18
Honiton	26	39	65	–	–	–	5	3	8	10	13	23	41	55	96
Kingsbridge	15	14	29	3	–	3	5	1	6	4	6	10	27	21	48
Newton Abbot	65	89	154	5	–	5	5	11	16	14	16	30	89	116	205
Okehampton	14	19	33	–	–	–	5	2	7	5	4	9	24	25	49
Plymouth	64	92	156	3	–	3	30	33	63	15	17	32	112	142	254
Plympton St. Mary	22	34	56	–	–	–	7	9	16	4	2	6	33	45	78
South Molton	14	26	40	2	1	3	4	5	9	–	1	1	20	33	53
Stoke Damerel	44	63	107	–	–	–	9	20	29	–	–	–	53	83	136
Tavistock	32	42	74	2	1	3	4	6	10	5	7	12	43	56	99
St. Thomas	67	88	155	4	2	6	7	9	16	11	18	29	89	117	206
Tiverton	34	33	67	2	1	3	2	1	3	8	19	27	46	54	100
Torrington	19	20	39	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	22	21	43
Totnes	30	48	78	4	2	6	9	7	16	6	10	16	49	67	116
Total	604	810	1,414	30	13	43	134	162	296	113	130	243	881	1,115	1,996
DORSET:															
Beaminster	11	18	29	4	–	4	3	5	8	3	2	5	21	25	46
Blandford	13	21	34	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	15	24	39
Bridport	16	17	33	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	10	11	22	28	50
Cerne	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	8	12	20
Dorchester	26	15	41	–	1	1	1	3	4	5	6	11	32	25	57
Poole	26	15	41	–	–	–	13	14	27	4	4	8	43	33	76
Shaftesbury	25	19	44	1	–	1	1	2	3	2	12	14	29	33	62
Sherborne	17	16	33	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	4	6	22	25	47
Sturminster	12	14	26	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	13	16	29
Wareham and Purbeck	20	25	45	–	–	–	1	5	6	2	5	7	23	35	58
Weymouth	34	38	72	2	–	2	4	5	9	–	1	1	40	44	84
Wimborne and Cranborne.	25	31	56	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	28	34	62
Total	233	238	471	8	1	9	34	48	82	21	47	68	296	334	630

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland	49	47	96	1	2	3	5	2	7	2	2	4	57	53	110
Chester-le-Street	28	26	54	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	30	31	61
Darlington	45	38	83	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	3	6	49	45	94
Durham	40	36	76	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	5	9	48	46	94
Easington	39	30	69	1	–	1	6	6	12	–	–	–	46	36	82
Gateshead	110	97	207	2	5	7	10	17	27	8	11	19	130	130	260
Hartlepool	33	30	63	–	–	–	9	22	31	–	–	–	42	52	94
Houghton-le-Spring	29	32	61	2	–	2	1	2	3	–	6	6	32	40	72
Lanchester	35	30	65	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	35	45	80
Sedgefield	16	12	28	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	16	14	30
South Shields	104	96	200	–	–	–	1	8	9	8	7	15	113	111	224
Stockton	55	37	92	–	2	2	6	5	11	1	4	5	62	48	110
Sunderland	154	143	297	7	10	17	36	33	69	–	3	3	197	189	386
Teesdale	17	15	32	–	–	–	5	9	14	–	–	–	22	24	46
Weardale	10	9	19	1	–	1	4	4	8	5	6	11	20	19	39
Total	764	678	1,442	14	19	33	90	139	229	31	47	78	899	883	1,782
ESSEX:															
Billericay	15	28	43	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	6	9	21	38	59
Braintree	25	45	70	2	–	2	9	15	24	1	8	9	37	68	105
Chelmsford	24	60	84	–	–	–	5	2	7	6	6	12	35	68	103
Colchester	16	42	58	–	–	–	7	10	17	5	11	16	28	63	91
Dunmow	20	27	47	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	4	6	22	33	55
Epping	15	32	47	–	–	–	1	12	13	1	1	2	17	45	62
Halstead	16	28	44	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	2	2	18	33	51
Lexden and Winstree	27	29	56	–	–	–	6	12	18	2	6	8	35	47	82
Maldon	22	33	55	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	4	5	25	40	65
Ongar	3	18	21	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	6	12	11	25	36
Orsett	8	23	31	–	1	1	3	12	15	–	4	4	11	40	51
Rochford	15	26	41	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	3	3	16	34	50
Romford	48	58	106	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	1	2	53	61	114
Saffron Walden	13	21	34	–	–	–	7	12	19	5	3	8	25	36	61
Tendring	22	43	65	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	1	3	28	46	74
West Ham	217	318	535	–	–	–	57	56	113	4	7	11	278	381	659
Total	506	831	1,337	2	1	3	113	153	266	39	73	112	660	1,058	1,718
FLINT:															
Holywell	41	30	71	–	–	–	4	21	25	16	23	39	61	74	135
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cowbridge	44	48	92	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	5	6	47	56	103
Cardiff	155	192	347	3	–	3	9	8	17	19	13	32	186	213	399
Gower	4	8	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	7	11	9	15	24
Merthyr Tydfil	76	80	156	–	–	–	15	21	36	17	34	51	108	135	243
Neath	46	53	99	–	–	–	6	4	10	6	22	28	58	79	137
Pontardawe	23	13	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	29	18	47
Pontypridd	99	54	153	5	3	8	25	13	38	5	5	10	134	75	209
Swansea	78	94	172	–	–	–	21	15	36	17	36	53	116	145	261
Total	525	542	1,067	8	3	11	79	64	143	75	127	202	687	736	1,423

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER:															
Barton Regis	158	255	413	12	5	17	72	91	163	13	37	50	255	388	643
Bristol	71	72	143	2	–	2	40	100	140	5	5	10	118	177	295
Cheltenham	47	67	114	3	1	4	21	39	60	6	21	27	77	128	205
Chipping Sodbury	17	15	32	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	5	7	20	21	41
Cirencester	18	27	45	–	–	–	6	9	15	2	4	6	26	40	66
Dursley	16	10	26	–	–	–	7	3	10	2	3	5	25	16	41
Gloucester	42	56	98	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	9	15	48	68	116
Newent	11	14	25	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	3	4	17	20	37
Northleach	13	5	18	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	6	19
Stow-on-the-Wold	10	17	27	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	5	6	12	25	37
Stroud	47	53	100	–	–	–	16	26	42	10	10	20	73	89	162
Tetbury	12	5	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	17
Tewkesbury	13	18	31	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	2	2	16	23	39
Thornbury	19	23	42	–	–	–	3	5	8	5	2	7	27	30	57
Westbury-on-Severn	19	24	43	–	–	–	4	2	6	2	7	9	25	33	58
Wheatenhurst	6	8	14	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	2	2	10	14	24
Winchcomb	8	12	20	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	3	3	12	21	33
Total	527	681	1,208	17	6	23	187	299	486	55	118	173	786	1,104	1,890
HEREFORD:															
Bromyard	18	24	42	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	2	4	23	27	50
Dore	15	12	27	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	7	9	20	22	42
Hereford	60	75	135	–	1	1	5	13	18	8	10	18	73	99	172
Kington	11	23	34	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	7	7	14	36	50
Ledbury	18	14	32	–	–	–	1	6	7	5	12	17	24	32	56
Leominster	23	19	42	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	9	15	29	30	59
Ross	21	29	50	–	–	–	4	5	9	8	11	19	33	45	78
Weobley	11	13	24	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	2	3	13	18	31
Total	177	209	386	–	1	1	20	39	59	32	60	92	229	309	538
HERTS:															
St. Albans	27	39	66	–	–	–	3	3	6	4	3	7	34	45	79
Berkhampstead	10	15	25	–	–	–	1	2	3	5	7	12	16	24	40
Bishop Stortford	22	51	73	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	13	15	29	69	98
Buntingford	4	7	11	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	5	9	14
Hatfield	6	16	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	16	22
Hemel Hempstead	13	19	32	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	15	21	36
Hertford	23	29	52	1	–	1	4	6	10	1	8	9	29	43	72
Hitchin	30	46	76	1	1	2	2	4	6	2	–	2	35	51	86
Royston	22	35	57	–	–	–	2	16	18	2	5	7	26	56	82
Ware	19	26	45	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	2	23	28	51
Watford	38	40	78	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	2	40	43	83
Welwyn	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	5	9
Total	216	328	544	2	1	3	26	41	67	18	40	58	262	410	672

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon	17	22	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	18	22	40
St. Ives	18	16	34	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	1	1	19	22	41
St. Neots	16	22	38	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	2	2	18	31	49
Total	51	60	111	–	–	–	3	12	15	1	3	4	55	75	130
KENT:															
Ashford, East	13	17	30	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	16	21	37
Ashford, West	14	34	48	–	–	–	2	6	8	1	1	2	17	41	58
Blean	27	21	48	–	9	9	3	3	6	3	1	4	33	34	67
Bridge	14	16	30	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	17	19	36
Bromley	38	55	93	–	–	–	16	8	24	–	–	–	54	63	117
Canterbury	28	–	28	–	17	17	7	5	12	–	3	3	35	25	60
Cranbrook	13	24	37	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	2	4	18	28	46
Dartford	55	75	130	1	1	2	10	7	17	2	2	4	68	85	153
Dover	50	49	99	–	–	–	4	7	11	6	10	16	60	66	126
Eastry	44	44	88	–	–	–	2	9	11	–	–	–	46	53	99
Elham	31	53	84	–	–	–	3	13	16	–	–	–	34	66	100
Faversham	19	25	44	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	21	27	48
Gravesend and Milton	33	34	67	1	1	2	2	5	7	–	–	–	36	40	76
Hollingbourn	18	13	31	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	22	21	43
Hoo	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	7	8	15
Maidstone	44	72	116	–	1	1	16	25	41	–	1	1	60	99	159
Malling	30	26	56	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	36	27	63
Medway	69	109	178	–	–	–	10	13	23	6	1	7	85	123	208
Milton	17	40	57	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	4	5	20	45	65
Romney Marsh	4	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8
Sevenoaks	18	37	55	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	2	5	26	42	68
Sheppey	33	30	63	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	2	5	40	34	74
Strood	22	44	66	1	–	1	2	2	4	3	4	7	28	50	78
Tenterden	15	17	32	–	–	–	6	3	9	1	–	1	22	20	42
Thanet, Isle of	69	89	158	–	–	–	7	9	16	3	3	6	79	101	180
Tonbridge	49	73	122	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	53	75	128
Total	772	1,008	1,780	3	29	32	122	141	263	40	39	79	937	1,217	2,154
LANCASTER:															
Ashton-under-Lyne	103	132	235	3	–	3	29	50	79	–	–	–	135	182	317
Barrow-in-Furness	28	34	62	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	5	5	32	45	77
Barton-upon-Irwell	74	61	135	1	–	1	31	35	66	–	–	–	106	96	202
Blackburn	105	127	232	–	–	–	104	66	170	–	1	1	209	194	403
Bolton	213	272	485	2	–	2	8	12	20	4	4	8	227	288	515
Burnley	151	150	301	–	–	–	31	19	50	5	5	10	187	174	361
Bury	124	119	243	–	–	–	24	48	72	4	5	9	152	172	324
Chorley	34	34	68	–	–	–	12	19	31	3	3	6	49	56	105
Chorlton	221	363	584	2	7	9	125	141	266	1	3	4	349	514	863
Clitheroe	20	19	39	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	26	26	52
Fylde, The	34	30	64	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	7	10	39	37	76
Garstang	7	9	16	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	13	10	23
Haslingden	49	52	101	–	–	–	28	57	85	5	1	6	82	110	192

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—*cont^d.*															
Lancaster	29	42	71	3	2	5	5	5	10	–	–	–	37	49	86
Leigh	40	42	82	–	–	–	6	9	15	3	4	7	49	55	104
Liverpool	333	397	730	12	4	16	11	66	77	2	4	6	358	471	829
Lunesdale	4	9	13	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	7	13	20
Manchester	142	180	322	2	2	4	134	132	266	–	–	–	278	314	592
Oldham	165	124	289	8	7	15	65	90	155	2	1	3	240	222	462
Ormskirk	49	72	121	1	1	2	16	5	21	1	1	2	67	79	146
Prescot	133	115	248	3	–	3	19	28	47	11	7	18	166	150	316
Preston	126	139	265	–	–	–	68	54	122	–	2	2	194	195	389
Prestwich	76	91	167	1	–	1	47	39	86	–	1	1	124	131	255
Rochdale	116	139	255	–	1	1	33	37	70	3	–	3	152	177	329
Salford	217	171	388	6	1	7	91	132	223	–	1	1	314	305	619
Toxteth Park	100	147	247	–	–	–	36	54	90	5	5	10	141	206	347
Ulverstone	36	45	81	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	3	4	41	52	93
Warrington	69	62	131	–	–	–	8	14	22	5	6	11	82	82	164
West Derby	475	701	1,176	6	–	6	61	61	122	8	8	16	550	770	1,320
Wigan	119	111	230	–	–	–	30	36	66	12	11	23	161	158	319
TOTAL	3,392	3,989	7,381 (*a*)	50	25	75	1,047	1,231	2,278	78	88	166	4,567	5,333	9,900
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	18	26	44	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	21	32	53
Barrow-on-Soar	29	28	57	–	–	–	–	7	7	7	14	21	36	49	85
Billesdon	7	9	16	–	–	–	5	6	11	2	2	4	14	17	31
Blaby	11	12	23	–	–	–	2	4	6	6	15	21	19	31	50
Hinckley	10	24	34	–	–	–	6	6	12	2	1	3	18	31	49
Leicester	201	236	437	–	–	–	33	41	74	5	8	13	239	285	524
Loughborough	34	41	75	–	–	–	4	10	14	3	12	15	41	63	104
Lutterworth	22	27	49	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	–	1	26	30	56
Market Bosworth	5	14	19	1	–	1	4	5	9	–	–	–	10	19	29
Market Harborough	13	29	42	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	1	2	17	31	48
Melton Mowbray	20	25	45	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	23	25	48
TOTAL	370	471	841	1	–	1	62	85	147	31	57	88	464	613	1,077
LINCOLN:															
Boston	26	36	62	–	–	–	12	8	20	8	15	23	46	59	105
Bourn	17	24	41	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	2	2	21	30	51
Caistor	9	17	26	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	9	11	14	30	44
Gainsborough	25	31	56	–	–	–	–	3	3	7	9	16	32	43	75
Glanford Brigg	30	35	65	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	32	41	73
Grantham	40	40	80	–	–	–	9	5	14	1	1	2	50	46	96
Grimsby	31	33	64	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	35	37	72
Holbeach	16	23	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	18	23	41
Horncastle	16	11	27	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	4	8	24	20	44
Lincoln	61	67	128	–	–	–	10	16	26	12	23	35	83	106	189
Louth	21	31	52	–	–	–	4	7	11	9	16	25	34	54	88
Sleaford	12	13	25	–	–	–	3	4	7	4	8	12	19	25	44
Spalding	9	26	35	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	–	3	15	30	45
Spilsby	17	24	41	–	–	–	2	1	3	5	5	10	24	30	54
Stamford	16	16	32	–	–	–	6	2	8	1	2	3	23	20	43
TOTAL	346	427	773	–	–	–	63	68	131	61	99	160	470	594	1,064

(*a*) 79 of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix, B6.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses. *			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON:*															
Bethnal Green	210	219	429	17	4	21	107	137	244	8	14	22	342	374	716
Camberwell	169	280	449	9	8	17	139	156	295	–	–	–	317	444	761
Chelsea	91	168	259	–	–	–	56	72	128	1	–	1	148	240	388
Fulham	109	176	285	2	9	11	90	75	165	–	–	–	201	260	461
George's, St.	135	231	366	6	8	14	79	82	161	–	–	–	220	321	541
George's, St., in the East	61	77	138	–	–	–	40	51	91	–	–	–	101	128	229
Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury	51	59	110	7	6	13	42	59	101	–	–	–	100	124	224
Greenwich	146	242	388	1	10	11	92	81	173	5	8	13	244	341	585
Hackney	250	392	642	1	5	6	103	113	216	18	16	34	372	526	898
Hampstead	26	66	92	–	–	–	21	27	48	1	–	1	48	93	141
Holborn	294	393	687	2	19	21	214	245	459	–	–	–	510	657	1,167
Islington	222	367	589	11	17	28	147	107	254	12	10	22	392	501	893
Kensington	150	281	431	4	1	5	68	83	151	–	–	–	222	365	587
Lambeth	335	409	744	31	56	87	212	245	457	1	1	2	579	711	1,290
Lewisham	76	103	179	–	–	–	30	28	58	3	1	4	109	132	241
Marylebone, St.	202	349	551	12	10	22	138	137	275	22	20	42	374	516	890
Mile End Old Town	111	195	306	14	5	19	81	95	176	1	1	2	207	296	503
Olave, St.	164	216	380	–	2	2	91	117	208	2	1	3	257	336	593
Paddington	95	165	260	17	11	28	40	38	78	–	–	–	152	214	366
Pancras, St.	235	370	605	9	11	20	373	436	809	1	–	1	618	817	1,435
Poplar	151	208	359	29	6	35	110	113	223	15	27	42	305	354	659
Saviour, St.	220	348	568	41	26	67	168	175	343	24	24	48	453	573	1,026
Shoreditch	161	182	343	7	22	29	141	125	266	–	1	1	309	330	639
Stepney	57	78	135	5	8	13	37	55	92	–	–	–	99	141	240
Strand	74	71	145	–	1	1	41	56	97	–	–	–	115	128	243
Wandsworth and Clapham	234	304	538	26	24	50	127	111	238	1	–	1	388	439	827
Westminster	54	72	126	4	4	8	59	63	122	–	–	–	117	139	256
Whitechapel	111	143	254	5	3	8	50	65	115	–	–	–	166	211	377
Woolwich	88	142	230	–	–	–	55	46	101	5	3	8	148	191	339
Total (excluding City of London)	4,282	6,306	10,588	260	276	536	2,951	3,193	6,144	120	127	247	7,613	9,902	17,515
City of London	155	193	348	4	5	9	57	70	127	–	5	5	216	273	489
Grand Total	4,437	6,499	10,936	264	281	545	3,008	3,263	6,271	120	132	252	7,829	10,175	18,004
MERIONETH:															
Bala	5	7	12	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	7	10	17
Corwen	7	16	23	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	2	6	13	21	34
Dolgelly	12	6	18	–	–	–	1	8	9	4	9	13	17	23	40
Festiniog	15	18	33	–	–	–	12	7	19	2	1	3	29	26	55
Total	39	47	86	–	–	–	15	20	35	12	13	25	66	80	146

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are here classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MIDDLESEX:															
Barnet - - -	25	42	67	–	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	4	30	46	76
Brentford - - -	144	206	350	4	–	4	5	7	12	12	9	21	165	222	387
Edmonton - -	162	237	399	11	2	13	15	8	23	4	3	7	192	250	442
Hendon - - -	56	100	156	2	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	58	104	162
Staines - - -	25	39	64	1	2	3	4	8	12	–	–	–	30	49	79
Uxbridge - - -	38	55	93	1	1	2	7	13	20	2	4	6	48	73	121
Total - -	450	679	1,129	19	7	26	33	39	72	21	19	40	523	744	1,267
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - -	47	50	97	–	–	–	2	2	4	3	3	6	52	55	107
Bedwellty - -	88	67	155	–	–	–	2	7	9	1	9	10	91	83	174
Chepstow - - -	20	20	40	–	–	–	4	5	9	1	2	3	25	27	52
Monmouth - -	36	40	76	–	–	–	4	3	7	22	38	60	62	81	143
Newport - - -	103	95	198	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	–	–	109	102	211
Pontypool - -	45	43	88	–	–	–	5	6	11	3	2	5	53	51	104
Total - -	339	315	654	–	–	–	23	30	53	30	54	84	392	399	791
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	22	16	38	–	–	–	7	6	13	–	2	2	29	24	53
Llanfyllin - -	27	31	58	–	–	–	4	6	10	8	18	26	39	55	94
Machynlleth - -	6	14	20	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	2	3	8	20	28
Newtown & Llanidloes	22	27	49	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	15	22	30	44	74
Total - -	77	88	165	–	–	–	13	18	31	16	37	53	106	143	249
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	21	22	43	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	4	6	28	31	59
Blofield - - -	6	11	17	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	2	4	10	14	24
Depwade - - -	27	34	61	–	–	–	7	7	14	3	8	11	37	49	86
Docking - - -	13	17	30	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	18	31
Downham - -	18	28	46	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	4	5	20	35	55
Erpingham - -	10	24	34	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	12	26	38
St. Faith's - -	11	3	14	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	3	3	11	9	20
East and West Flegg -	4	11	15	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	6	13	19
Forehoe - - -	15	17	32	–	–	–	1	11	12	1	4	5	17	32	49
Freebridge Lynn -	12	7	19	–	–	–	2	4	6	5	8	13	19	19	38
Guiltcross - -	13	20	33	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	5	11	19	26	45
Henstead - -	10	21	31	–	–	–	4	2	6	6	13	19	20	36	56
King's Lynn - -	27	16	43	1	–	1	1	4	5	7	16	23	36	36	72
Loddon and Clavering	12	26	38	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	2	14	31	45
Mitford and Launditch	19	36	55	–	–	–	2	3	5	7	12	19	28	51	79
Norwich - - -	106	129	235	–	–	–	29	26	55	29	60	89	164	215	379
Smallburgh - -	24	13	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	25	15	40
Swaffham - -	20	21	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	21	25	46
Thetford - - -	17	28	45	–	–	–	1	3	4	6	2	8	24	33	57
Walsingham - -	31	20	51	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	3	7	37	26	63
Wayland - -	13	20	33	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	6	11	20	28	48
Great Yarmouth -	17	26	43	–	–	–	40	47	87	7	14	21	64	87	151
Total - -	446	550	996	1	1	2	104	132	236	94	172	266	645	855	1,500

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley	12	15	27	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	14	18	32
Brixworth	10	13	23	–	–	–	6	12	18	–	3	3	16	28	44
Daventry	19	17	36	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	7	10	25	29	54
Hardingstone	12	12	24	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	3	6	18	21	39
Kettering	22	28	50	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	4	4	23	38	61
Northampton	81	83	164	–	–	–	8	10	18	5	12	17	94	105	199
Oundle	10	21	31	–	–	–	3	9	12	–	1	1	13	31	44
Peterborough	32	49	81	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	3	3	37	54	91
Potterspury	13	17	30	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	4	9	18	24	42
Thrapston	15	27	42	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	17	31	48
Towcester	14	20	34	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	15	24	39
Wellingborough	42	42	84	–	–	–	1	4	5	3	6	9	46	52	98
Total	282	344	626	–	–	–	34	64	98	20	47	67	336	455	791
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick	26	24	50	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	1	2	28	29	57
Belford	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	7	5	10	15
Bellingham	6	9	15	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	11	19
Berwick-on-Tweed	24	28	52	1	1	2	3	7	10	6	3	9	34	39	73
Castle Ward	16	29	45	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	2	4	21	32	53
Glendale	10	8	18	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	1	5	15	10	25
Haltwhistle	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	6
Hexham	35	22	57	–	–	–	–	8	8	6	8	14	41	38	79
Morpeth	41	24	65	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	1	5	47	26	73
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	211	226	437	–	–	–	57	57	114	9	8	17	277	291	568
Rothbury	6	6	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	6	13
Tynemouth	139	101	240	1	–	1	10	9	19	2	5	7	152	115	267
Total	519	484	1,003	3	1	4	79	90	169	36	36	72	637	611	1,248
NOTTS:															
Basford	84	76	160	1	–	1	10	7	17	9	12	21	104	95	199
Bingham	9	12	21	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	12	15	27
East Retford	13	10	23	–	–	–	4	9	13	3	5	8	20	24	44
Mansfield	44	38	82	–	–	–	8	9	17	4	11	15	56	58	114
Newark	17	22	39	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	2	2	20	31	51
Nottingham	211	223	434	1	–	1	77	59	136	131	179	310	420	461	881
Southwell	19	17	36	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	23	21	44
Worksop	16	11	27	–	–	–	5	6	11	10	10	20	31	27	58
Total	413	409	822	2	–	2	113	103	216	158	220	378	686	732	1,418
OXFORD:															
Banbury	33	37	70	–	–	–	2	12	14	6	7	13	41	56	97
Bicester	13	19	32	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	15	22	37
Chipping Norton	18	23	41	–	–	–	1	4	5	6	8	14	25	35	60
Headington	28	60	88	–	–	–	5	4	9	10	14	24	43	78	121
Henley	24	26	50	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	25	28	53
Oxford	26	47	73	–	–	–	13	9	22	–	–	–	39	56	95
Thame	8	19	27	–	–	–	4	8	12	5	7	12	17	34	51
Witney	26	22	48	–	–	–	4	13	17	10	8	18	40	43	83
Woodstock	18	24	42	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	8	10	23	35	58
Total	194	277	471	–	–	–	34	57	91	40	53	93	268	387	655

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest	33	49	82	–	–	–	2	5	7	14	14	28	49	68	117
Narberth	20	16	36	–	–	–	1	5	6	4	13	17	25	34	59
Pembroke	24	19	43	–	–	–	3	5	8	9	6	15	36	30	66
Total	77	84	161	–	–	–	6	15	21	27	33	60	110	132	242
RADNOR:															
Knighton	21	19	40	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	2	5	27	21	48
Rhayader	8	7	15	–	–	–	1	6	7	4	2	6	13	15	28
Total	29	26	55	–	–	–	4	6	10	7	4	11	40	36	76
RUTLAND:															
Oakham	15	8	23	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	2	4	18	12	30
Uppingham	15	13	28	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	17	13	30
Total	30	21	51	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	2	4	35	25	60
SALOP:															
Atcham	59	50	109	1	–	1	9	19	28	–	–	–	69	69	138
Bridgnorth	12	21	33	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	1	2	14	25	39
Church Stretton	4	6	10	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	5	9	14
Cleobury Mortimer	5	9	14	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	8	12	20
Clun	5	20	25	–	–	–	–	6	6	3	3	6	8	29	37
Drayton	9	16	25	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	2	2	10	23	33
Ellesmere	15	16	31	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	16	20	36
Ludlow	23	27	50	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	29	30	59
Madeley	27	49	76	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	4	4	30	57	87
Newport	22	18	40	–	–	–	–	7	7	5	1	6	27	26	53
Oswestry	31	28	59	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	2	2	37	35	72
Shifnal	11	7	18	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	2	6	16	12	28
Wellington	36	26	62	–	–	–	6	3	9	12	8	20	54	37	91
Wem	5	12	17	–	–	–	4	6	10	1	1	2	10	19	29
Whitchurch	13	21	34	–	–	–	2	7	9	2	–	2	17	28	45
Total	277	326	603	1	–	1	44	80	124	28	25	53	350	431	781
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge	36	52	88	2	1	3	3	1	4	5	5	10	46	59	105
Bath	76	119	195	–	–	–	34	51	85	–	1	1	110	171	281
Bedminster	80	89	169	4	–	4	16	19	35	8	12	20	108	120	228
Bridgwater	25	26	51	2	–	2	2	4	6	6	9	15	35	39	74
Chard	21	32	53	–	–	–	5	3	8	13	7	20	39	42	81
Clutton	28	31	59	–	–	–	7	7	14	8	3	11	43	41	84
Dulverton	5	2	7	1	–	1	3	4	7	–	3	3	9	9	18
Frome	17	31	48	3	–	3	13	21	34	3	7	10	36	59	95
Keynsham	19	27	46	–	–	–	3	4	7	6	14	20	28	45	73
Langport	19	13	32	–	–	–	2	1	3	9	12	21	30	26	56
Shepton Mallet	15	30	45	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	9	13	20	39	59
Taunton	35	34	69	6	6	12	6	9	15	5	7	12	52	56	108
Wellington	17	32	49	–	–	–	4	8	12	12	14	26	33	54	87
Wells	19	23	42	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	7	22	28	50
Williton	17	18	35	1	1	2	10	10	20	5	6	11	33	35	68
Wincanton	25	27	52	–	1	1	2	6	8	8	10	18	35	44	79
Yeovil	23	46	69	3	5	8	2	3	5	3	4	7	31	58	89
Total	477	632	1,109	23	14	37	112	152	264	98	127	225	710	925	1,635

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON:															
Alresford	11	10	21	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	12	12	24
Alton	14	20	34	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	1	1	20	27	47
Alverstoke	25	29	54	–	1	1	13	7	20	–	–	–	38	37	75
Andover	24	20	44	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	4	4	25	26	51
Basingstoke	15	28	43	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	5	8	18	36	54
Catherington	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	5	6	11
Christchurch	30	39	69	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	4	8	38	45	83
Droxford	8	19	27	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	3	5	15	22	37
Fareham	27	15	42	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	4	28	19	47
Fordingbridge	7	13	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	6	11	12	20	32
Hartley Wintney	23	33	56	–	–	–	3	2	5	6	5	11	32	40	72
Havant	13	12	25	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	15	16	31
Hursley	2	2	4	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1	5	3	8
Kingsclere	12	14	26	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	15	15	30
Lymington	8	17	25	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	10	18	28
New Forest	12	23	35	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	1	3	19	24	43
Petersfield	13	12	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	13	26
Portsea Island	172	197	369	3	3	6	97	145	242	22	35	57	294	380	674
Ringwood	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	6	14	20
Romsey	11	18	29	–	1	1	4	4	8	–	–	–	15	23	38
Southampton	45	54	99	–	–	–	36	29	65	13	18	31	94	101	195
South Stoneham	38	50	88	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	6	10	44	59	103
Stockbridge	11	9	20	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	1	1	14	14	28
Whitchurch	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	5	11
Wight (Isle of)	67	109	176	–	–	–	14	16	30	8	18	26	89	143	232
Winchester (New)	40	43	83	–	2	2	1	3	4	5	7	12	46	55	101
Total	644	799	1,443	3	7	10	203	246	449	78	121	199	928	1,173	2,101
STAFFORD:															
Burton-on-Trent	35	49	84	1	1	2	20	14	34	13	19	32	69	83	152
Cannock	24	18	42	–	–	–	7	9	16	2	1	3	33	28	61
Cheadle	17	24	41	–	–	–	1	13	14	3	–	3	21	37	58
Dudley	98	108	206	–	–	–	48	72	120	42	68	110	188	248	436
Leek	29	29	58	1	–	1	3	5	8	2	5	7	35	39	74
Lichfield	20	34	54	–	–	–	5	5	10	3	5	8	28	44	72
Newcastle-under-Lyme	21	25	46	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	23	27	50
Seisdon	26	15	41	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	6	8	29	24	53
Stafford	31	20	51	–	–	–	5	17	22	7	4	11	43	41	84
Stoke-upon-Trent	118	94	212	–	–	–	40	44	84	10	11	21	168	149	317
Stone	20	19	39	–	–	–	3	1	4	7	2	9	30	22	52
Tamworth	16	12	28	–	–	–	1	5	6	4	1	5	21	18	39
Uttoxeter	12	11	23	–	–	–	6	5	11	1	–	1	19	16	35
Walsall	78	69	147	–	–	–	13	12	25	14	17	31	105	98	203
West Bromwich	101	105	206	–	–	–	52	69	121	5	13	18	158	187	345
Wolstanton & Burslem	44	44	88	–	–	–	7	10	17	8	3	11	59	57	116
Wolverhampton	131	144	275	–	–	–	46	51	97	4	4	8	181	199	380
Total	821	820	1,641	2	1	3	260	337	597	127	159	286	1,210	1,317	2,527

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK:															
Blything	15	30	45	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	19	32	51
Bosmere and Claydon	11	20	31	1	–	1	5	2	7	8	9	17	25	31	56
Bury St. Edmunds	14	14	28	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	4	5	15	19	34
Cosford	19	17	36	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	2	3	22	23	45
Hartismere	19	25	44	–	–	–	–	3	3	10	14	24	29	42	71
Hoxne	12	15	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	5	11	18	21	39
Ipswich	58	73	131	–	–	–	9	10	19	4	9	13	71	92	163
Mildenhall	1	2	3	–	–	–	5	3	8	3	9	12	9	14	23
Mutford and Lothingland.	25	29	54	–	–	–	3	4	7	5	8	13	33	41	74
Plomesgate	19	21	40	1	–	1	3	3	6	7	8	15	30	32	62
Risbridge	17	15	32	–	–	–	4	8	12	4	11	15	25	34	59
Samford	9	12	21	–	–	–	6	7	13	–	1	1	15	20	35
Stow	9	22	31	–	–	–	2	5	7	5	8	13	16	35	51
Sudbury	30	36	66	3	–	3	4	3	7	3	11	14	40	50	90
Thingoe	12	14	26	1	–	1	3	1	4	2	2	4	18	17	35
Wangford	13	19	32	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	2	5	18	22	40
Woodbridge	26	36	62	1	–	1	4	1	5	4	4	8	35	41	76
TOTAL	309	400	709	7	–	7	56	59	115	66	107	173	438	566	1,004
SURREY:															
Chertsey	22	34	56	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	2	3	26	41	67
Croydon	85	159	244	2	1	3	18	22	40	6	10	16	111	192	303
Dorking	18	17	35	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	18	36
Epsom	38	57	95	–	–	–	12	6	18	6	9	15	56	72	128
Farnham	44	39	83	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	2	3	50	46	96
Godstone	14	20	34	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	1	1	15	24	39
Guildford	18	49	82	–	–	–	7	12	19	10	10	20	50	71	121
Hambledon	18	18	36	–	–	–	4	5	9	2	3	5	24	26	50
Kingston	97	126	223	–	–	–	15	25	40	3	7	10	115	158	273
Reigate	25	40	65	–	–	–	2	9	11	1	2	3	28	51	79
Richmond	30	58	88	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	34	60	94
TOTAL	424	617	1,041	4	1	5	69	95	164	30	46	76	527	759	1,286
SUSSEX:															
Battle	11	19	30	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	15	20	35
Brighton	128	183	311	2	2	4	75	74	149	20	19	39	225	278	503
Chailey	8	7	15	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	10	11	21
Chichester	6	11	17	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	7	13	20
Cuckfield	19	30	49	–	–	–	4	10	14	3	–	3	26	40	66
Eastbourne	28	22	50	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	3	4	30	30	60
East Grinstead	13	21	34	–	1	1	7	9	16	3	4	7	23	35	58
East Preston	21	32	53	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	7	10	28	43	71
Hailsham	15	20	35	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	7	8	19	28	47
Hastings	31	17	48	–	44	44	2	3	5	–	–	–	33	64	97
Horsham	25	37	62	5	1	6	3	6	9	2	5	7	35	49	84
Lewes	18	12	30	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	21	16	37
Midhurst	5	3	8	5	9	14	2	3	5	–	2	2	12	17	29
Newhaven	10	3	13	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	12	8	20
Petworth	11	16	27	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	5	6	14	23	37
Rye	9	12	21	–	–	–	10	4	14	2	3	5	21	19	40

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUSSEX—*continued.*															
Steyning	33	51	84	6	20	26	6	9	15	5	7	12	50	87	137
Thakeham	3	9	12	1	6	7	–	4	4	1	–	1	5	19	24
Ticehurst	17	18	35	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	1	2	22	22	44
Uckfield	10	21	31	–	–	–	3	6	9	5	5	10	18	32	50
Westbourne	7	8	15	2	2	4	3	8	11	1	2	3	13	20	33
West Firle	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6
Westhampnett	12	24	36	10	8	18	5	6	11	–	3	3	27	41	68
TOTAL	442	580	1,022	32	94	127	143	171	314	51	74	125	668	919	1,587
WARWICK:															
Alcester	19	31	50	–	–	–	4	4	8	1	2	3	24	37	61
Aston	177	210	387	–	–	–	26	55	81	2	–	2	205	265	470
Atherstone	5	14	19	1	–	1	1	4	5	2	–	2	9	18	27
Birmingham	459	413	872	–	–	–	69	91	160	4	7	11	532	511	1,043
Coventry	48	45	93	–	–	–	6	20	26	–	–	–	54	65	119
Foleshill	16	23	39	–	–	–	5	5	10	4	16	20	25	44	69
Meriden	7	15	22	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	2	5	14	19	33
Nuneaton	13	9	22	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	12	15	19	23	42
Rugby	29	37	66	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	29	39	68
Shipston-on-Stour	17	30	47	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	4	8	24	34	58
Solihull	32	22	54	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	34	23	57
Southam	12	14	26	–	–	–	6	3	9	2	4	6	20	21	41
Stratford-on-Avon	53	28	81	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	1	1	54	33	87
Warwick	39	84	123	–	–	–	4	8	12	3	6	9	46	98	144
TOTAL	926	975	1,901	1	–	1	134	201	335	28	54	82	1,089	1,230	2,319
WESTMORLAND:															
East Ward	18	7	25	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	4	5	19	14	33
Kendal	24	44	68	–	–	–	15	16	31	4	1	5	43	61	104
West Ward	7	3	10	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	9	6	15
TOTAL	49	54	103	–	–	–	17	22	39	5	5	10	71	81	152
WILTS:															
Alderbury	23	46	69	–	–	–	6	8	14	5	4	9	34	58	92
Amesbury	6	12	18	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	3	4	9	17	26
Bradford	22	15	37	–	–	–	6	4	10	4	5	9	32	24	56
Calne	10	14	24	–	–	–	3	7	10	3	7	10	16	28	44
Chippenham	30	35	65	2	–	2	12	4	16	3	8	11	47	47	94
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett	11	13	24	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	14	19	33
Devizes	34	25	59	–	–	–	6	17	23	–	–	–	40	42	82
Highworth and Swindon	35	35	70	–	–	–	1	8	9	3	1	4	39	44	83
Malmesbury	13	20	33	–	–	–	2	2	4	4	3	7	19	25	44
Marlborough	12	12	24	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	14	16	30
Melksham	16	34	50	–	–	–	5	9	14	3	10	13	24	53	77
Mere	11	7	18	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	3	7	19	15	34
Pewsey	27	15	42	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	2	2	31	19	50
Tisbury	12	10	22	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	2	3	15	17	32
Warminster	12	26	38	–	–	–	3	4	7	6	8	14	21	38	59
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	13	20	33	–	–	–	5	2	7	4	11	15	22	33	55
Wilton	10	20	30	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	4	4	12	25	37
TOTAL	297	359	656	2	–	2	64	84	148	45	77	122	408	520	928

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER:															
Bromsgrove	40	53	93	–	–	–	7	3	10	1	7	8	48	63	111
Droitwich	28	39	67	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	29	42	71
Evesham	6	19	25	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	9	24	33
Kidderminster	63	50	113	–	–	–	2	9	11	2	1	3	67	60	127
King's Norton	93	118	211	–	–	–	7	16	23	1	5	6	101	139	240
Martley	19	27	46	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	5	8	25	36	61
Pershore	14	15	29	–	–	–	1	6	7	2	3	5	17	24	41
Stourbridge	86	76	162	–	–	–	17	33	50	13	28	41	116	137	253
Tenbury	7	9	16	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	8	11	19
Upton-on-Severn	25	42	67	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	2	3	27	50	77
Worcester	54	57	111	–	–	–	2	5	7	3	1	4	59	63	122
Total	435	505	940	1	–	1	44	92	136	26	52	78	506	649	1,155
YORK (East Riding):															
Beverley	20	28	48	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	24	34	58
Bridlington	14	25	39	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	15	27	42
Driffield	21	23	44	–	–	–	–	7	7	4	2	6	25	32	57
Howden	10	22	32	–	–	–	–	5	5	5	4	9	15	31	46
Hull	82	66	148	–	–	–	8	6	14	–	–	–	90	72	162
Patrington	9	8	17	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	11	10	21
Pocklington	15	13	28	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	1	1	18	20	38
Sculcoates	110	113	223	–	–	–	8	7	15	4	17	21	122	137	259
Skirlaugh	9	12	21	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	12	13	25
York	12	16	28	25	34	59	34	77	111	–	–	–	71	127	198
Total	302	326	628	25	34	59	62	118	180	14	25	39	403	503	906
YORK (North Riding):															
Aysgarth	1	3	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	5	7
Bedale	8	13	21	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	10	16	26
Easingwold	9	13	22	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	9	18	27
Guisborough	22	32	54	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	24	32	56
Helmsley	5	8	13	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	8	11	19
Kirkby Moorside	8	4	12	–	–	–	1	5	6	2	–	2	11	9	20
Leyburn	13	11	24	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	17	11	28
Malton	17	28	45	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	6	8	21	36	57
Middlesborough	100	107	207	–	1	1	2	6	8	3	2	5	105	116	221
Northallerton	10	21	31	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	1	2	12	25	37
Pickering	5	7	12	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	3	3	7	13	20
Reeth	1	5	6	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	1	2	4	9	13
Richmond	10	6	16	1	–	1	1	3	4	2	–	2	14	9	23
Scarborough	41	46	87	–	1	1	4	1	5	10	11	21	55	59	114
Stokesley	5	10	15	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	1	3	9	13	22
Thirsk	10	13	23	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	13	15	28
Whitby	27	29	56	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	4	27	35	62
Total	292	356	648	2	2	4	27	40	67	27	34	61	348	432	780

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (West Riding):															
Barnsley	57	64	121	–	–	–	28	32	60	6	14	20	91	110	201
Bierley, North	94	120	214	–	–	–	21	23	44	5	3	8	120	146	266
Bradford	155	168	323	–	–	–	82	80	162	2	4	6	239	252	491
Bramley	40	48	88	–	–	–	2	8	10	2	2	4	44	58	102
Dewsbury	92	102	194	1	–	1	9	8	17	2	3	5	104	113	217
Doncaster	33	37	70	3	–	3	24	23	47	9	8	17	69	68	137
Ecclesall Bierlow	89	110	199	–	–	–	29	34	63	3	3	6	121	147	268
Goole	15	11	26	2	–	2	3	5	8	–	–	–	20	16	36
Halifax	147	195	342	2	–	2	1	5	6	7	7	14	157	207	364
Hemsworth	1	7	8	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	–	3	15	18
Holbeck	20	27	47	–	–	–	5	2	7	4	4	8	29	33	62
Huddersfield	110	140	250	3	1	4	32	31	63	–	–	–	145	172	317
Hunslet	41	40	81	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	43	40	83
Keighley	39	43	82	–	–	–	12	23	35	1	–	1	52	66	118
Knaresborough	19	24	43	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	7	21	30	51
Leeds	192	235	427	3	1	4	28	34	62	2	8	10	225	278	503
Great Ouseburn	9	7	16	–	–	–	5	2	7	1	–	1	15	9	24
Pateley Bridge	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	1	7
Penistone	13	16	29	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	2	5	18	22	40
Pontefract	32	39	71	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	2	2	38	49	87
Ripon	15	20	35	–	–	–	2	7	9	2	3	5	19	30	49
Rotherham	82	72	154	2	1	3	7	14	21	12	10	22	103	97	200
Saddleworth	12	16	28	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	–	–	13	21	34
Sedbergh	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7
Selby	8	12	20	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	2	3	10	17	27
Settle	5	7	12	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	4	6	9	16	25
Sheffield	168	164	332	1	–	1	115	84	199	21	27	48	305	275	580
Skipton	40	33	73	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	42	35	77
Tadcaster	11	16	27	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	2	3	12	22	34
Thorne	10	9	19	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	13	10	23
Todmorden	19	25	44	–	–	–	10	17	27	–	–	–	29	42	71
Wakefield	64	56	120	–	–	–	11	9	20	2	5	7	77	70	147
Wetherby	14	16	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	16	30
Wharfedale	24	35	59	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	6	7	28	45	73
Wortley	18	21	39	–	–	–	9	9	18	5	5	10	32	35	67
Total	1,695	1,939	3,634	17	3	20	461	495	956	96	130	226	2,269	2,567	4,836

TABLE showing Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1894.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London	Bethnal Green	51	77	128	12	7	19	9	25	34	25	16	41	97	125	222
	Camberwell	21	11	32	59	68	127	19	51	70	33	22	55	132	152	284
	Chelsea	3	4	7	28	35	63	12	23	35	10	6	16	53	68	121
	Fulham	20	17	37	37	40	77	5	2	7	23	12	35	85	71	156
	George's, St.	8	4	12	36	47	83	24	19	43	11	12	23	79	82	161
	George's, St., in the East	19	28	47	1	–	1	6	17	23	7	5	12	33	50	83
	Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury.	1	2	3	31	38	69	–	6	6	6	3	9	38	49	87
	Greenwich	7	15	22	42	24	66	25	29	54	15	12	27	89	80	169
	Hackney	47	66	113	14	14	28	8	16	24	32	14	46	101	110	211
	Hampstead	10	17	27	1	–	1	1	4	5	6	3	9	18	24	42
	Holborn	20	31	51	122	154	276	31	24	55	22	18	40	195	227	422
	Islington	54	59	113	13	8	21	34	21	55	40	14	54	141	102	243
	Kensington	24	27	51	10	24	34	12	16	28	20	9	29	66	76	142
	Lambeth	16	10	26	117	161	278	38	49	87	35	19	54	206	239	445
	Lewisham	3	2	5	12	15	27	2	2	4	12	9	21	29	28	57
	Marylebone, St.	96	103	199	8	11	19	17	17	34	16	6	22	137	137	274
	Mile End Old Town	41	55	96	9	12	21	10	16	26	19	11	30	79	94	173
	Olave's, St.	2	5	7	59	79	138	12	16	28	15	12	27	88	112	200
	Paddington	15	19	34	3	5	8	9	9	18	13	5	18	40	38	78
	Pancras, St.	202	244	446	67	66	133	32	68	100	60	34	94	361	412	773
	Poplar	43	46	89	14	14	28	25	24	49	21	20	41	103	104	207
	Saviour, St.	16	18	34	86	95	181	35	44	79	31	18	49	168	175	343
	Shoreditch	91	80	171	11	6	17	17	22	39	21	15	36	140	123	263
	Stepney	15	31	46	4	9	13	5	7	12	13	7	20	37	54	91
	Strand	7	18	25	18	20	38	5	2	7	5	7	12	35	47	82
	Wandsworth and Clapham	6	9	15	57	58	115	23	26	49	39	17	56	125	110	235
	Westminster	3	4	7	37	30	67	8	7	15	6	1	7	54	42	96
	Whitechapel	29	51	80	5	4	9	9	4	13	6	6	12	49	65	114
	Woolwich	1	5	6	19	16	35	16	16	32	15	9	24	51	46	97
	TOTAL of County of London (excluding City of London)	871	1,058	1,929	932	1,060	1,992	449	582	1,031	577	342	919	2,829	3,042	5,871
	City of London	31	38	69	7	10	17	5	7	12	6	7	13	49	62	111
Devon	Barnstaple	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	GRAND TOTAL	902	1,096	1,998	939	1,071	2,010	454	589	1,043	583	349	932	2,878	3,105	5,983

Appendix B[1]. -

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1893 will be found in Appendix B[2]. (2.) Statistics of the Patients remaining 1st January 1894 will be found in

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.										
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.													Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.											
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.				
																															Private (including Criminal Patients).				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																				
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	2	3	5	443	582	1,025	1,030	113	108	221	1	–	1	–	-	–	19	16	35	5	1	6	–	–	–	44	59	103	–	–	–	36	52	88	–	-	–
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	4	3	7	230	308	538	545	44	60	104	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	7	14	2	1	3	–	–	–	20	35	55	–	2	2	14	24	38	–	1	1
Bucks - - - - - -	11	5	16	190	262	452	468	53	67	120	1	2	3	–	–	–	8	14	22	5	–	5	–	1	1	33	51	84	1	2	3	22	29	51	1	1	2
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	1	–	1	219	286	505	506	50	64	114	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	14	17	–	3	3	–	–	–	28	40	68	–	–	–	8	25	33	–	–	–
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	18	14	32	258	266	524	556	44	42	86	3	6	9	–	1	1	10	8	18	2	3	5	–	1	1	26	18	44	1	1	2	16	10	26	1	–	1
Chester: Chester - - - -	1	1	2	293	318	611	613	75	87	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	28	9	15	24	–	–	–	38	61	99	–	–	–	26	34	60	–	–	–
„ Parkside - - -	17	22	39	274	348	622	661	106	134	240	4	7	11	1	2	3	6	15	21	8	15	23	–	2	2	46	74	120	6	8	14	27	42	69	3	5	8
Cornwall - - - - - -	23	23	46	291	360	651	697	73	68	141	8	4	12	–	–	–	6	8	14	5	2	7	1	1	2	31	24	55	3	1	4	24	24	48	2	1	3
Cumberland and Westmorland -	13	24	37	280	263	543	580	84	94	178	8	8	16	2	6	8	13	27	40	2	4	6	–	1	1	59	72	131	3	7	10	39	42	81	1	4	5
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	15	16	31	232	259	491	522	68	85	153	8	5	13	1	2	3	9	16	25	4	13	17	–	–	–	32	47	79	4	5	9	20	28	48	3	2	5
Derby - - - - - - -	–	–	–	234	226	460	460	74	53	127	1	–	1	2	–	2	12	10	22	7	2	9	–	–	–	49	45	94	–	–	–	22	27	49	–	–	–
Devon - - - - - - -	2	–	2	421	592	1,013	1,015	117	133	250	3	–	3	1	3	4	12	17	29	11	9	20	–	–	–	46	64	110	–	–	–	27	47	74	–	–	–
Dorset - - - - - - -	14	19	33	229	234	463	496	58	67	125	4	4	8	–	–	–	3	16	19	3	–	3	–	–	–	35	31	66	4	2	6	16	26	42	3	–	3
Durham - - - - - -	4	3	7	651	610	1,261	1,268	243	179	422	2	–	2	4	1	5	34	36	70	25	5	30	–	–	–	70	83	153	–	–	–	63	72	135	–	–	–
Essex - - - - - - -	1	2	3	563	841	1,404	1,407	222	278	500	1	–	1	–	-	–	36	50	86	4	7	11	–	–	–	156	162	318	–	–	–	122	123	245	–	–	–
Glamorgan - - - - - -	10	3	13	494	510	1,004	1,017	161	123	284	13	5	18	1	–	1	12	23	35	4	2	6	–	–	–	62	56	118	5	3	8	37	40	77	4	1	5
Gloucester - - - - -	6	7	13	470	554	1,024	1,037	143	136	279	12	2	14	–	–	–	18	20	38	12	8	20	3	–	3	78	105	183	4	2	6	51	56	107	2	1	3
Hants and Isle of Wight - -	3	1	4	461	541	1,002	1,006	99	136	235	7	1	8	–	1	1	9	28	37	4	4	8	–	–	–	48	72	120	1	–	1	32	56	88	1	–	1
Hereford (County and City) - -	1	2	3	181	202	383	386	43	27	70	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	6	11	3	1	4	–	–	–	23	20	43	2	–	2	14	7	21	1	–	1
Kent: Barming Heath - - -	1	–	1	630	882	1,512	1,513	180	185	365	6	–	6	–	–	–	28	23	51	5	13	18	–	–	–	72	77	149	–	1	1	62	66	128	–	–	–
„ Chartham - - - -	19	1	20	403	472	875	895	93	87	180	9	6	15	2	–	2	10	13	23	4	2	6	1	–	1	40	70	110	2	5	7	30	30	60	1	4	5
Lancaster: Lancaster - - -	10	25	35	679	1,057	1,736	1,771	223	281	504	1	–	1	1	3	4	17	32	49	3	2	5	–	–	–	111	201	312	7	2	9	54	136	190	2	–	2
„ Rainhill - - -	3	1	4	890	910	1,800	1,804	191	143	334	1	1	2	–	–	–	21	15	36	1	2	3	–	–	–	93	99	192	1	–	1	66	69	135	–	–	–
„ Prestwich - - -	13	14	27	1,036	1,272	2,308	2,335	300	375	675	5	7	12	–	–	–	39	62	101	8	5	13	–	–	–	141	211	352	–	1	1	75	162	237	–	1	1
„ Whittingham - -	2	4	6	957	892	1,849	1,855	203	204	407	1	3	4	2	2	4	7	8	15	5	2	7	–	–	–	88	105	193	–	–	–	76	84	160	–	–	–
Leicester and Rutland - - -	12	18	30	209	227	436	466	59	57	107	1	2	3	–	1	1	7	11	18	5	3	8	–	1	1	26	30	56	1	1	2	19	25	44	–	1	1
Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	1	–	1	347	346	693	694	85	126	211	2	–	2	1	–	1	15	22	37	4	14	18	–	–	–	38	57	95	1	–	1	28	51	79	1	–	1
London: Banstead - - -	2	–	2	708	1,302	2,010	2,012	186	199	385	5	4	9	–	–	–	7	4	11	5	3	8	–	–	–	102	126	228	–	–	–	82	99	181	–	–	–
„ Cane Hill - - -	1	–	1	848	1,104	1,952	1,953	237	257	494	1	–	1	2	–	2	13	13	26	9	17	26	–	–	–	113	128	241	–	–	–	85	98	183	–	–	–
„ Claybury - - -	Asylum opened 16th May 1893			–	–	–	944	1,236	2,180	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	5	485	606	1,091	–	–	–	92	84	176	–	–	–	71	70	141	–	–	–
„ Colney Hatch - -	8	3	11	913	1,328	2,241	2,252	212	297	509	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	24	34	7	17	24	–	–	–	120	186	306	–	1	1	79	125	204	–	1	1
„ Hanwell - - -	1	–	1	761	1,143	1,904	1,905	190	159	349	3	3	6	–	–	–	13	12	25	20	13	33	–	–	–	105	93	198	1	–	1	83	73	156	1	–	1

Appendix B[1].

on the 1st January 1894, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

Appendix B 3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B[4]. (4.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B[5].

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1894.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1893, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1893.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1888—1892, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1893.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1893.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.																
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
63	56	119	–	–	–	44	36	80	3	3	6	448	575	1,023	1,029	455	578	1,033	33·3	48·6	40·9	40·0	38·6	39·3	13·8	9·7	11·5	11·3	8·0	9·5	Beds, &c.
18	31	49	–	–	–	17	28	45	4	3	7	236	302	538	545	237	304	541	33·3	40·7	37·6	37·2	43·5	40·8	7·6	10·2	9·1	6·5	8·4	7·5	Berks, &c.
18	25	43	2	–	2	12	21	33	9	5	14	194	253	447	461	206	270	476	45·8	43·2	44·3	38·9	44·3	41·9	8·7	9·3	9·0	7·1	7·5	7·3	Bucks.
30	20	50	–	–	–	18	9	27	1	–	1	211	290	501	502	211	285	496	16·3	41·7	30·3	30·7	37·9	34·8	14·2	7·0	10·1	11·2	5·7	8·1	Cambridge, &c.
26	26	52	2	3	5	21	20	41	18	15	33	250	263	513	546	275	282	557	38·1	26·3	32·5	25·3	32·2	29·0	9·5	9·2	9·3	8·1	8·1	8·1	Carmarthen, &c.
48	28	76	–	–	–	40	14	54	1	1	2	282	316	598	600	295	321	616	39·4	47·2	43·5	45·3	56·7	51·2	16·3	8·7	12·3	13·0	6·9	9·8	Chester: Chester.
45	31	76	2	–	2	44	30	74	15	20	35	291	379	670	705	302	385	687	27·8	35·9	32·2	29·7	40·9	35·7	14·9	8·1	11·1	11·4	6·2	8·5	„ Parkside.
32	37	69	1	1	2	19	20	39	24	25	49	300	365	665	714	315	387	702	35·3	36·4	35·8	32·9	37·4	35·5	10·2	9·6	9·8	8·3	8·2	8·2	Cornwall.
21	27	48	–	2	2	21	27	48	18	23	41	279	259	538	579	299	289	588	48·7	50·0	49·4	50·3	48·6	49·5	7·0	9·3	8·2	5·6	7·2	6·4	Cumberland, &c.
31	27	58	3	1	4	28	27	55	17	15	22	235	271	506	538	251	290	541	31·7	40·0	36·1	39·1	49·4	43·9	12·4	9·3	10·7	9·9	7·5	8·6	Denbigh, &c.
35	8	43	–	–	–	24	7	31	–	–	–	224	226	450	450	233	225	458	33·8	52·9	42·2	37·5	42·4	39·8	15·0	3·6	9·4	11·4	2·9	7·4	Derby.
44	41	85	–	–	–	23	29	52	4	–	4	446	620	1,066	1,070	433	605	1,038	25·7	38·8	32·7	29·4	37·2	33·6	10·2	6·8	8·2	8·2	5·7	6·7	Devon.
24	25	49	2	4	6	23	24	47	13	18	31	229	246	475	506	247	262	509	29·1	38·8	34·4	30·4	44·4	37·9	9·7	9·5	9·6	8·0	7·8	7·9	Dorset.
103	57	160	–	–	–	80	50	130	2	3	5	723	649	1,372	1,377	677	633	1,310	29·4	41·6	34·9	38·1	47·9	42·6	15·2	9·0	12·2	11·5	7·2	9·5	Durham.
76	77	153	–	–	–	55	65	120	2	1	3	552	881	1,433	1,436	574	875	1,449	56·0	45·4	50·1	52·9	46·3	49·5	13·2	8·8	10·6	9·7	6·9	8·0	Essex.
57	37	94	1	–	1	43	23	66	13	5	18	533	538	1,071	1,089	521	537	1,058	23·7	33·1	27·8	28·3	33·9	30·7	10·9	6·9	8·9	8·6	5·8	7·2	Glamorgan.
51	49	100	3	1	4	42	46	88	12	8	20	478	535	1,013	1,033	484	554	1,038	38·9	43·7	41·3	37·7	44·8	41·5	10·5	8·8	9·6	8·2	7·0	7·6	Gloucester.
56	45	101	–	–	–	30	29	59	5	1	6	454	560	1,014	1,020	466	550	1,016	33·8	42·7	38·9	32·8	39·5	36·5	12·0	8·2	9·9	9·9	6·6	8·1	Hants, &c.
14	5	19	–	–	–	11	5	16	1	1	2	187	205	392	394	186	205	391	35·9	26·9	32·3	35·1	33·2	34·1	7·5	2·4	4·9	6·2	2·2	4·2	Hereford.
80	74	160	1	–	1	58	59	117	3	–	3	650	916	1,566	1,569	642	902	1,544	35·4	38·4	36·9	46·3	60·3	52·9	13·4	8·2	10·4	10·6	6·9	8·5	Kent: Barming Heath.
47	34	81	5	–	5	46	33	79	21	3	24	407	453	860	884	426	453	879	34·5	35·3	34·9	26·3	43·5	36·3	11·0	7·5	9·2	9·2	6·1	7·5	„ Chartham.
68	88	156	1	–	1	46	65	111	10	24	34	723	1,050	1,773	1,807	726	1,096	1,822	24·7	49·3	38·4	29·0	38·2	34·6	9·4	8·0	8·6	7·5	6·5	6·9	Lancaster: Lancaster.
98	51	149	–	–	–	90	45	135	1	2	3	892	902	1,794	1,797	896	914	1,810	34·7	48·9	40·8	24·6	33·3	28·8	10·9	5·6	8·2	9·0	4·8	7·0	„ Rainhill.
84	107	191	1	–	1	69	96	165	13	17	30	1,111	1,326	2,437[a]	2,467	1,088	1,305	2,393	25·7	43·8	35·8	33·9	47·9	42·8	7·7	8·2	8·0	6·2	6·4	6·3	„ Prestwich.
110	94	204	–	–	–	110	93	203	3	5	8	961	896	1,857	1,865	962	898	1,860	38·8	42·0	40·4	26·6	36·4	31·4	11·4	10·5	11·0	9·5	8·6	9·0	„ Whittingham.
26	22	48	1	1	2	19	20	39	12	18	30	207	232	439	469	227	247	474	42·2	47·2	44·9	33·1	44·5	39·2	11·5	8·9	10·1	9·6	7·3	8·4	Leicester and Rutland.
52	48	100	–	–	–	31	31	62	–	–	–	343	367	710	710	350	357	707	35·0	45·5	41·2	40·2	43·5	41·9	14·9	13·4	14·1	12·0	10·2	11·1	Lincoln County (Lindsay and Holland Divisions), &c.
84	84	168	–	–	–	51	49	100	1	3	4	709	1,288	1,997	2,001	711	1,293	2,004	45·3	50·5	48·0	40·1	45·5	43·1	11·8	6·5	8·4	9·4	5·6	7·0	London: Banstead.
99	85	184	–	–	–	95	84	179	–	–	–	874	1,148	2,022	2,022	871	1,140	2,011	37·6	40·8	39·3	35·2	38·4	36·7	11·3	7·5	9·1	9·1	6·2	7·5	„ Cane Hill.
57	54	111	–	–	–	44	43	87	2	1	3	793	1,097	1,890	1,893	406	418	824	15·5	11·1	12·9	–	–	–	14·0	12·9	13·5	6·0	4·4	5·1	„ Claybury.
118	111	229	–	1	1	103	87	190	7	1	8	888	1,330	2,218	2,226	915	1,331	2,246	38·5	44·6	42·1	33·8	48·8	42·0	12·9	8·3	10·2	10·4	6·8	8·3	„ Colney Hatch.
76	68	144	–	–	–	69	58	127	1	1	2	770	1,140	1,910	1,912	771	1,159	1,930	48·8	50·0	49·4	34·8	49·1	42·0	9·9	5·9	7·5	8·0	5·2	6·3	„ Hanwell.

(*a*) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum at Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix B[6].

(*continued.*)

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.										
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).										
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Middlesex	–	–	–	448	627	1,075	1,075	177	189	366	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17	34	9	10	19	–	–	–	107	128	235	–	–	–	59	60	119	–	–	–
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	25	24	49	431	437	868	917	133	97	230	12	6	18	–	–	–	28	15	43	8	1	9	1	–	1	73	62	135	7	3	10	34	42	76	5	2	7
Norfolk	1	5	6	330	432	762	768	75	113	188	4	–	4	2	5	7	8	15	23	1	5	6	–	–	–	40	69	109	2	–	2	35	57	92	2	–	2
Northampton	19	28	47	369	447	816	863	115	81	196	4	6	10	–	1	1	7	18	25	25	3	28	–	–	–	42	91	133	3	11	14	16	27	43	–	2	2
Northumberland	1	5	6	289	263	552	558	96	83	179	2	1	3	–	1	1	15	18	33	4	4	8	–	–	–	31	35	66	1	–	1	19	24	43	–	–	–
Nottingham	3	2	5	153	173	326	331	61	57	118	1	–	1	2	1	3	4	9	13	4	2	6	–	–	–	30	30	60	–	–	–	23	25	48	–	–	–
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).	1	–	1	232	296	528	529	44	59	103	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	15	28	2	3	5	–	–	–	33	36	69	–	–	–	15	21	36	–	–	–
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	12	15	27	338	405	743	770	93	97	190	3	14	17	–	–	–	20	25	45	4	4	8	–	2	2	46	57	103	2	7	9	29	33	62	1	2	3
Somerset and Bath	4	11	15	357	495	852	867	98	112	210	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	26	43	8	6	14	–	–	–	67	72	139	–	–	–	53	50	103	–	–	–
Stafford: Stafford	3	1	4	448	396	844	848	181	162	343	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	25	54	8	6	14	–	–	–	93	97	190	1	–	1	42	39	81	1	–	1
„ Burntwood	2	–	2	309	315	624	626	103	108	211	–	–	–	1	1	2	10	19	29	8	9	17	–	–	–	51	50	101	3	–	3	42	39	81	–	–	–
Suffolk, E. and W.	1	–	1	201	282	483	484	70	85	155	4	–	4	–	–	–	9	18	27	4	6	10	–	–	–	28	50	78	1	–	1	23	47	70	1	–	1
Surrey	1	–	1	434	620	1,054	1,055	141	137	278	1	–	1	1	–	1	20	20	40	7	7	14	–	–	–	92	67	159	–	–	–	42	42	84	–	–	–
Sussex, E. and Brighton	3	5	8	364	485	849	857	134	164	298	1	–	1	–	–	–	22	32	54	19	35	54	–	–	–	120	123	243	–	–	–	22	44	66	–	–	–
Warwick	4	5	9	290	440	730	739	113	96	209	5	2	7	1	1	2	29	19	48	22	3	25	–	–	–	58	50	108	–	–	–	43	41	84	–	–	–
Wilts	1	6	7	323	363	686	693	43	92	135	2	3	5	–	–	–	4	17	21	3	4	7	–	–	–	26	44	70	–	3	3	19	30	49	–	3	3
Worcester	13	35	48	369	484	853	901	134	112	246	7	2	9	1	–	1	15	13	28	59	32	91	–	–	–	32	40	72	3	5	8	27	37	64	2	2	4
York, North Riding	26	29	55	302	348	650	705	86	98	184	4	5	9	–	–	–	8	20	28	4	5	9	1	–	1	34	53	87	3	5	8	30	43	73	2	1	3
York, West Riding: Wakefield	6	2	8	652	690	1,342	1,350	263	166	429	10	1	11	–	–	–	58	59	117	3	3	6	–	–	–	140	95	235	–	1	1	84	68	152	–	–	–
„ „ Wadsley	29	29	58	692	830	1,522	1,580	170	190	360	9	7	16	–	–	–	27	44	71	1	5	6	–	1	1	95	129	224	4	3	7	60	84	144	2	2	4
„ „ Menston	23	22	45	367	469	836	881	112	232	344	6	20	26	–	–	–	10	17	27	3	5	8	–	1	1	69	123	192	2	12	14	43	85	128	–	7	7
York, East Riding	5	6	11	135	162	297	308	36	38	74	2	4	6	–	–	–	5	6	11	2	2	4	–	–	–	17	21	38	2	2	4	12	15	27	1	1	2
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY of LONDON.																																			
Birmingham: Winson Green	12	11	23	304	292	596	619	204	171	375	3	–	3	1	–	1	33	38	71	7	7	14	–	–	–	148	118	266	2	–	2	79	84	163	–	–	–
„ Rubery Hill	4	8	12	313	308	621	633	45	16	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	16	61	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bristol	7	7	14	250	330	580	594	98	84	182	6	3	9	–	–	–	10	11	21	6	2	8	–	–	–	36	45	81	3	2	5	28	42	70	3	2	5
Derby	4	13	17	136	147	283	300	54	39	93	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	5	9	–	–	–	25	28	53	2	6	8	22	26	48	1	6	7
Exeter	13	22	35	178	167	305	340	36	45	81	8	16	24	–	–	–	1	5	6	9	12	21	2	4	6	18	33	51	5	13	18	6	22	28	2	7	9
Hull	10	17	27	176	153	329	356	65	50	115	5	7	12	–	–	–	4	9	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	34	32	66	6	6	12	18	16	34	2	5	7
Ipswich	8	7	15	101	147	248	263	37	26	63	6	7	13	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	22	21	43	2	2	4	15	10	25	1	2	3
Leicester	2	3	5	215	274	489	494	41	62	103	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	7	11	1	1	2	–	–	–	25	35	60	2	3	5	18	32	50	2	3	5
London (City of)	6	12	18	203	206	409	427	57	43	100	16	19	35	–	–	–	3	2	5	8	13	21	8	11	19	37	18	55	6	2	8	28	14	42	2	–	2
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	9	12	209	227	436	448	66	50	116	2	2	4	1	–	1	3	13	16	2	3	5	–	1	1	28	27	55	–	1	1	15	24	40	–	–	–
Norwich	–	2	2	158	156	294	296	46	49	95	–	–	–	2	–	2	9	11	20	1	4	5	–	–	–	28	29	57	–	–	–	15	19	34	–	–	–
Nottingham	5	5	10	277	292	569	579	80	88	168	5	9	14	–	–	–	8	11	19	4	3	7	–	2	2	67	62	129	1	3	4	28	40	68	1	3	4
Plymouth	2	3	5	81	113	194	199	48	30	78	7	5	12	–	1	1	1		1	18	6	24	–	4	4	23	15	38	4	1	5	19	10	29	4	1	5
Portsmouth	13	20	33	223	284	507	540	105	82	187	5	2	7	2	–	2	11	11	22	1	3	4	–	–	–	47	53	100	8	1	9	35	29	64	3	1	4
TOTAL	491	583	1,074	25,392	31,052	56,444	57,518	8,424	8,950	17,374	257	217	474 (a)	37	34	71	895	1,178	2,073	993	1,031	2,024	18	34	52	3,944	4,624	8,568	122	136	258 (b)	2,525	3,173	5,698	65	75	140

(*a*) In addition to these numbers, 77 patients (40 males and 37 females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(*b*) In addition to these numbers, 33 patients (15 males and 18 females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 99 Criminal (Private) Patients (76 males and 23 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be 'Criminals' during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1894.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1893, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1893.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1888—1892, to the Admissions during the same Five Years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1893.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1893.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
47	43	90	-	-	-	45	39	84	-	-	-	471	645	1,116	1,116	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,120	35·1	[illegible]	34·3	33·5	46·1	40·1	10·0	6·6	8·2	7·5	5·4	6·2	Middlesex.
37	40	77	3	2	5	25	30	55	27	26	53	452	430	882	935	[illegible]	[illegible]	934	27·2	43·7	34·4	41·1	39·3	40·2	7·9	5·0	6·2	6·3	7·2	6·7	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
45	44	89	-	-	-	34	42	76	2	5	7	319	432	751	758	[illegible]	[illegible]	768	48·6	55·3	51·6	39·4	41·8	41·6	13·8	9·0	11·6	11·1	8·1	9·4	Norfolk.
43	24	67	2	2	4	16	8	24	18	22	40	400	419	819	859	[illegible]	[illegible]	885	17·7	35·1	25·7	21·1	41·5	34·9	16·4	5·2	7·7	8·5	4·3	6·3	Northampton.
34	34	68	-	-	-	23	25	48	2	4	6	319	278	597	603	[illegible]	[illegible]	582	20·7	30·8	25·3	44·4	40·7	42·7	11·1	12·3	11·7	8·6	9·7	9·2	Northumberland.
19	27	46	-	-	-	10	15	25	3	2	5	165	173	338	343	[illegible]	[illegible]	329	41·8	46·3	44·0	37·3	44·3	39·7	11·9	10·0	14·0	8·8	11·7	10·3	Nottingham.
26	20	46	-	-	-	25	19	44	1	-	1	217	299	516	517	[illegible]	[illegible]	515	35·7	37·5	39·7	27·4	33·2	30·6	11·9	6·8	8·9	9·4	5·6	7·3	Oxford, &c.
41	37	78	1	1	2	21	21	42	9	20	29	347	403	750	779	[illegible]	[illegible]	764	32·6	35·5	34·1	33·4	35·2	34·3	11·5	8·7	9·9	9·3	7·2	8·1	Salop and Montgomery.
33	40	73	-	1	1	25	32	57	3	9	12	356	497	853	865	[illegible]	[illegible]	859	58·9	47·2	52·6	36·6	36·4	35·1	9·3	7·9	8·5	7·2	6·5	6·8	Somerset and Bath.
65	43	108	-	-	-	43	24	67	2	1	3	472	418	890	893	[illegible]	[illegible]	861	24·3	25·0	24·6	33·2	40·8	37·0	14·1	10·8	12·5	18·4	7·7	9·1	Stafford: Stafford.
66	71	137	-	-	-	55	50	105	-	-	-	297	302	599	599	[illegible]	[illegible]	559	44·7	39·8	42·1	59·8	40·8	46·3	21·0	22·5	21·7	19·0	16·8	16·4	„ Burntwood.
29	36	65	-	-	-	19	27	46	3	-	3	212	281	493	495	[illegible]	[illegible]	486	34·8	59·5	48·2	41·2	44·6	42·5	18·9	13·9	15·4	14·7	9·8	10·2	Suffolk
74	81	155	-	-	-	65	50	115	-	-	-	410	609	1,019	1,019	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,045	31·6	32·3	31·9	35·2	43·2	39·5	16·9	13·4	14·8	14·9	10·7	11·6	Surrey.
46	38	84	-	-	-	10	17	27	2	4	6	333	489	822	828	[illegible]	[illegible]	868	19·1	34·1	27·0	25·2	22·6	23·7	12·3	7·5	9·7	9·2	5·8	7·3	Sussex.
39	30	69	-	-	-	26	19	45	6	6	12	304	455	759	771	[illegible]	[illegible]	756	47·8	44·6	46·2	34·4	48·3	41·9	12·7	6·7	9·1	9·6	5·9	7·3	Warwick.
21	27	48	-	-	-	18	23	41	5	6	11	315	384	699	710	[illegible]	[illegible]	703	47·5	34·1	39·2	32·7	17·2	23·5	6·5	7·0	6·8	5·7	5·9	5·8	Wilts.
41	31	72	3	3	6	35	29	64	13	29	42	430	531	961	1,003	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,005	56·5	46·2	48·6	40·1	39·4	39·8	10·0	5·7	7·5	7·0	4·9	6·3	Worcester.
53	27	80	-	-	-	47	18	65	28	30	58	299	365	664	722	[illegible]	[illegible]	715	35·0	46·2	41·7	40·2	41·5	40·8	16·2	7·0	11·2	12·8	5·7	9·0	York, N. Riding.
92	69	161	1	-	1	75	55	130	3	1	4	686	693	1,379	1,383	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,369	32·3	41·7	35·9	40·2	41·5	40·8	13·5	10·0	11·8	10·0	8·0	9·1	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.
95	93	188	6	3	9	82	83	165	28	32	60	673	795	1,468	1,528	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,523	31·5	45·4	40·7	35·8	47·7	42·1	13·1	10·8	11·9	10·7	8·9	9·7	„ „ Wadsley.
47	83	130	3	3	6	42	67	109	24	27	51	362	490	852	903	[illegible]	[illegible]	902	39·4	37·4	38·1	24·4	30·2	32·7	12·0	16·2	14·1	9·4	11·5	10·6	„ „ Menston.
17	10	27	1	-	1	15	9	24	4	8	12	138	167	305	317	[illegible]	[illegible]	315	35·3	41·7	38·6	26·0	39·0	33·3	12·0	5·8	8·0	9·7	4·9	7·1	York, E. Riding.
																															County-Boroughs and City of London.
54	50	104	-	2	2	41	43	84	11	9	20	307	297	604	624	313	307	620	40·3	51·2	45·3	49·9	56·4	53·1	17·3	16·3	16·8	19·4	10·5	10·5	Birmingham: Winson Green.
21	14	35	-	1	1	17	11	28	4	7	11	320	311	631	642	325	313	638	-	-	-	-	-	-	6·5	4·3	5·5	5·3	4·2	5·0	„ Rubery Hill.
41	38	79	1	2	3	39	33	72	7	7	14	271	331	602	616	270	339	609	30·4	51·2	40·2	35·8	57·3	46·6	15·2	11·2	13·0	11·5	9·0	10·2	Bristol.
25	9	34	2	-	2	25	9	34	3	9	12	141	153	294	306	145	164	308	44·0	76·5	57·1	40·0	49·4	41·7	17·2	5·5	14·0	14·9	4·5	8·7	Derby.
19	15	25	-	1	1	9	13	22	15	25	40	144	161	305	345	154	186	340	22·2	66·7	46·7	35·3	45·0	41·2	6·5	8·1	7·4	5·3	6·4	5·9	Exeter.
28	7	35	4	-	4	28	7	35	3	17	20	186	164	350	370	194	177	368	28·1	32·0	29·8	25·7	33·0	30·2	15·2	4·0	6·7	11·2	3·2	7·4	Hull.
15	14	29	1	1	2	12	14	26	10	11	21	99	134	233	254	108	156	258	42·9	41·7	42·1	35·8	37·8	36·5	13·9	9·0	11·0	10·3	7·6	8·9	Ipswich.
14	17	31	-	-	-	14	15	29	3	7	10	216	280	496	506	220	286	506	46·2	52·5	50·0	53·3	53·3	53·3	6·2	5·5	6·1	7·1	5·0	5·2	Leicester.
18	6	24	4	1	5	17	7	24	15	28	43	196	207	403	446	232	231	463	57·1	46·7	51·7	59·2	46·7	49·7	4·3	3·5	3·9	3·6	3·1	4·9	London (City of).
35	25	60	-	-	-	32	24	56	3	9	12	212	225	437	449	245	231	445	25·4	51·1	36·4	33·2	36·7	34·9	10·4	10·8	13·5	12·6	8·7	10·7	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
14	18	32	-	1	1	12	11	23	-	1	1	142	159	301	302	141	158	299	34·9	42·2	38·9	22·7	34·9	28·8	9·0	11·3	10·7	7·7	8·7	8·2	Norwich.
38	26	64	4	2	6	33	25	58	5	9	14	252	288	540	554	276	304	580	36·8	47·1	42·2	27·0	40·7	33·2	13·7	8·6	11·0	10·5	6·8	8·6	Nottingham.
7	8	15	-	1	1	3	6	9	5	6	11	96	117	213	224	97	122	219	63·3	43·5	53·7	-	-	-	7·2	6·0	6·6	5·3	5·5	5·4	Plymouth.
34	33	67	-	4	4	23	18	41	11	16	27	249	284	533	560	260	314	574	34·1	39·7	36·8	44·2	37·1	39·8	13·0	10·5	11·7	10·0	8·5	9·2	Portsmouth.
3,161	2,802	5,963	61	45	106	2,490	2,211	4,701	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232	60,361	[illegible]	32,433	[illegible]	34·1	40·2	37·3	35·0	42·0	38·4	11·6	8·6	10·1	9·2	6·9	8·0	Total.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.										
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).								
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.																
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) LUNATIC HOSPITALS.																																	
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	101	160	261	–	–	–	261	37	36	73	37	36	73	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	32	32	64	32	32	64	19	21	40	19	21	40
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	50	70	120	–	–	–	120	10	15	25	10	15	25	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	11	16	5	11	16	3	6	9	3	6	9
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	66	92	158	–	–	–	158	19	14	33	19	14	33	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	3	9	6	3	9	12	16	28	12	16	28	8	8	16	8	8	16
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	29	36	65	–	–	–	65	13	10	23	13	10	23	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	7	8	15	5	6	11	5	6	11
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	56	130	186	–	–	–	186	23	44	67	23	44	67	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	16	36	52	16	36	52	6	18	24	6	18	24
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	33	48	81	–	1	1	82	4	16	20	4	16	20	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	15	6	9	15	5	5	10	5	5	10
Northampton	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	166	158	324	–	–	–	324	34	47	81	34	47	81	–	1	1	6	9	15	8	6	14	8	6	14	22	28	50	22	28	50	9	18	27	9	18	27
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	45	47	92	–	–	–	92	7	8	15	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	3	9	12	3	9	12	1	6	7	1	6	7
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	31	49	80	–	–	–	80	9	5	14	9	5	14	–	–	–	1	1	2	5	–	5	5	–	5	4	4	8	4	4	8	3	3	6	3	3	6
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	59	80	139	–	–	–	139	14	16	30	14	16	30	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	3	7	4	3	7	8	17	25	8	17	25	4	4	8	4	4	8
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	105	126	231	–	–	–	231	104	143	247	104	143	247	–	–	–	14	29	43	6	7	13	6	7	13	87	136	223	87	136	223	39	76	115	39	76	115
"	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	134	200	334	–	–	–	334	103	99	202	103	99	202	3	1	4	13	9	22	17	15	32	17	15	32	61	86	147	61	86	147	33	50	83	33	50	83
York City (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham	41	32	73	29	34	63	136	35	25	60	13	9	22	–	1	1	3	5	8	5	1	6	4	–	4	22	21	43	3	6	9	13	11	24	2	3	5
York City (E.R.)	The Retreat, York	58	94	152	–	–	–	152	8	19	27	8	19	27	–	1	1	1	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	19	6	13	19	4	4	8	4	4	8
	TOTAL	974	1,322	2,296	29	35	64	2,360	420	497	917	598 (c)	481	879	6	8	14	50	70	120	55	43	98	54	42	96	291	426	717	272	411 (d)	683	152	236	388	141	228	369
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886").																																	
Devon	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross (a)	11	12	23	113	65	178	201	19	10	29	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	121	58	179	22	12	34	213	19	16	35	19	16	35	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster (b)	303	143	446	103	44	147	593	49	35	84	39	28	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	27	79	27	13	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill (b)	400	189	589	–	–	–	589	36	26	62	36	26	62	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	17	44	27	17	44	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	835	402	1,237	238	121	359	1,596	123	87	210	95	72	167	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	89	52	141	56	34 (e)	90	–	–	–	–	–	–
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS.																																	
Hants	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	42	–	42	–	–	–	42	166	–	166	166	–	166	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	170	–	170	170	–	170	54	–	54	54	–	54
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	198	–	198	–	–	–	198	11	–	11	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)	240	–	240	–	–	–	240	177	–	177	177	–	177	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	–	174	174	–	174	56	–	56	56	–	56
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																	
Berks	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	481	159	640	–	–	–	640	30	13	43	30	13	43	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	22	10	32	22	10 (f)	32	13	6	19	13	6	19

(*a*) This establishment was registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, as an "Institution" on 1st June 1892. It was previously a Provincial Licensed House.
(*b*) Also registered under Lunacy Acts.
(*c*) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(*d*) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female) was transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
(*e*) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (males) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
(*f*) One Criminal Patient (a male) was retained in the Asylum as a Pauper Patient on ceasing to be "Criminal."
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1894.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylum.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1893 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1893.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the 5 Years 1888—1892, to the Admissions during the same 5 years [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38–(1)].			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1893.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1893.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
15	8	23	15	8	23	–	–	–	91	156	247	–	–	–	247	92	153	245	59·4	72·4	65·6	41·1	51·9	46·9	16·3	5·2	9·4	11·1	4·2	7·0	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
6	1	7	6	1	7	2	–	2	49	73	122	–	–	–	122	49	75	124	33·3	42·9	39·1	34·9	51·5	43·5	12·2	1·3	5·6	10·0	1·2	4·8	Wonford House.
6	1	7	6	1	7	3	–	3	67	89	156	–	–	–	156	67	90	157	61·5	72·7	66·7	66·7	62·5	64·4	9·0	1·1	4·5	7·11	·9	3·7	Barnwood House.
3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	32	36	68	–	–	–	68	31	37	68	38·5	60·0	47·8	44·7	40·0	42·5	9·7	5·4	7·4	7·1	4·3	5·7	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
6	4	10	6	4	10	6	2	8	57	134	191	–	–	–	191	60	126	186	27·3	42·9	37·5	40·3	46·5	44·7	10·0	3·2	5·4	7·6	2·3	4·0	St. Luke's Hospital.
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	29	53	82	–	1	1	83	28	51	79	125·0	31·2	50 0	36·4	40·6	38·9	7·1	3·9	5·1	5·4	3·1	3·9	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
8	4	12	8	4	12	2	1	3	170	173	343	–	–	–	343	165	165	330	34·6	45·0	40·9	37·6	61·6	50·0	4·8	2·4	3·6	4·0	2·0	3·0	St. Andrew's Hospital.
4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	45	46	91	–	–	–	91	45	46	91	14·3	100·0	53·9	22·0	35·3	29·3	8·9	-	4·4	7·7	–	3·7	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	34	50	84	–	–	–	84	32	49	81	75·0	60·0	66·7	26·9	63·3	46·4	6·2	–	2·5	5·0	–	2·1	Warneford Asylum.
9	1	10	9	1	10	6	1	7	56	78	134	–	–	–	134	56	79	135	40·0	30·8	31·8	18·6	33·9	26·1	16·1	1·3	7·4	12·3	1·0	5·9	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
18	12	30	18	12	30	12	7	19	104	121	225	–	–	–	225	108	137	245	39·8	55·9	49·1	42·0	54·1	48·8	16·7	8·8	12·2	8·6	4·5	6·3	Bethlehem Hospital.
19	9	28	19	9	28	4	1	5	157	204	361	–	–	–	361	149	200	349	39·8	60·2	50·0	38·6	48·9	44·4	12·8	4·5	8·0	8·1	3·0	5·3	Holloway Sanatorium.
10	4	14	2	3	5	4	1	5	49	32	81	24	34	58	139	74	69	143	43·3	47·8	45·3	43·2	58·6	51·6	13·5	5·8	9·8	9·5	4·4	7·2	York Lunatic Asylum.
5	5	10	5	5	10	1	2	3	55	95	150	–	–	–	150	57	93	150	50·0	22·2	30·8	24·1	44·6	35·6	8·8	5·4	6·7	7·6	4·5	5·6	The Retreat, York.
113	53	166	105	52	157	43	16	59	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394	1,013	1,370	2,383	42·3	52·9	48·2	39·2	51·3	45·9	11·2	3·9	7·0	8·0	2·9	5·1	TOTAL.
7	4	11	2	1	3	–	–	–	10	12	22	118	66	184	206	128	78	206	–	–	–	–	–	–	5·5	5·1	5·3	4·9	4·6	4·8	Western Counties Asylum.
4	6	10	4	4	8	3	2	5	134	67	201	22	10	32	233	148	71	219	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·7	8·5	4·6	2·5	7·0	4·0	Eastern Counties Asylum.
10	12	22	9	12	21	5	3	8	394	146	450	89	37	126	576	403	184	587	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·5	6·5	3·7	2·2	5·2	3·3	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots
18	8	26	18	8	26	9	3	12	391	190	581	–	–	–	581	395	191	586	–	–	–	–	–	–	4·6	4·2	4·4	4·1	3·7	4·0	Earlswood Asylum.
39	30	69	33	25	58	17	8	25	839	415	1,254	229	113	342	1,596	1,074	524	1,598	–	–	–	–	–	–	3·6	5·7	4·3	3·3	4·9	3·8	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	36	–	36	–	–	–	36	37	–	37	32·5	–	32·5	54·9	–	54·9	5·4	-	5·4	1·0	–	1·0	Royal Military Hospital.
11	–	11	11	–	11	2	–	2	194	-	194	–	–	–	194	196	–	196	18·2	–	18·2	15·7	–	15·7	5·6	–	5·6	5·3	–	5·3	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
13	–	13	13	–	13	3	–	3	230	–	230	–	–	–	230	233	–	233	31·6	–	31·6	51·6	–	51·6	5·6	–	5·6	3·1	–	3·1	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
16	3	19	16	3	19	16	3	19	472	159	631	1	-	1	632	475	159	634	44·8	46·2	45·2	14·6	24·6	16·6	3·4	1·9	3·0	3·1	1·7	2·8	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.										
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).										
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38(1).			Other Re-admissions.																		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	32	71	103	127	172	299	402	68	85	153	8	17	25	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	–	1	97	130	227	6	10	16	18	31	49	1	7	8
Bow	Grove Hall	207	2	209	136	79	215	424	58	22	80	1	1	2		–	–	1	–	1	12	1	13	–	1	1	103	38	141	2	–	2	32	11	43	–	–	–
Camberwell	Camberwell House	104	195	299	52	126	178	477	42	64	106	28	37	65	–	–	–	2	5	7	4	6	10	4	6	10	37	83	120	11	13	24	41	70	111	8	8	16
Hoxton	Hoxton House	29	46	75	60	144	204	279	110	136	246	19	30	49	–	–	–	1	6	7	5	5	10	5	4	9	81	169	250	11	13	24	41	70	111	8	8	16
Peckham	Peckham House	77	195	272	44	50	94	366	41	89	130	18	54	72	–	–	–	6	10	16	4	3	7	3	3	6	47	98	145	17	44	61	17	38	55	3	20	23
Chiswick	Manor House	17	12	29	–	–	–	29	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Chiswick House	House licensed 7th June 1893, patients (15 males and 13 females) received from Manor House, *q.v.*							6	9	15	6	9	15	1	2	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	5	7	2	5	7	–	1	1	–	1	1
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	27	43	70	–	–	–	70	9	5	14	9	5	14	–	1	1	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	12	7	5	12	5	1	6	5	1	6
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	36	39	75	–	–	–	75	12	16	28	12	16	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	9	12	21	9	12	21	2	6	8	2	6	8
Isleworth	Wyke House	19	14	33	–	–	–	33	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	–	1
Roehampton	The Priory	24	33	57	–	–	–	57	7	8	15	7	8	15	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	6	9	15	6	9	15	2	3	5	2	3	5
Sunbury	Halliford House	12	11	23	–	–	–	23	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tooting	Newlands House	16	–	16	–	–	–	16	6	–	6	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Munster House	23	–	23	–	–	–	23	11	–	11	11	–	11	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	–	11	3	–	3	3	–	3
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	39	–	39	–	–	–	39	10	–	10	10	–	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	4	–	4	4	–	4	3	–	3	3	–	3
South End, Catford	Flower House	19	–	19	–	–	–	19	3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Peterborough House	–	25	25	–	–	–	25	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hammersmith	Homelea	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, ,,	Wood End House	–	18	18	–	–	–	18	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	3	3
Hendon	Hendon Grove	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	1	1
Kensington West	Otto House	–	23	23	–	–	–	23	–	13	13	–	13	13	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	3	3	–	3	3
Leyton	Great House	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nunhead	Silverton House	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southall	Featherstone Hall	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Shrubbery	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Vine Cottage	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teddington	Goudhurst	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	681	791	1,472	419	571	990	2,462	385	475	860	140 (b)	218	358	6	6	12	18	29	47	35	25	60	22	23	45	413	576	989	95 (c)	153	248	137	203	340	32	66	98
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																						
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (a)	104	48	152	–	–	–	152	7	4	11	7	4	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 24 patients (8 males and 16 females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 12 patients (4 males and 8 females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1894.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
18	31	49	4	7	11	12	25	37	30	74	104	82	93	175	279	148	239	387	Bethnal House.
33	7	40	9	–	9	29	4	33	197	3	200	68	55	123	323	327	82	409	Grove Hall.
25	18	43	21	10	31	12	10	22	101	194	295	35	90	125	420	152	320	472	Camberwell House.
31	30	61	7	9	16	21	17	38	30	58	88	57	69	126	214	85	184	269	Hoxton House.
12	18	30	5	12	17	3	2	5	76	194	270	27	24	51	321	118	242	360	Peckham House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	House closed: patients (15 males and 13 females) removed to Chiswick House, *q. v.*							7	5	12	Manor House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	18	17	35	–	–	–	35	9	9	18	Chiswick House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	29	42	71	–	–	–	71	28	42	70	Brooke House.
5	–	5	5	–	5	1	–	1	34	43	77	–	–	–	77	34	39	73	Northumberland House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	16	13	29	–	–	–	29	16	13	29	Wyke House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	–	1	23	31	54	–	–	–	54	22	28	50	The Priory.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	12	10	22	Halliford House.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	16	–	16	–	–	–	16	15	–	15	Newlands House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	21	–	21	–	–	–	21	20	–	20	Munster House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	43	–	43	–	–	–	43	41	–	41	Moorcroft House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	20	–	–	–	20	19	–	19	Flower House.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	26	26	Peterborough House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	Homelea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	13	13	Hayes Park.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	17	17	–	–	–	17	–	17	17	Wood End House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	11	11	Hendon Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	26	26	Otto House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	5	5	Great House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	3	3	Silverton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	Featherstone Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House Closed.			–	–	–	–	–	2	2	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	Vine Cottage.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	The Huguenots.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	24, Royal-crescent.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Goudhurst.
136	114	250	63	48	111	79	58	137	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083	1,053	1,348	2,401	TOTAL.
																			IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT.
6	1	7	6	1	7	–	–	–	103	51	154	–	–	–	154	104	50	154	Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.										
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).										
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Bishopstone House, Bedford	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Springfield House, Bedford	19	22	41	–	–	–	41	9	7	16	9	7	16	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	8	2	10	8	2	10	3	–	3	3	–	3
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	18	14	32	–	–	–	32	10	7	17	3	3	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	13	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Plympton House, Plympton	13	19	32	–	–	–	32	3	3	6	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	13	15	28	–	–	–	28	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
,,	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	13	12	25	–	–	–	25	7	8	15	7	8	15	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	5	7	12	5	7	12	2	4	6	2	4	6
Essex	Witham	5	9	14	–	–	–	14	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	2	2	–	2	2
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	4	13	17	–	–	–	17	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	16	20	36	–	–	–	36	6	7	13	6	7	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	–	1	1	–	1
,,	Fairford House, Fairford	15	12	27	–	–	–	27	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	–	1	1	–	1
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	5	11	16	–	–	–	16	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	2	6	8	–	–	–	8	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	9	6	15	–	–	–	15	2	5	7	2	5	7	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Springcroft, Beckenham	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	West Malling Place, Maidstone	13	20	33	–	–	–	33	7	10	17	7	10	17	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	9	12	3	9	12	–	5	5	–	5	5
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	4	8	12	–	–	–	12	5	7	12	5	7	12	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	–	1	1	–	1
,,	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	7	5	12	–	–	–	12	3	6	9	3	6	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	52	74	126	1	2	3	129	28	29	57	20	27	47	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	15	24	39	14	24	38	10	11	21	10	11	21
,,	Tue Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	20	15	35	–	–	–	35	12	16	28	12	16	28	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	10	22	12	10	22	6	9	15	6	9	15
,,	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	11	19	30	–	–	–	30	10	12	22	10	12	22	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	8	10	2	8	10	–	2	2	–	2	2
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	32	43	75	–	–	–	75	7	6	13	7	6	13	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	11	3	8	11	1	2	3	1	2	3
,,	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	1	9	10	–	–	–	10	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	31	–	31	–	–	–	31	11	–	11	11	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	–	5	5	–	5	3	–	3	3	–	3
,,	Grove House, All Stretton	–	32	32	–	–	–	32	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	3	3
,,	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	8	9	17	–	–	–	17	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	8	8	Bishopstone House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	19	27	46	–	–	–	46	19	24	43	Springfield House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	18	16	34	–	–	–	34	17	15	32	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	Court Hall.
3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	12	19	31	–	–	–	31	13	19	32	Plympton House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	10	14	24	–	–	–	24	11	14	25	Dinsdale Park.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	13	26	–	–	–	26	14	13	27	Dunston Lodge.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	5	8	13	Witham.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	10	14	–	–	–	14	4	12	16	Vernon House.
3	4	7	3	4	7	–	–	–	15	21	36	–	–	–	36	17	17	34	Northwoods.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	12	25	–	–	–	25	13	13	26	Fairford House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	5	10	15	Westbrook House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	The Briars.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	–	–	7	1	6	7	Harpenden Hall.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	8	16	–	–	–	16	8	6	14	Redlands.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	Springcroft.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	Tattlebury House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	15	21	36	–	–	–	36	15	20	35	West Malling Place.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–	17	5	8	13	Marsden Hall.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	12	6	6	12	Overdale.
8	6	14	8	5	13	1	–	1	50	72	122	8	3	11	133	57	80	137	Haydock Lodge.
4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	16	21	37	–	–	–	37	18	17	35	Tue Brook Villa.
1	4	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	18	19	37	–	–	–	37	14	18	32	Shaftesbury House.
3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	33	40	73	–	–	–	73	32	40	72	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	11	–	–	–	11	1	10	11	The Grove, Catton.
5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	32	–	32	–	–	–	32	29	–	29	Stretton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	–	–	32	–	32	32	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	St. Mary's House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	9	15	–	–	–	15	7	9	16	Boreatton Park.

(*continued.*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.											
															On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).											
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	44	44	88	–	–	–	88	7	9	16	7	9	16	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	8	12	4	8	12	–	5	5	–	5	5
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	20	22	42	–	–	–	42	5	10	15	5	10	15	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	8	11	3	8	11	1	3	4	1	3	4
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	7	20	27	–	–	–	27	6	7	13	6	7	13	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	10	2	8	10	2	3	5	2	3	5
,,	Moat House, Tamworth	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Sutherland House, Surbiton	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	40	35	75	–	–	–	75	8	3	11	8	3	11	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	6	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
,,	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	10	43	53	–	–	–	53	1	10	11	1	10	11	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	5	5	–	5	5	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	3	3	–	3	3
,,	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	18	22	40	–	–	–	40	10	9	19	10	9	19	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	7	6	13	7	6	13	4	1	5	4	1	5
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	22	19	41	–	–	–	41	6	4	10	6	4	10	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8	2	6	8	1	2	3	1	2	3
,,	Fisherton House, Salisbury	67	70	137	200	247	447	584	171	288	459	8	17	25	1	–	1	5	8	13	52	81	133	2	6	8	243	384	627	9	12	21	86	141	227	6	5	11
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	7	5	12	–	–	–	12	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	10	20	30	–	–	–	30	2	6	8	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	8	9	1	8	9	–	4	4	–	4	4
York, E.R.	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale,	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, City	Lawrence House, York	3	11	14	–	–	–	14	3	4	7	3	4	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	567	758	1,325	201	249	450	1,775	346	516	862	168	239	407 (b)	5	17	22	17	32	49	61	108	169	11	33	44	352	563	915	110	187	297	127	213	340	47	77	124
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																					
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (a)	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	22	30	52	–	–	–	52	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	22	34	56	–	–	–	56	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act," 1886.

(b) In addition to these numbers, four patients (one male and three females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Pauper to the Private Class. Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1894.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
4	1	5	4	1	5	–	1	1	43	44	87	–	–	–	87	43	44	87	Brislington House.
5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	17	24	41	–	–	–	41	18	23	41	Bailbrook House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	19	29	–	–	–	29	8	19	27	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Church-street, Epsom.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Sutherland House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	Chalk Pit House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Canbury House.
3	5	8	3	5	8	–	–	–	41	31	72	–	–	–	72	41	33	74	Ticehurst Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	49	59	–	–	–	59	10	45	55	St. George's Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Periteau House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	Ashbrooke Hall.
1	2	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	20	23	43	–	–	–	43	18	23	41	Glendossil, and Hurst House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	17	43	–	–	–	43	23	18	41	Laverstock House.
30	39	69	1	9	10	17	20	37	66	69	135	99	113	212	347	252	351	603	Fisherton House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	6	6	12	Fiddington House.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	11	16	27	–	–	–	27	9	19	28	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Craven Street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	4	2	1	3	Greta Bank.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	11	11	The Grange.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–	17	5	11	16	Lawrence House.
89	79	168	60	48	108	18	21	39	566	765	1,331	107	116	223	1,554	751	1,043	1,794	TOTAL.
																			IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Downside Lodge.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	25	28	53	–	–	–	53	24	29	53	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	25	32	57	–	–	–	57	24	33	57	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1893.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1893.																DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1893.											
											Of the Total Number.																									
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.					
																																		Private (including Criminal Patients).		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County and Borough Asylums -	491	583	1,074	25,392	31,052	56,444	57,518	8,424	8,950	17,374	257	217	474	37	34	71	895	1,178	2,073	993	1,031	2,024	18	34	52	3,944	4,624	8,568	122	136	258	2,525	3,173	5,698	65	75	140
Registered Hospitals - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	974	1,322	2,296	29	35	64	2,360	420	497	917	398	481	879	6	8	14	50	70	120	55	43	98	54	42	96	291	426	717	272	411	683	152	236	388	141	228	369
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	681	791	1,472	419	571	990	2,462	385	475	860	140	218	358	6	6	12	18	29	47	35	25	60	22	23	45	413	576	989	95	153	248	137	203	340	32	66	98
Provincial Licensed Houses - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	567	758	1,325	201	249	450	1,775	346	516	862	168	239	407	5	17	22	17	32	49	61	108	169	11	33	44	352	563	915	110	187	297	127	213	340	47	77	124
Total - - -	2,713	3,454	6,167	26,041	31,907	57,948	64,115	9,575	10,438	20,013	963	1,155	2,118	54	65	119	980	1,309	2,289	1,144	1,207	2,351	105	132	237	5,000	6,189	11,189	599	887	1,486	2,941	3,825	6,766	285	446	731
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.	240	–	240	–	–	–	240	177	–	177	177	–	177	–	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	174	–	174	174	–	174	56	–	56	56	–	56
Criminal Asylum - - -	481	159	640	–	–	–	640	30	13	43	30	13	43	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	22	10	32	22	10	32	13	6	19	13	6	19
Private Single Patients - -	187	250	437	–	–	–	437	47	88	135	47	88	135	2	3	5	3	2	5	24	45	69	24	45	69	35	69	104	35	69	104	5	7	12	5	7	12
Idiot Establishments - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	961	484	1,445	238	121	359	1,804	133	93	226	105	78	183	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	53	144	58	35	93	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,582	4,347	8,929	26,279	32,028	58,307	67,236	9,692	10,632	20,594	1,322 (a)	1,334	2,656	56	68	124	1,004	1,316	2,320	1,169	1,252	2,421	130	177	307	5,322	6,321	11,643	888 (b)	1,001	1,889	3,015	3,838	6,853	359	459	818

(*a*) In addition to these numbers, 106 patients (49 males and 57 females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(*b*) In addition to these numbers, 48 patients (21 males and 27 females) were transferred, while resident during 1893, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 100 criminal (private) patients (77 males and 23 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

SUMMARY.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1893.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1894.							Average Number Resident during 1893.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3,161	2,802	5,963	61	45	106	2,490	2,211	4,701	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232	60,361	26,744	32,433	59,177	County and Borough Asylums.
113	53	166	105	52	157	43	16	59	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394	1,013	1,370	2,383	Registered Hospitals.
136	114	250	63	48	111	79	58	137	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083	1,053	1,348	2,401	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
89	79	168	60	48	108	18	21	39	566	765	1,331	107	116	223	1,554	751	1,043	1,794	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,499	3,048	6,547	289	193	482	2,630	2,306	4,936	2,742	3,536	6,278	27,088	33,026	60,114	66,392	29,561	36,194	65,755	TOTAL.
13	–	13	13	–	13	3	–	3	230	–	230	–	–	–	230	233	–	233	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
16	3	19	16	3	19	16	3	19	472	159	631	1	–	1	632	475	159	634	Criminal Asylum.
13	17	30	13	17	30	–	–	–	186	252	438	–	–	–	438	186	251	437	Private Single Patients.
45	34	79	39	29	68	17	8	25	967	498	1,465	229	113	342	1,807	1,202	607	1,809	Idiot Establishments.
3,586	3,102	6,688	370	242	612	2,666	2,317	4,983	4,597	4,445	9,042	27,318	33,139	60,457	69,499	31,657	37,211	68,868	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix B[1].

TABLE showing the Number of,—

(*a*) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE TO the PAUPER Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

(*b*) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);

(*c*) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER TO the PRIVATE Class (53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

while resident during the Year 1893.

	(*a*) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(*b*) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(*c*) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Berks	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Carmarthen	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
Chester: Parkside	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cornwall	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Carlisle	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2
Denbigh	–	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	3
Derby	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Devon	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dorset	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Durham	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Essex	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Glamorgan	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–
Gloucester	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
Hants	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–
Hereford	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2
Kent: Barming Heath	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1
„ Chartham	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
Lancaster: Lancaster	–	2	2	–	–	–	7	3	10
„ Rainhill	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Prestwich	–	1	1	4	4	8	–	2	2
„ Whittingham	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Leicester and Rutland	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lincoln	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
London: Banstead	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
„ Claybury	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Colney Hatch	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
„ Hanwell	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–
Monmouth, &c.	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	2	4
Norfolk	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Northampton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Northumberland	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Notts	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Oxford	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—*continued.*

	(*a*) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(*b*) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(*c*) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—*continued.*									
Salop	2	1	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
Somerset	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	1
Stafford: Burntwood	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Suffolk	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Surrey	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Sussex, East	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
Warwick	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–
Wilts	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Worcester	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
York, North Riding	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
„ West Riding: Wakefield	–	–	–	12	1	13	–	–	–
„ „ Wadsley	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3
„ „ Menston	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	1
Bristol	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1
Derby	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Exeter	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hull	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ipswich	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Leicester	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	10
London, City of	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	1	4
Newcastle	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–
Nottingham	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Portsmouth	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
York Hospital	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
IDIOT HOSPITAL:									
Royal Albert Asylum	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:									
Broadmoor	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4
Camberwell House	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3
Hoxton House	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	9	12
Peckham House	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	5
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
TOTAL	21	27	48	77	23	100	49	57	106

Appendix B².

Appendix B². TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the Year 1893.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1893.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS.									
Beds	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester—Parkside	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent—Barming Heath	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster—Lancaster	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster—Whittingham	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
London—Banstead	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
London—Colney Hatch	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salop	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
York—Wakefield	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
York—Wadsley	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
York—Menston	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
BOROUGH ASYLUM:									
Birmingham—Winson Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS:									
St. Andrew's	–	1	*1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethlehem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Bailbrook House	1	–	*1	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS	10	6	16	–	1	1	–	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITALS	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	11	7	18	–	1	1	–	2	2

* After escape.

Appendix B[3].

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1894.

Appendix B³. - - - - -

STATISTICS of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - -

Note.—Statistics of the Criminal

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Counties and United Counties:							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	3	3	6	448	575	1,023	1,029
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	4	3	7	236	302	538	545
Bucks - - - - - - - -	9	5	14	194	253	447	461
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	1	–	1	211	290	501	502
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke -	18	15	33	250	263	513	546
Chester: Chester - -	1	1	2	282	316	598	600
„ Parkside - - - -	15	20	35	291	379	670	705
Cornwall - - - - - - -	24	25	49	300	365	665	714
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	18	23	41	279	259	538	579
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	17	15	32	235	271	506	538
Derby - - - - - - - -	–	–	–	224	226	450	450
Devon - - - - - - - -	4	–	4	446	620	1,066	1,070
Dorset - - - - - - - -	13	18	31	229	246	475	506
Durham - - - - - - -	2	3	5	723	649	1,372	1,377
Essex - - - - - - - -	2	1	3	552	881	1,433	1,436
Glamorgan - - - - - - -	13	5	18	533	538	1,071	1,089
Gloucester - - - - - - -	12	8	20	478	535	1,013	1,033
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	5	1	6	454	560	1,014	1,020
Hereford (County and City) - - -	1	1	2	187	205	392	394
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	3	–	3	650	916	1,566	1,569
„ Chartham - - - - -	21	3	24	407	453	860	884
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	10	24	34	723	1,050	1,773	1,807
„ Rainhill - - - -	1	2	3	892	902	1,794	1,797
„ Prestwich - - -	13	17	30	1,111	1,326	(a)2,437	2,467
„ Whittingham - -	3	5	8	961	896	1,857	1,865
Leicester and Rutland - - -	12	18	30	207	232	439	469
Lincoln (Lindsay and Holland Divisions) and Grimsby and Lincoln Boroughs.	–	–	–	343	367	710	710

(a) Eighty of these patients were boarded out from Prestwich Asylum, at Rochdale Union Workhouse, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. *See* Appendix, B⁶.

Appendix B[3].

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1894.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

PATIENTS will be found in Appendix (B[4]).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									COUNTIES, &c. :
10	19	29	–	1	1	4	4	8	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
8	17	25	–	–	–	3	1	4	Berks, &c.
6	11	17	–	–	–	6	1	7	Bucks.
7	9	16	–	–	–	3	–	3	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
11	13	24	1	–	1	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
8	15	23	–	–	–	13	6	19	Chester : Chester.
14	25	39	–	–	–	3	4	7	„ Parkside.
22	24	46	3	2	5	7	2	9	Cornwall.
20	25	45	1	1	2	18	3	21	Cumberland and Westmorland.
33	33	66	–	–	–	–	2	2	Denbigh, &c.
12	20	32	–	–	–	1	–	1	Derby.
11	17	28	–	–	–	3	4	7	Devon.
6	10	16	–	–	–	4	1	5	Dorset.
13	10	23	–	–	–	13	8	21	Durham.
47	66	113	–	–	–	29	6	35	Essex.
11	16	27	–	1	1	21	6	27	Glamorgan.
21	27	48	–	–	–	9	6	15	Gloucester.
15	32	47	–	–	–	15	4	19	Hants.
7	7	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	Hereford.
9	13	22	–	–	–	18	22	40	Kent : Barming Heath.
20	15	35	–	–	–	4	2	6	„ Chartham.
38	47	85	–	1	1	92	45	137	Lancaster : Lancaster.
28	35	63	–	–	–	72	49	121	„ Rainhill.
41	84	125	–	–	–	47	59	106	„ Prestwich.
85	87	172	–	–	–	91	66	157	„ Whittingham.
5	5	10	–	–	–	1	–	1	Leicester and Rutland.
9	25	34	–	–	–	11	1	12	Lincoln, &c.

 (*continued.*)

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
London: Banstead	1	3	4	709	1,288	1,997	2,001
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	874	1,148	2,022	2,022
„ Claybury	2	1	3	793	1,097	1,890	1,893
„ Colney Hatch	7	1	8	888	1,330	2,218	2,226
„ Hanwell	1	1	2	770	1,140	1,910	1,912
Middlesex	–	–	–	471	645	1,116	1,116
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	27	26	53	452	430	882	935
Norfolk	2	5	7	319	432	751	758
Northampton	18	22	40	400	419	819	859
Northumberland	2	4	6	319	278	597	603
Nottingham	3	2	5	165	173	338	343
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor)	1	–	1	217	299	516	517
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	9	20	29	347	403	750	779
Somerset and Bath	3	9	12	356	497	853	865
Stafford: Stafford	2	1	3	472	418	890	893
„ Burntwood	–	–	–	297	302	599	599
Suffolk, E. and W.	3	–	3	212	281	493	496
Surrey	–	–	–	410	609	1,019	1,019
Sussex, E. and Brighton	2	4	6	333	489	822	828
Warwick	6	6	12	304	455	759	771
Wilts	5	6	11	315	384	699	710
Worcester	13	29	42	430	531	961	1,003
York, N. Riding	28	30	58	299	365	664	722
„ W. Riding: Wakefield	3	1	4	686	693	1,379	1,383
„ „ Wadsley	28	32	60	673	795	1,468	1,528
„ „ Menston	24	27	51	362	490	852	903
„ E. Riding	4	8	12	138	167	305	317
COUNTY-BOROUGHS, AND CITY OF LONDON:							
Birmingham: Winson Green	11	9	20	307	297	604	624
„ Rubery Hill	4	7	11	320	311	631	642
Bristol	7	7	14	271	331	602	616
Derby	3	9	12	141	153	294	306
Exeter	15	25	40	144	161	305	345
Hull	3	17	20	186	164	350	370
Ipswich	10	11	21	99	134	233	254
Leicester	3	7	10	216	280	496	506
London (City of)	15	28	43	196	207	403	446
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	9	12	212	225	437	449
Norwich	–	1	1	142	159	301	302
Nottingham	5	9	14	252	288	540	554
Plymouth	5	6	11	96	117	213	224
Portsmouth	11	16	27	249	284	533	560
TOTAL	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232*	60,361

* *See* Note (*a*) on page 126.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.

Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
25	50	75	–	–	–	19	60	79	London: Banstead.
30	28	58	–	–	–	52	69	121	„ Cane Hill.
79	110	189	–	–	–	6	5	11	„ Claybury.
16	39	55	–	1	1	31	29	60	„ Colney Hatch.
15	25	40	–	–	–	66	59	125	„ Hanwell.
25	10	35	–	–	–	10	6	16	Middlesex.
36	37	73	–	–	–	7	2	9	Monmouth, &c.
21	36	57	–	–	–	3	–	3	Norfolk.
7	13	20	–	–	–	3	–	3	Northampton.
38	26	64	–	–	–	13	2	15	Northumberland.
6	5	11	–	–	–	1	1	2	Nottingham.
5	16	21	–	–	–	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
18	30	48	–	–	–	9	1	10	Salop and Montgomery.
31	57	88	–	–	–	–	1	1	Somerset and Bath.
25	23	48	–	–	–	6	1	7	Stafford: Stafford.
5	16	21	–	–	–	–	1	1	„ Burntwood.
11	16	27	–	–	–	1	–	1	Suffolk.
17	30	47	–	–	–	42	42	84	Surrey.
21	33	54	–	–	–	2	–	2	Sussex.
25	35	60	–	–	–	1	6	7	Warwick.
16	40	56	–	–	–	6	–	6	Wilts.
23	35	58	–	2	2	3	–	3	Worcester.
40	53	93	–	–	–	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
39	30	69	–	–	–	7	7	14	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
30	45	75	–	–	–	19	9	28	„ „ Wadsley.
10	46	56	–	–	–	2	6	8	„ „ Menston.
5	9	14	1	–	1	4	1	5	„ E. Riding.
									County-Boroughs, and City of London:
35	46	81	–	–	–	2	–	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	„ Rubery Hl.
8	18	26	–	–	–	6	6	12	Bristol.
8	12	20	–	–	–	4	3	7	Derby.
1	4	5	–	–	–	4	4	8	Exeter.
8	9	17	–	–	–	11	2	13	Hull.
15	20	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ipswich.
11	6	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leicester.
16	8	24	1	–	1	24	13	37	London (City of),
4	10	14	1	1	2	–	–	–	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Norwich.
16	26	42	–	–	–	3	3	6	Nottingham.
3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	Plymouth.
28	32	60	1	–	1	–	–	–	Portsmouth.
1,298	1,803	3,101	10	9	19	878	648	1,526	Total.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	91	156	247	–	–	–	247
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	49	73	122	–	–	–	122
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	67	89	156	–	–	–	156
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	32	36	68	–	–	–	68
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	57	134	191	–	–	–	191
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	29	53	82	–	1	1	83
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	170	173	343	–	–	–	343
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	45	46	91	–	–	–	91
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading-ton-hill, Oxford.	34	50	84	–	–	–	84
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	56	78	134	–	–	–	134
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	104	121	225	–	–	–	225
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	157	204	361	–	–	–	361
York, City, N.R.	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham, York.	49	32	81	24	34	58	139
„ E.R.	The Retreat, York - -	55	95	150	–	–	–	150
	TOTAL - - -	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
10	11	21	10	10	20	–	–	–	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
6	7	13	8	6	14	–	–	–	Wonford House.
6	13	19	16	15	31	–	–	–	Barnwood House.
2	2	4	2	6	8	–	–	–	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
9	34	43	3	–	3	–	–	–	St. Luke's Hospital.
4	9	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	Bethel Hospital.
15	23	38	24	22	46	–	–	–	St. Andrew's Hospital.
1	6	7	10	2	12	–	–		Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
2	3	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	Warneford Asylum.
–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	Charitable Institution, Coton-hill.
48	73	121	3	–	3	–	–	–	Bethlehem Hospital.
29	37	66	12	18	30	–	–	–	Holloway Sanatorium.
5	9	14	6	1	7	–	–	–	York Lunatic Hospital.
5	13	18	7	10	17	–	–	–	The Retreat, York.
142	240	382	109	99	208	–	–	–	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):							
Devon - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	10	12	22	118	66	184	206
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	134	67	201	22	10	32	233
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	304	146	450	89	37	126	576
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	391	190	581	–	–	–	581
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	839	415	1,254	229	113	342	1,596
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	36	–	36	–	–	–	36
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	194	–	194	–	–	–	194
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals) - - -	230	–	230	–	–	–	230
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	472	159	631	1	–	1	632

HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886,"):
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	1	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
									NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS:
20	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.
5	–	5	4	–	4	–	–	–	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
25	–	25	4	–	4	–	–	–	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
									CRIMINAL ASYLUM:
72	48	120	2	–	2	–	–	–	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	30	74	104	82	93	175	279
Bow	Grove Hall	197	3	200	68	55	123	323
Camberwell	Camberwell House	101	194	295	35	90	125	420
Hoxton	Hoxton House	30	58	88	57	69	126	214
Peckham	Peckham House	76	194	270	27	24	51	321
Chiswick	Chiswick House	18	17	35	–	–	–	35
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	29	42	71	–	–	–	71
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	34	43	77	–	–	–	77
Isleworth	Wyke House	16	13	29	–	–	–	29
Roehampton	The Priory	23	31	54	–	–	–	54
Sunbury	Halliford House	13	10	23	–	–	–	23
Tooting	Newlands House	16	–	16	–	–	–	16
Fulham	Munster House	21	–	21	–	–	–	21
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	43	–	43	–	–	–	43
South End, Catford	Flower House	20	–	20	–	–	–	20
Fulham	Peterborough House	–	26	26	–	–	–	26
Hammersmith	Homelea, 68, Weltje-road	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	–	13	13	–	–	–	13
„ „	Wood End House	–	17	17	–	–	–	17
Hendon	Hendon Grove	–	12	12	–	–	–	12
Kensington, West	Otto House	–	29	29	–	–	–	29
Leyton	Great House	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Nunhead	Silverton House	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Southall	Featherstone Hall	–	10	10	–	–	–	10
„	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green	–	11	11	–	–	–	11
Wandsworth	The Huguenots, East Hill	–	6	6	–	–	–	6
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Teddington	Goudhurst, Stanley-road	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
	TOTAL	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:								
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (*a*)	103	51	154	–	–	–	154

(*a*) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
9	12	21	6	6	12	–	–	–	Bethnal House.
2	1	3	2	–	2	1	–	1	Grove Hall.
5	14	19	11	31	42	–	–	–	Camberwell House.
35	57	92	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hoxton House.
8	17	25	5	15	20	–	–	–	Peckham House.
2	10	12	6	3	9	–	–	–	Chiswick House.
6	8	14	12	13	25	–	–	–	Brooke House.
3	6	9	9	7	16	–	–	–	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	Wyke House.
4	8	12	9	6	15	–	–	–	The Priory.
1	2	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	Halliford House.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	Newlands House.
3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	Munster House.
6	–	6	14	–	14	–	–	–	Moorcroft House.
1	–	1	6	–	6	–	–	–	Flower House.
–	4	4	–	5	5	–	–	–	Peterborough House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Homelea.
–	1	1	–	7	7	–	–	–	Hayes Park.
–	2	2	–	6	6	–	–	–	Wood End House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	Hendon Grove.
–	4	4	–	6	6	–	–	–	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Great House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Silverton House.
–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	Featherstone Hall.
–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	Vine Cottage.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Huguenots.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	24, Royal-crescent.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Goudhurst.
85	151	236	93	130	223	1	–	1	TOTAL.
									IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:
–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds	Bishopstone House, Bedford	–	7	7	–	–	–	7
"	Springfield House, Bedford	19	27	46	–	–	–	46
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	18	16	34	–	–	–	34
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
"	Plympton House, Plympton	12	19	31	–	–	–	31
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	10	14	24	–	–	–	24
"	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	13	13	26	–	–	–	26
Essex	Witham	5	8	13	–	–	–	13
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	4	10	14	–	–	–	14
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	15	21	36	–	–	–	36
"	Fairford House, Fairford	13	12	25	–	–	–	25
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	5	8	13	–	–	–	13
"	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	1	6	7	–	–	–	7
Kent	Redlands, near Tonbridge	8	8	16	–	–	–	16
"	Springcroft, Beckenham	1	1	2	–	–	–	2
"	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
"	West Malling-place, Maidstone	15	21	36	–	–	–	36
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	6	11	17	–	–	–	17
"	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	6	6	12	–	–	–	12
"	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	50	72	122	8	3	11	132
"	Tue Brook Villa, Green-lane, Liverpool.	16	21	37	–	–	–	37
"	Shaftesbury House, Formby, near Liverpool.	18	19	37	–	–	–	37
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	33	40	73	–	–	–	73
"	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	1	10	11	–	–	–	11
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	32	–	32	–	–	–	32
"	Grove House, All Stretton	–	32	32	–	–	–	32
"	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
"	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	6	9	15	–	–	–	15
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	43	44	87	–	–	–	87
"	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	17	24	41	–	–	–	41

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bishopstone House.
–	3	3	3	5	8	–	–	–	Springfield House.
6	7	13	1	–	1	–	–	–	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Court Hall.
–	1	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	Plympton House.
–	2	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	Dinsdale Park.
3	4	7	1	1	2	–	–	–	Dunston Lodge.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Witham.
–	2	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	Vernon House.
–	3	3	5	4	9	–	–	–	Northwoods.
1	1	2	2	2	4	–	–	–	Fairford House.
–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	Westbrook House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Briars.
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	Harpenden Hall.
–	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	Redlands.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	Springcroft.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Tattlebury House.
1	3	4	1	4	5	–	–	–	West Malling-place.
1	3	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	Marsden Hall.
1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	Overdale.
6	7	13	3	4	7	–	–	–	Haydock Lodge.
5	8	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tue Brook Villa.
3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shaftesbury House.
3	2	5	3	6	9	–	–	–	Heigham Hall.
–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	The Grove.
2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	Stretton House.
–	2	2	–	5	5	–	–	–	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	St. Mary's House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boreatton Park.
5	6	11	10	8	18	–	–	–	Brislington House.
–	3	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	Ballbrook House.

(*continued.*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	10	19	29	–	–	–	29
„	Moat House, Tamworth	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
„	Sutherland House, Surbiton	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
„	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
„	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	41	31	72	–	–	–	72
„	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	10	49	59	–	–	–	59
„	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
„	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
Warwick	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	20	23	43	–	–	–	43
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	26	17	43	–	–	–	43
„	Fisherton House, Salisbury	66	69	135	99	113	212	347
„	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	5	7	12	–	–	–	12
„	Kingsdown House, Box	11	16	27	–	–	–	27
York, E. R.	Craven-street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
York, W. R.	Greta Bank, Burton-in Lonsdale.	2	2	4	–	–	–	4
„	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	–	10	10	–	–	–	10
York, City	Lawrence House, York	6	11	17	–	–	–	17
	TOTAL	566	765	1,331	107	116	223	1,554
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:								
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath. (*a*)	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (*a*)	25	28	53	–	–	–	53
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	25	32	57	–	–	–	57

(*a*) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Moat House.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Church-street.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Sutherland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chalk Pit House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Canbury House.
2	1	3	21	10	31	–	–	–	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	3	4	3	6	9	–	–	–	St. George's Retreat.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Periteau House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Ashbrooke Hall.
3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glendossil and Hurst House.
9	6	15	4	2	6	–	–	–	Laverstock House.
6	7	13	8	4	12	2	–	2	Fisherton House.
–	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	Fiddington House.
–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Craven-street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Greta Bank.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Grange.
	5	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	Lawrence House.
62	103	165	92	91	183	2	–	2	TOTAL.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

SUMMARY.

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County and Borough Asylums	514	615	1,129	26,688	32,544	59,232	60,361
Registered Hospitals (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	995	1,340	2,335	24	35	59	2,394
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	667	816	1,483	269	331	600	2,083
Provincial Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments.)	566	765	1,331	107	116	223	1,554
TOTAL	2,742	3,536	6,278	27,088	33,026	60,114	66,392
Naval and Military Hospitals	230	–	230	–	–	–	230
Criminal Asylum	472	159	631	1	–	1	632
Private Single Patients	186	252	438	–	–	–	438
Idiot Establishments (Hospitals and Licensed Houses.)	967	498	1,465	229	113	342	1,807
GRAND TOTAL	4,597	4,445	9,042	27,318	33,139	60,457	69,499

SUMMARY.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1894.									
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,298	1,803	3,101	10	9	19	878	648	1,526	County and Borough Asylums.
142	240	382	109	99	208	–	–	–	Registered Hospitals.
85	151	236	93	130	223	1	–	1	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
62	103	165	92	91	183	2	–	2	Provincial Licensed Houses.
1,587	2,297	3,884	304	329	633	881	648	1,529	TOTAL.
25	–	25	4	–	4	–	–	–	Naval and Military Hospitals.
72	48	120	2	–	2	–	–	–	Criminal Asylum.
–	–	–	72	74	146	–	–	–	Private Single Patients.
–	–	–	7	3	10	–	1	1	Idiot Establishments.
1,684	2,345	4,029	389	406	795	881	649	1,530	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix B⁴. - - - - - -

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number, 1st January 1893.			Number Admitted during 1893.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Berks - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cambridge - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester: Chester - - - -	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornwall - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Carlisle - - - - - -	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Denbigh - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Derby - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Devon - - - - - - -	2	–	2				3	–	3
Dorset - - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Durham - - - - - - -	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2
Essex - - - - - - -	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Glamorgan - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	8
Gloucester - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Hants - - - - - - -	3	1	4	–	–	–	7	1	8
Hereford - - - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kent: Barming Heath - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
„ Chartham - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster; Lancaster - - -	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Rainhill - - -	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
„ Prestwich - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
„ Whittingham - -	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	3
Leicester - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lincoln - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
London: Banstead - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	5	4	9
„ Cane Hill - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
„ Claybury - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
„ Colney Hatch - -	8	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Hanwell - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	6
Monmouth, &c. - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Norfolk - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Northampton - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Northumberland - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Nottingham - - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Oxford - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Salop - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Somerset - - - - - -	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1
Stafford: Stafford - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk - - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4
Surrey - - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sussex, E. - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Warwick - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	7
Wilts - - - - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Worcester - - - - - -	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, North Riding - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ West Riding: Wakefield -	6	2	8	–	–	–	10	1	11
„ „ Riding: Wadsley -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Riding: Menston -	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	2

Appendix B[4].

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1891.

Number Discharged during 1893.						Number who Died during 1893.			Number remaining, 1st January 1894.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (*a*)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												COUNTY ASYLUMS:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Beds
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Berks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Cambridge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Chester: Chester.
1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	Cornwall.
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	Carlisle.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Denbigh.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Derby.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	Devon.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Dorset.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	Durham.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	Essex.
4	–	4	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	Glamorgan.
1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	Gloucester.
1	–	1	4	1	5	–	–	–	5	1	6	Hants.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hereford.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	Kent: Barming Heath.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	„ Chartham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	Lancaster: Lancaster.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	„ Rainhill.
–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	1	2	3	„ Prestwich.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	„ Whittingham.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Leicester.
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lincoln.
–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	3	4	London: Banstead.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ Cane Hill.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	„ Claybury.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	7	1	8	„ Colney Hatch.
1	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	„ Hanwell.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Monmouth, &c.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Norfolk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	Northampton.
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	Northumberland.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	Nottingham.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Oxford.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Salop.
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Somerset.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stafford: Stafford.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	Suffolk.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Surrey.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sussex, E.
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	Warwick.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Wilts.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	Worcester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	York, N. Riding.
–	–	–	12	2	14	1	–	1	3	1	4	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	„ W. Riding: Wadsley.
–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	„ W. Riding: Menston.

(*a*) Of this number 77 males and 23 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. *See* Table following Appendix (B[1].)

Statistics of the Criminal Lunatics confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1893.			Number Admitted during 1893.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Bristol	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Derby	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hull	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ipswich	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Newcastle	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Portsmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM	481	159	640	1	–	1	29	13	42
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS	59	25	84	–	–	–	106	28	134
REGISTERED HOSPITAL	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–
CRIMINAL ASYLUM	481	159	640	1	–	1	29	13	42
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	544	185	729	2	–	2	135	41	176

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1894—*continued.*

Number Discharged during 1893.						Number who Died during 1893.			Number remaining, 1st January 1894.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												COUNTY - BOROUGH ASYLUMS:
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	Birmingham: Winson Green.
1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	Bristol.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Derby.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hull.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Ipswich.
–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newcastle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Portsmouth.
												REGISTERED HOSPITAL:
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Holloway Sanatorium.
13	6	19	10	4	14	16	3	19	472	159	631	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	Fisherton House.
												SUMMARY:
14	1	15	78	24	102	4	2	6	69	26	95	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	REGISTERED HOSPITAL.
13	6	19	10	4	14	16	3	19	472	159	631	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
27	7	34	89	28	117	20	5	25	545	186	731	TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 77 males and 23 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. *See* Table following Appendix (B¹.)

Appendix B[5]. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1893.			Number Admitted during 1893.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS:									
Manchester Lunatic Hospital - -	15	17	32	23	20	43	9	7	16
Wonford House - - - - - -	–	2	2	4	4	8	–	1	1
Barnwood House - - - - -	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Warneford Asylum - - - - -	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Coton Hill Hospital - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bethlehem Hospital - - - -	6	11	17	17	26	43	6	11	17
Holloway Sanatorium - - - -	16	16	32	42	41	83	19	17	36
York Hospital - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	2
The Retreat, York - - - -	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	–	2
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House - - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	–	–
Hoxton House - - - - - -	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	1	1
Peckham House - - - - - -	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	1	1
Chiswick House - - - - - -	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Brooke House - - - - - -	1	2	3	3	–	3	1	–	1
Northumberland House - - -	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Wyke House - - - - - -	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
The Priory - - - - - - -	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1
Halliford House - - - - - -	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Moorcroft House - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vine Cottage - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
The Huguenots - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–

Appendix B[5].

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1893.

ceased to be Boarders during 1893.												
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.			Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1894.			
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
–	–	–	11	12	23	–	–	–	18	18	36	Manchester Lunatic Hospital.
–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	4	4	Wonford House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	Barnwood House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Warneford Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Coton Hill Hospital.
–	–	–	13	21	34	–	–	–	4	5	9	Bethlehem Hospital.
1	2	3	23	17	40	1	2	3	14	19	33	Holloway Sanatorium.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	York Hospital.
–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Retreat, York.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Bethnal House.
–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	4	4	Camberwell House.
–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hoxton House.
–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	Peckham House.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chiswick House.
–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	Brooke House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Wyke House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Priory.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Halliford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Moorcroft House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	Vine Cottage.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	The Huguenots.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231(8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1893.			Number Admitted during 1893.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bishopstone House	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Springfield House	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wye House	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dunston Lodge	2	–	2	2	3	5	–	–	–
Northwoods House	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Redlands	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
West Malling Place	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
Overdale	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haydock Lodge	2	3	5	1	5	6	–	–	–
Tue Brook Villa	–	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–
Shaftesbury House	1	1	2	5	–	5	1	1	2
Heigham Hall	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Stretton House	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–
Grove House	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Boreatton Park	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Brislington House	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1
Bailbrook House	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Ashwood House	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2
Moat House	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
St. George's Retreat	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Periteau House	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glendossill	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Laverstock House	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–
Fisherton House	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fiddington House	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Kingsdown House	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Greta Bank	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS	37	51	88	93	96	189	38	37	75
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES	6	8	14	14	15	29	3	2	5
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES	16	16	32	23	18	41	4	5	9
TOTAL	59	75	134	130	129	259	45	44	89

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1893—*continued.*

ceased to be Boarders during 1893.												
as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.			Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1894.			
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bishopstone House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Springfield House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Wye House.
–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Northwoods House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Redlands.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	West Malling Place.
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Overdale.
–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	–	5	5	Haydock Lodge.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Tue Brook Villa.
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	Shaftesbury House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	Stretton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	Boreatton Park.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Brislington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Bailbrook House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ashwood House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	St. George's Retreat.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Periteau House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glendossill.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	Laverstock House.
–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	1	2	3	Fisherton House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fiddington House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Greta Bank.
												SUMMARY:
1	2	3	53	57	110	1	2	3	37	49	86	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
–	–	–	12	11	23	1	–	1	4	10	14	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
–	–	–	19	10	29	2	1	3	14	18	32	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1	2	3	84	88	162	4	3	7	55	77	132	TOTAL.

Appendix B⁶.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and, subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remaining on the books of the Asylums, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangements made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.		Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1893.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lancaster, at Prestwich -	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	40	40	-	-

Appendix B[6].

Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26.

Asylums have, with the Consent of the Local Government Board and of the arrangements with Guardians of Unions for Boarding-out, in the Workhouses of such

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylums.]

Number during 1893.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1894.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
49	40	–	–	–	1	–		5	3	Ashton Union -	3	–
										Barton-upon-Irwell Union.	3	1
										Bolton Union -	11	9
										Burnley Union -	–	1
										Bury Union - -	3	3
										Chorley Union -	–	1
										Chorlton Union -	8	4
										Haslingden Union -	–	3
										Leigh Union - -	2	–
										Liverpool Union -	2	–
										Manchester Union -	2	3
										Oldham Union -	2	1
										Prestwich Union -	–	2
										Salford Union -	4	3
										Stockport Union -	–	1
										West Derby Union -	3	4
											43	36
										Lancaster County -	1	–
										Total - - -	44	36

Appendix C.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

20 June 1893.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

We were occupied the whole of yesterday in the inspection of this Asylum, and have to report the following changes as having occurred since the last visit of Commissioners on the 11th June 1892 :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	115	124	239
Discharged or removed - - -	43	72	115
Of whom had recovered - -	38	47	85
Died - - - - - - -	49	59	108
There are now on the books of the Asylum - - - - -	470	581	1,051

Of these, 2 men and 3 women are of the Private Class, and 1 man is an out-county patient chargeable to Greenwich. Nineteen female patients are boarded out in Fulbourn Asylum. Five males and 3 females are out on trial, and the numbers now in the Asylum are 465 males and 578 females, a total of 1,043. There are no vacancies for women, and 15 are sleeping in the detached hospital for infectious diseases, which might at any moment be required for its specific purpose.

Asylum accommodation.

There are said to be vacancies for 30 male patients, but in both divisions of the Asylum and in both dormitories and day rooms the overcrowding is so obvious as to point to the urgent necessity of an early provision of additional Asylum accommodation for the Three Counties. In our opinion this should not take the form of an increase in the size of this institution, which is already sufficiently large for the supervision of a Superintendent, even with an adequate staff of assistants. Very large Asylums, if under exceptional circumstances unavoidable, are at no time calculated to promote the best curative treatment of insane patients; and they cannot therefore be considered to be ultimately economical. A new Asylum built in the most populous and rapidly increasing district within the Three Counties would undoubtedly most suitably meet their present and future requirements; and it could be constructed and fitted with the best modern appliances for the treatment and cure of insanity, which in a mere addition to this Asylum would be impossible.

Statistics (deaths, &c.).

Of the 108 deaths which have occurred since the last visit all but two were the result of natural and ordinary causes. The exceptions, one of

of each sex, were due to suicide by hanging. They formed the subjects of Coroner's Inquests, and full particulars were communicated to our office. A third inquest was held in the case of a man who died from syncope, the result of obstruction of the bowels. We regret to find that in only 66 of the total deaths (or 61 per cent.) were post-mortems held, a very much smaller percentage than is usual in County Asylums. This is no doubt partly due to the insufficient medical staff, as to which we entirely endorse the recommendations of our Colleagues. The mortuaries and post-mortem rooms are very inadequate in size, and not kept in creditable condition. A properly-equipped pathological laboratory is now considered a necessary complement to such a building. Bed sores were found to exist in as many as 20 per cent of the autopsies. Appendix C. Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum. Statistics (deaths, &c.)

The present number of epileptics in the Asylum is 151, of whom 83 are males and 68 females; the general paralytics number 13 and 10 respectively, those actively suicidal 16 and 18. All the epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision in dormitories, each of which is provided with two recording stations to test the vigilance of the night attendants. The wet beds reported last night were only seven. The patients under medical treatment are 59. Two hundred and forty-nine men and 244 women, a total of 493, attended Divine Service in the chapel last Sunday morning. The attendance at the associated entertainments is limited to 360 patients, a quite inadequate number, so limited probably by the insufficient size of the recreation room, the enlargement or replacement of which by a new and conveniently-situated hall demands the early attention of the Committee. Epileptic and suicidal patients. Divine Service, &c.

We regret to find that exercise beyond the Asylum grounds is only given to 214 men and 90 women, and that all but 150 patients, of whom 60 are men and 90 women, are at other times confined to the airing-courts. We attach so much importance to extended exercise in the treatment of insane persons that we hope some means will be found of largely increasing these numbers. Exercise.

Employment is given to 351 (or 75 per cent.) of the men and 357 (or 61 per cent.) of the women; but as many as 120 of the former and 208 of the latter are employed only in the wards. Employment.

There is no record of the use either of mechanical restraint or of seclusion; and in only three instances have serious but non-fatal casualties occurred. They were all fractures of bones accidentally sustained. There has been no appearance in the Asylum of any form of epidemic or zymotic disease. Restraint and seclusion.

The charge for maintenance is at present 9*s*. per head per week; but we understand that this is shortly to be reduced to 8*s*.; that for private patients is 20*s*.; and that for out-county patients is 14*s*.

The staff of attendants includes 39 men and 45 women for day duty, and five men and six women for night duty. This gives a proportion for day duty of about one to 12 of each sex, a by no means strong staff. Three additional nurses have been engaged since the last visit. The duration of service is satisfactory, only 25 per cent. having seen less than a year's service in this Asylum. Attendants.

During our inspection we have seen all the resident patients and given to all of them full opportunity of speaking to us. They were for the most part quiet and well behaved, but there was a good deal of turbulent excitement in the wards for the more excitable class of cases, which struck us as being in both divisions very bare and deficient in objects of interest. We strongly urge the further decora- Condition of patients.

Appendix C.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

tion and furnishing of these wards; for the experience of our Board has fully shown the important influence which such surroundings have in occupying the attention of, and so tranquillising, patients even of the less promising class. Many appeals for discharge were made to us; but such complaints as we received were either trivial or so obviously insane as to need no investigation. We saw and heard nothing to lead us to doubt the kindness and attention of the officials. The patients were generally neat and clean in their persons and dress, but the dresses of some of the women need more frequent renewal. Many of the

State of wards.

corridors and rooms were very bright, well furnished and comfortable, and a good deal of reparation of paint and furniture has been effected; but this process needs to be extended to many parts of the Asylum, which are in a less satisfactory condition; and this is especially the case with some of the dormitories and with nearly all staircases, lobbies, and ward offices, many of which are much out of repair.

A large proportion of the urinals and water-closets were very offensive, and need renewal and improved ventilation. The same remark applies to some of the bath-rooms, for which also rules and thermometers should in all cases be provided. The only access to some of the water-closets is still through sculleries, and we noticed in our passage through that of No. 5 Male Ward, where the most turbulent and dangerous patients are concentrated, a poker, a bottle, and other articles which might at any time have been secreted and used with dangerous effect by a violent patient. All such articles should be kept carefully locked up until a fresh means of access to the closets has been provided. The same observation applies to brooms, which are still kept in rooms to which patients have access. By the aid of one of these the recent suicide was effected. A safer mode of lighting than by means of stiff gas-brackets should be adopted in water-closets and passages. No addition has been made to the means of artificial heating; but there is now an ample supply of hot water for ward and other purposes. The hot-water taps throughout the house are still unprotected; and as the water is now frequently boiling no time should be lost in remedying this defect, which in other Asylums has repeatedly led to serious accidents. In some of the dormitories on the male side we found the beds and bedding in anything but a satisfactory condition. Many of the former need re-making and recovering; and the old and worn counterpanes and sheets should be replaced by new ones. Most of the pillows were quite flat and hard, and the bed linen appeared to be in need of more frequent change. The appliances for personal washing are very deficient, most of the patients having to wash at small stone sinks, which are quite inadequate for that purpose.

We regret to find that the male artizans have keys of the female wards. This practice has led to such serious results in the past in other Asylums, that it ought at once to be abolished. No male servant of any class should be able to enter any part of the Asylum devoted to female patients without the knowledge and continued presence of a responsible female official.

We visited the detached hospital, the chapel, farm buildings and stores, and saw a good and sufficient dinner of cold pressed beef, potatoes, and bread served in the hall.

Satisfactory caution cards have been issued to the attendants with reference to those patients under their charge who are actively suicidal.

An additional electric clock with numerous stations has been provided to test the vigilance of the night attendants.

The

Appendix C.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

The water towers have been rebuilt and the hot-water supply rearranged; and further progress has been made with the walk round the estate, which however is still incomplete.

We had the great advantage of an interview with the Chairman of the Committee, and, in Dr. Swain's absence yesterday, we received every necessary information and assistance from Dr. de Lisle and Dr. Evans, the Assistant Medical Officers.

State of wards.

The case books and pathological records are properly kept, except that in some cases the entries are not signed as they should be by the person making them. They are still unillustrated by photographs.

Berks Asylum

28 October 1893.

Berks Asylum.

State of wards.

This Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order. We have visited all the wards and every department, and have found all the former clean and comfortable. Some have been painted recently, and in the older portion of the Asylum the warming apparatus has been extended, and to the Female Hospital a new and separate hot-water main has been laid. The means of maintaining an adequate temperature appear to be now sufficient. Further progress has been made in improving the arrangements of the water-closets by removing soil-pipes to the exterior of the building and providing better pans and flushing apparatus, at the same time replacing the wooden floors by tiles.

Isolation hospital.

We are glad to observe that the erection of a detached Isolation Hospital has been begun in conformity with plans approved by the Secretary of State after examination in our Office. The site is not that first suggested, but one to the north-east of the male side, and more to leeward of the Asylum, having regard to the prevailing winds.

This building will set free for ordinary accommodation the wards hitherto reserved for the treatment of cases of infectious disorder, and for some of which they were used this year.

Statistics.

The patients on the books to-day are 536 in number, 234 being males and 302 females. No patient is absent on leave or trial, and all have been seen by us. The vacant beds, including those in the reserved wards, are 57 on the male and 49 on the female side.

Since the visit of the Commissioners on 23rd November 1892, 97 patients have been admitted, 60 discharged, of whom 41 had recovered, and 49 have died. In all but one of those deaths post-mortem examination was made.

Except that 5 were due to lung disease resulting from influenza, there was nothing in the causes of the above deaths that calls for special notice. In no case did the Coroner hold an inquest. The death rate in 1892 was 7 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; in the interval since the last visit it has been about 10 per cent. An outbreak of influenza occurred in March and April, and 146 patients and 42 of the staff were attacked by it. There have also been 2 cases of typhoid, and 7 cases of scarlet fever, among the patients, the latter also attacking five of the staff, but no death resulted from either of these complaints.

There are at present 74 patients under medical treatment, 22 being confined to bed. Many are old and feeble cases. The epileptics

Appendix C.

Berks Asylum.

now here number 77, the actively suicidal 22, and the general paralytics 7.

Restraint and seclusion.

There is only one case of the use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit, that of a woman twice for 16 hours; and 2 women on 23 occasions, and for a total of 230 hours, have been secluded.

Condition of patients.

The patients during our inspection have been quiet and orderly. They are clean and tidy in person and dress, and as regards the latter in the female division, we are pleased to learn that some variety in the materials for the women's gowns is about to be introduced.

Employment.

The returns relative to the employment of the patients are again satisfactory, showing that 71 per cent. of the males and 76 per cent. of the females are employed.

Divine Service and amusements.

So also are those showing the attendance at Divine Worship, and the associated entertainments, and the numbers having extended exercise.

At chapel last Sunday morning were 328 patients; about 260 attend the entertainments; 300 walk daily in the grounds outside the airing-courts, and 230 weekly beyond the estate, while 46 only are stated to be confined wholly to the airing-courts.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants remains at about the same proportionate strength as at the last visit, and appears to be adequate. Nineteen out of 56 have not yet completed 12 months' service. Some of the changes were due to the resignation of attendants to take service in other Asylums. Three men were dismissed.

The present weekly maintenance charge is 8*s.* 2*d.*

There are still two assistant medical officers. We are glad to report that the medical records are properly kept.

Bucks Asylum.

13 June 1893.

Bucks Asylum. Statistics.

We have to-day visited this Asylum, and find that the following changes have occurred since the last visit of Commissioners a year ago :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - -	64	76	140
Discharged - - - -	23	42	65
Of whom had recovered - -	19	38	57
Died - - - - - -	28	23	51
Now on the books of the Asylum	211	282	493
Of whom are private - - -	11	4	15
Out-County - - - -	40	20	60

Of the out-county patients 32 are chargeable to Staffordshire and 25 to London. One female patient is out on trial, and 2 absent on short leave; and the numbers now in the Asylum are 490, of whom 211 are men and 279 women. There are no vacancies for patients.

The

Appendix C.

Bucks Asylum.

The estimated accommodation for patients in the Asylum, calculated upon a 500 cubic feet average, is for 210 men and 274 women. There are therefore 6 more patients sleeping in the Asylum than it has accommodation for, even upon that low calculation. With 3 exceptions the deaths, since the last visit, have been from ordinary and natural causes. All the exceptions formed the subjects of Coroner's inquests. In one a female patient was found dead on a commode as the result of syncope; in another a male patient died the day following his admission from a workhouse; and in the third a woman died from bronchitis following fractures of both bones of the leg. Full particulars of these several cases were duly communicated to our office, and in all of them verdicts of death from natural causes were returned. We regret to find that post-mortem examinations have been held in only 58 per cent. of the deaths, a percentage very much below the average in County Asylums generally. Bed sores existed in 7 instances. The present number of epileptics in the Asylum is 72, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes; the general paralytics are 6, of whom 4 are males and 2 females; and those returned to us as actively suicidal are 3 females only; in the wards, however, 2 males and 14 females were described to us as belonging to this class, and there is evidently some confusion upon the point. We therefore recommend a reconsideration and revision of the arrangements for the security of this class of patients. With the exception of 3 male epileptics, all the epileptics and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. No less than 35 wet beds were reported last night. This very large number should be able to be materially decreased by proper attention on the part of the night staff. The general health of the patients appears to be good, 30 patients only being under medical treatment; and there has been no epidemic or zymotic disease, nor any unusual illness, either among the patients or the staff. The attendance at chapel last Sunday comprised 254 patients; and about 129 usually attend the associated entertainments. Two hundred and twenty-nine walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 30 women only daily beyond the airing-courts. All these numbers are very inadequate for such amusement and exercise as would place the patients in the most favourable position for recovery; and we hope that large additions to them may be found possible.

Statistics.

Divine Service, amusements, &c.

Employment is given to 108, or 51 per cent. of the men, and to 206, or 74 per cent. of the women. But 48 of the former and 60 of the latter find employment only in ward cleaning. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint; and seclusion has been limited to one patient on one occasion and for a total duration of 6 hours. The only serious but non-fatal casualties have been the accidental fractures of bones in the cases of two females. The maintenance charge appears to have been still further reduced to 7*s.* 10½*d.* per head per week; that for private patients varies from 12*s.* to 21*s.*; and for out-county patients it is 14*s.* The staff of attendants for day duty consists of 14 men and 20 women, which shows an addition since the last visit of one of each sex, but bears the still inadequate proportion of 1 to 15 of the men and 1 to 14 of the women. Thirty-four per cent. of the attendants and nurses can reckon less than one year's service in the Asylum. We have to-day seen all the resident patients in this Asylum, and given to each of them full opportunity of speaking to us. They were very quiet and free from excitement; and, while a few appealed to us for discharge, none of them complained of roughness or want of attention on the part of the staff. Their condition as

Employment.

Attendants.

Condition of patients.

Appendix C.

Bucks Asylum.

Condtion of patients.

to dress and personal neatness was generally satisfactory ; and we were glad to notice an almost entire absence of strong dresses. The objectionable habits of some, to which reference was made last year, have been improved ; and those of faulty habits appear to be properly cared for. Four men and 10 women were in bed at the time of our visit, and 2 of the latter only were suffering from slight healing bed-sores. We visited the stores, and inspected the provisions, which appear to be of good quality ; but the meagre dinner of watery soup and bread which we saw served in the wards struck us as being both unpalatable and quite insufficient. No structural alterations or improvements have been carried out since the last visit. The new block for nurses has been occupied, and the asphalting of some of the airing-court walks has been proceeded with. Two new pianos and an American organ have been purchased, but a billiard table and additional good bagatelle tables are greatly needed in the wards, some of which are still very bare. The laundry requires much reparation of paint and whitewash. The hot-water taps in the wards are still unprotected ; and brooms and shovels are ready of access, and might be used with dangerous effect by violent patients. The condition of the stone stairs requires attention, some of them being so much worn as to be unsafe. We have examined the case books and pathological records, and find them to be properly kept.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

2 November 1893.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

Statistics.

The patients on the books of the Asylum to-day are 504 in number, 211 being males and 293 females. Twenty-one of the latter are patients boarded here from the Three Counties Asylum, and there is one private case. One male and five female patients are absent on trial or leave, but to those on trial no money allowances are made. To grant these allowances is, we think, a measure of prudence. There are no vacancies for patients : indeed, there are at present more patients than the day space is sufficient for ; but this will be remedied by the removal of the out-county patients and the completion of the new addition on the male side.

Since the visit of Commissioners on 6th February 1892, 225 patients have been admitted, 111 discharged or removed, and 78 have died ; 54 of the patients discharged had recovered. The percentage of deaths to average numbers resident in 1892 was 9.

Post-mortem examinations.

The number of post-mortem examinations made in respect of the above-mentioned 78 deaths was 46.

Casualties.

We find a record, since the last visit, 21 months ago, of seven casualties resulting in the fracture of limbs or dislocation. At present there are two women who sustained fracture of the arm : one in a struggle with nurses, and the other while being forcibly dressed by two nurses. The patients allege violence on the part of the nurses, which the latter deny ; and we have not been able to arrive at a definite conclusion on the subject. Another woman had her arm dislocated whilst being bathed ; and there has been so much complaint among the female patients of rough usage that we fear there must be some ground for it. The late chief female attendant died not long since after a long illness, and her successor has not been long in office. We trust she will be instructed to keep a strict watch over the nurses, and to report immediately any appearance of ill-usage she may detect.

There

There was, since the last visit, a reappearance of the influenza, which attacked a good many patients and several of the staff. At present the Asylum is in a satisfactory condition as regards bodily health, and very few patients are confined to bed.

The causes of the deaths since the last visit were natural and ordinary except in two instances, which were the subject of inquests. In one the patient had sustained fracture of ribs by falling, and in the other the patient was scalded in a bath. The circumstances of both were reported to our office, and fully inquired into.

Inquests.

Mechanical restraint has in the interval since February 1892 been applied to 1 patient on 22 occasions, and for a total of 496 hours ; and to 2 women on 13 occasions, and for 274 hours : seclusion to 11 men on 52 occasions, and for 278½ hours, and 10 women on 42 occasions, and for 70 hours. One man was to-day, as he appears frequently to have been, in seclusion during the dinner hour, on the ground of his interfering with the meals of other patients, and so rendering himself liable to be struck by them. We do not regard this as a satisfactory reason for the practice. The patient should at meal times be placed in special charge ; and the practice, among other things, points to an insufficiency of attendants for the due care and treatment of the patients.

Restraint and seclusion.

We saw all patients in residence ; they were, on the whole, quiet and orderly. We have noticed the complaints made by women ; on the male side we had none. The men's dress is good and clean ; rather too many, however, were wearing exceptionally strong dress. Among the women a large number are still in print dresses. For winter a warmer material is necessary, and we recommend a greater variety of material than is at present in use.

Condition of patients.

A very good dinner was to-day served to the patients.

We think the means of personal daily washing is somewhat scanty, as is also the supply of towels. We found that for a ward of 68 women 20 towels, twice a week, was the allowance.

We should be glad to have better returns on the subject of employment and exercise. The proportions of men and women usefully employed are 55 and 44 per cent. respectively, and these are certainly low. Daily exercise beyond the airing court, but on the Asylum estate, is given to only 75 patients, and 83 are taken weekly beyond the estate.

Employment and exercise.

The attendance on Divine Service, limited, no doubt, by the size of the chapel, was last Sunday but 165 ; and the number of patients attending the associated entertainments is about 150. These are small numbers out of nearly 500 patients.

Divine Service and amusements.

The attendants for day duty are 18 in the male, and 22 in the female division ; but in the latter 21 women are in charge of 4 laundrymaids. The proportion is, therefore, about one attendant to 12 patients in each division. The duration of the attendants' service is very good. We were glad to see the male attendants in uniform.

Attendants.

On night duty there are three attendants on each side, and for recording their visits, or testing their vigilance, Dent's clocks are in use, but seem frequently to be out of order. We would recommend an electric clock with a sufficient number of recording stations.

As regards the Asylum itself we have found the wards clean, but in many directions in need of ordinary renovation and of redecoration, which we hope will be of a more cheerful character. The rough unplastered walls greatly militate against this, and we would urge that the walls in the male addition now being built be plastered. This latter and the fixing of an engine in the laundry and the extension of

State of wards.

Appendix C.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

the male infirmary are the only structural works which we have to mention.

There remain to be carried out many improvements which have from time to time been recommended by Visiting Commissioners, and we trust they will not be overlooked. One to-day struck us as much needed, namely, mess-rooms, serving also as sitting-rooms when off duty in the evenings for the attendants, who have now to take their meals in the wards among the patients.

There is still but one Assistant Medical Officer, who, in the a sence of the Superintendent, as the latter in his, is left in sole charge. In most Asylums of this size there are now two assistants, and we would recommend the engagement of a second here.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

11 November 1893.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

This Asylum is still tenanted by more patients than it can properly accommodate, and the patients are 566, *i.e.*, 4 in excess of the number on the books at the Commissioners' last visit, on the 4th October 1892.

Asylum accommodation.

Plans, however, have been prepared for conversion of the Old Chapel, with additions above it, which will accommodate 43 male patients. We have seen those plans, and, subject to some amendments of the plan providing one large day room, and of the water-closets, we can generally approve of them. No further delay should occur in planning additional provision for the women patients, and probably the difficulty would be best met by raising the height of the hospital, appropriating that building for general accommodation, and erecting on a convenient site a small hospital, always to be reserved for infectious cases, for which at the present date there is absolutely no provision.

With any increase of number in this Asylum it is very desirable that additional land should be purchased.

Medical staff.

There is still but one assistant medical officer. During the necessary holidays of the superintendent, and that assistant officer, the help of a stranger is obtained. At all times the task of properly caring for so many patients as are here distributed over three buildings (one of them a considerable distance from the others), coupled with the administrative duties of the senior, prevents any scientific work being done. The pathological room is therefore useless for scientific research, yet to that in Asylums the public now look for increased knowledge of lunacy.

Statistics.

Since the Commissioners were here in 1892 the admissions have been 96, the discharges 47, and the deaths have been 45. Two patients only, both men, are absent on trial.

An allowance has been made to one of these men.

The private patients are 36. They pay from 10*s.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* a week. The maintenance rate for home paupers is 8*s.* 2*d.* weekly.

The percentage of recoveries to admissions since the Commissioners last visited has been 33; the percentage of deaths to average number of patients resident, 8.

No death has occurred from other than natural causes. A few fractures are recorded from falls, one of them in a struggle with an attendant during an attempted escape. The attendant was not blameworthy. The eye-ball of another patient has been injured through an attack upon him by a fellow patient with a fork. One death resulted from typhoid

typhoid fever. There were two cases of this malady both of males in the same ward, but no insanitary condition of that ward has been discovered, nor has the illness of those men been traced to any other cause. Six women have had influenza; also a man and a woman, attendants. Of the 45 deceased patients, 36 autopsies have been made. The post-mortem examination book is satisfactorily kept. Two patients only (women) appear to have exhibited bed-sores at death. It seems to us from observation that the nursing is good. Seventy-six patients are to-day in the infirmaries, 3 in bed for serious illness, 4 on account of debility or old age, 4 for influenza, 3 for violence or excitement, 2 for observation on recent admission.

Statistics.

The wet beds reported last night were only 2 in the male, 1 in the female division.

There has been no resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The actively suicidal are declared to be 34, still a large proportion of the total number of those under care and treatment in the Asylum. These are under special and continued supervision. The helpless idiots are a male and a female. The epileptic class is represented by 31 males and 23 females. There are only 5 general paralytics. In the Welsh Asylum at Bridgend, which we visited a few days ago, there were about 70 thus afflicted out of 1,083 patients. The higher wages got in that district than in this more agricultural district, and the consequent excess in stimulants, may be the cause of this disparity in the numbers of general paralytics in the two Asylums.

We can speak very favourably of the clothing and cleanliness of the patients here, both male and female. Their behaviour was (with a very few exceptions) orderly. There are more melancholics than maniacally affected patients, and there are very many demented, more or less, and many are physically infirm. Thirty-five patients are residing at Rhyd-y-gorse and 49 at Job's Well.

Condition of patients.

The dietary is what it was at last visit, and seems to produce no general discontent.

The bedding is sufficient in quantity and in good condition. The supply of some spring mattresses and a few bed rests would be proper in the infirmaries. The wards are kept clean and tidy. The rebuilding of the water tower in the men's part of the asylum has been finished. The dining hall has been freshly painted, and some repainting is noticeable in other directions. Steps have been taken by the purchase of pipes for artificially heating the male Hospital. This heating should be extended there and in the female Hospital to the single rooms as well as the dormitories. Something has been done towards improvement of water-closet fittings and flush of water, but more require such improvement.

State of wards.

A bath is about to be provided at Job's Well, and we greatly prefer that it should be fixed in a room near the dormitory upstairs; it should certainly not be fixed in the cellar boot-room. A bath is greatly needed at Rhyd-y-gorse. Our Board is very anxious that better provision than exists should be made in every Asylum for the presence of a superior attendant at every weekly bath of the patients, for detection of bruises or other injuries inflicted on them, as they believe that such weekly examination of patients' persons would be a great deterrent to ill-treatment in the wards. It is improbable that the head attendants can always be present. The Commissioners therefore strongly urge the employment of a deputy head attendant in each division to assist the chief in this and other duties.

We are glad to learn and report that an additional number of framed

Appendix C, Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

pictures have been got ready for enlivening the walls of the wards. The disinclination or inability of the patients to read is much to be regretted. Literature (English and Welsh) is supplied liberally, but it seems without much success.

There are yet several recommendations made by the Commissioners which have not yet borne fruit, but we hope that they will ultimately receive attention. We would remind the Committee of those recommendations, especially those referring to an alternative exit from the dormitories of No. 3 Ward on the male side, the means of extinguishing an outbreak of fire, and the provision of more steam or gas power for that object, and for better lighting the day rooms in the main building.

To avoid bathing accidents we suggest that all the hot and cold water taps in baths should be very clearly distinguished. We report with satisfaction that no such accident has yet occurred.

Exercise. Daily outdoor exercise is now given, weather permitting, to 133 men and 195 women in the grounds, and weekly beyond the grounds to 233 male and 90 female patients.

Divine Service. The attendance at Divine Service is good. The Nonconformist patients are, of course, of several religious sects, but all have the friendly ministrations of Nonconformist pastors.

Amusements. Over 300 patients are reported to us as attending the associated entertainments.

Employment. Employment is found for 162 males and 197 females. Of the former 44, of the latter 45 (a fair proportion), are entered in the returns to us as ward cleaners. Sixty-eight of the men work on the land, 47 at various trades ; 115 women are described as knitting or doing needlework, and 32 work in the laundry.

Attendants. In the laundry block or ward are 32 female patients, in charge of 4 laundry attendants. Besides those attendants, and in charge of the other patients, are 22 ordinary day attendants and 25 ordinary female attendants, and on night duty are employed 3 attendants of each sex. There are also acting as male attendants on certain occasions a master painter and master tailor, both employed at Job's Well ; the proportion of attendants to patients being, on the male side in the main building and detached hospital, about 1 to 12, and a trifle higher in the female division, excluding the laundry block or ward. One male attendant was on the sick list to-day, and off duty.

We can report the case books to be well kept.

Cheshire Asylums.—1. Chester.

5 October 1893.

Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

The condition of this Asylum, which we have again inspected, is on the whole satisfactory. There are no important structural works to notice as having been carried out since the last visit of members of our Board, but some wards have been repainted and cleaned as also the Administrative Department, and the atmosphere of the washhouse has been improved by the provision of a fan to exhaust the steam and vapour. In some of the male wards we observed that the oilcloth on the floors is much worn. In renewing it we would suggest that the whole floor should not be covered, but that part should be stained and waxed.

The amount of available accommodation for additional patients is still restricted, the vacant beds being 27 in the male and 15 in the female

female division; and these have been secured chiefly by the recent removal to the Chester Workhouse under Section 25 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of 10 male and 15 female patients chargeable to the City of Chester. The vacant accommodation in the Asylum at Macclesfield (which we have visited within the last few days) is also limited; and in these circumstances it is satisfactory to know that the plans for the proposed extensions here have, after full consideration and many alterations suggested in our office, received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

Accommodation for patients.

We learn that they have not yet been before the County Council for discussion, but that they will form a subject of consideration at the meeting of the Council in November. In view of the time which must elapse before the buildings would be ready for occupation and the very probable inconvenience which the want of room will soon occasion in the County, we must hope that a decision of this very important matter will not be delayed.

Statistics.

There are to-day in the Asylum 601 patients, 286 being males and 315 females. Since the date of the visit referred to above, namely, 28th October 1892, 73 males and 85 females (including 11 transferred from Parkside) have been admitted; 39 males and 59 females (including 10 transferred to Parkside) have been discharged, of whom 25 males and 34 females had recovered; and 42 males and 28 females died. The discharges include the cases already mentioned to have been removed to the Chester Workhouse.

The mortality for the year 1892 appears to have been high, namely, at the rate of 12·97 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Since the last visit the rate has been 12·31 per cent. per annum.

Exceptional causes of death.

The exceptional causes of death since the last visit have comprised (1) Suffocation at night in an epileptic fit. (2) Internal hæmorrhage from ruptured liver accidentally sustained: (3) Fracture of ribs accidentally caused; and (4) Injury to the brain accidentally sustained previous to admission. Coroners' inquests were held in all the above cases but in no other, and particulars were also at the times of the occurrence of those deaths forwarded to our Board.

The remaining deaths were ascribed to ordinary and natural causes, but post-mortem examination was made in 49 only of the 70 deaths.

Outbreak of typhoid fever.

In May and June last there was an outbreak of typhoid fever which affected the Junior Assistant Medical officer, two male attendants, 4 male and 3 female patients, and the wife of the stoker, and also a son of the Chaplain, all residing in the Asylum or on its estate. All recovered except one male attendant (the person first attacked, and who is supposed to have introduced the disease), and the stoker's wife; and there has been no fresh case since the 6th of June.

The cause of the outbreak has not been definitely ascertained; but it has not been traced to any insanitary condition in the Asylum, and the fever has been prevalent in the neighbourhood of Chester. In the absence of a detached isolation hospital the typhoid cases were of necessity treated in the infirmary wards. At present the Asylum is free from all exceptional disease; and the patients generally seem to be in good bodily health. We found but 10 males and 11 females confined to bed.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion but in the cases of 9 males on 17 occasions and for 116 hours, and 1 female, twice, and for 14 hours.

Appendix C.

Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

Employment.

Divine Service.

Exercise.

Attendants

The records of employment indicate that 57 per cent. of the males and 65 per cent. of the females engage at present in useful employment. The percentage of males is somewhat less than at the date of the last visit when it was 60 per cent.

Last Sunday's congregation in the Chapel included 344 patients, a good proportion of the whole, having regard to the number of Roman Catholics. For these the religious services are, as heretofore, held in the Hall.

The associated dances have not yet been recommenced. We think the number of patients receiving the benefit of more extended exercise than can be had in the airing courts, is rather limited. According to the returns about 170 have walking exercise daily outside the airing courts, but on the Asylum estate, and 125 walk weekly beyond the bounds. Holding strong opinions as to the value of extended and varied exercise we should be glad to see these numbers increased; and this would probably necessitate the employment of a larger staff of attendants.

At present this is lower than in many Asylums, including, indeed, the other Asylum for this county. It gives only an attendant to 11¼ patients in the male, and one to 10 in the female division for day duty. The night attendants have since May last only been two in the male division, a vacancy which then occurred not having as yet been filled. We consider two insufficient. For the female division there are three.

The medical staff is the same as at the last visit.

Cheshire Asylums—2. Parkside.

28 and 29 September 1893.

Cheshire Asylums. (Parkside.)

State of wards, &c.

We have completed the annual inspection of this Asylum, and can report generally in very favourable terms of its present condition. The dayrooms and dormitories are clean and well furnished, the former being supplied with numerous decorative objects and plants, and the latter with good beds and bedding. The new female block is now fully occupied, the ground floor as an epileptic ward, and the upper floor as infirmary. We learn that the available steam power has proved insufficient to supply the warming apparatus for these wards, and it has been found requisite to place stoves in the dormitories. However, the subject of the heating and ventilation generally of the Asylum is engaging the attention of the Committee, who will no doubt adopt some effectual plan.

Among the improvements effected since the visit of our Colleagues in 1892, we may notice further progress in introducing better water-closet apparatus, an enlargement of the laundry sewing-room, the purchase of 17 acres of additional land, and an agreement with the Macclesfield Corporation to lay a 9-inch water main for the supply of water to the Asylum.

On a site situated on the land so purchased it is proposed to erect a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. The plan for this submitted to our Board did not quite meet with approval, and has been returned for amendment. We trust that a satisfactory plan may soon be settled and the hospital built. The land purchased will prove a valuable addition by affording greater opportunities for the employmnt

employment and exercise of the male patients. We are glad to see that a boundary walk has already been commenced upon it.

Cheshire Asylums. (Parkside.)

It appears that the present means of drying clothes in the laundry is somewhat deficient, and that some additional power is desirable.

Statistics.

We find on the register 308 male and 395 female patients ; total, 703. Forty-three are of the private class ; one is chargeable to the County Borough of Chester, and 23 to Lancashire. The present weekly charge for Cheshire patients is 9*s.* 4*d.*, for out county, 14*s.*, and for the private cases, 12*s.* to 1*l.*

Since our Colleagues' visit on 17th May 1892, 301 patients have been admitted, 151 discharged, of whom 102 had recovered, and 89 have died. Post-mortem examination was made in the case of all but three of these deaths.

The mortality in 1892 was at the rate of 9·2 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. In the 16 months since the last visit, it has been but very slightly in excess of that proportion. With one exception the causes of the 89 deaths have been ordinary and natural. The exception was that of a woman not considered to be actively suicidal, who hanged herself in the ward. This case was the subject of correspondence with our office. An inquest, the only one, was held.

The present health of the patients is fairly good : only 5 men and 12 women were seen by us in bed. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. The former has since the last visit been employed with 8 men on 22 occasions and for 215 hours, and 32 women on 105 occasions and for 416½ hours ; and the latter with 2 women only, by their hands being restrained for six and eight hours respectively, for medical or surgical reasons.

Of the patients, 9 males and 7 females are absent on leave or trial. Including the beds vacated by these, there is said to be vacant accommodation for 21 male and 29 female patients. All the patients in residence have been seen by us. We have found them very fairly contented, and they seem to be well nourished. Their dress and condition as to personal neatness are, on the whole, satisfactory. We should notice that the wards numbered 2 in each division, in which are lodged most of the private patients, have been made very comfortable, and the diet for this class has been improved.

Condition of patients.

As to the employment of patients, we find that including those engaged in the care of the wards only, 72 per cent. of the males, and 65 per cent. of the females, are usefully employed ; and we are glad to note that a large number have the advantage of walking exercise more extended than that in their airing courts.

Employment and exercise.

At Divine Service last Sunday were 304 patients, and nearly 200 attend the daily prayers. The amusements provided for the patients are of the usual character and frequency, and some 300 attend these at which the sexes are associated.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

Epileptic and actively suicidal patients continue to receive due care and supervision.

For the night duty involved in these and the general watching of the Asylum, there are four male and five female attendants. The nursing of the sick appears to be very fair.

Attendants.

The day attendants (excluding the chiefs) are 33 men and a woman for the male, and 36 women for the female, division, being an attendant to about 9 patients in the former, and one to 10½ in the latter, division, proportions which are very satisfactory.

The duration of service seems to have improved considerably, and

Appendix C.

Cheshire Asylum. (Parkside.)

this is most probably due to an improved scale of wages which has been adopted as regards the male attendants. This scale is, we think, a liberal one.

Post-mortem examinations.

The Case Books are properly kept. The records of post-mortem examination are fairly good, but do not include the results of the more scientific pathological observation which is now more extensively practised in lunatic asylums. For this, indeed, there are not the proper means here, and it is worth consideration whether a small pathological department with the necessary appliances should not be provided. We should not pass without notice the photographs of patients taken by the assistant medical officers, which help to illustrate the cases noted in the case books.

Cornwall Asylum.

28 July 1893.

Cornwall Asylum. Statistics.

The patients of this Asylum are to-day 701 in number, 48 being of the private, and 653 of the pauper class. There are in addition 15 Cornwall pauper patients boarded out in the Plymouth Borough Asylum. There is room here, we are informed, for two additional male private patients in the Carew Buildings, and for 19 male and 29 female pauper patients in the pauper department; there are only 2 more patients now than were on the books on 27th October 1892, the date of the last visit of Commissioners, while there are 11 fewer than at the visit in November 1891.

Asylum accommodation.

Though it would thus appear that the demand for Asylum accommodation was stationary, if not retrogressive, it is probable that this state of things will prove to be but temporary, and possibly the result of a somewhat higher death rate in the past two or three years. We think, therefore, that it would be prudent for the Committee to consider betimes the question of providing further accommodation, so that the great inconvenience arising from want of room which is at the present moment so largely felt throughout the country may be prevented in this County.

We have taken the opportunity afforded by our visit to look over the Asylum estate and consider where, if extension here were determined on, a building could be conveniently placed. It appears to us that a suitable site can be found to the west of the Carew Building. There are, however, two very important preliminaries to any such extension. One is an improved water supply; the other the acquisition of sufficient land, as the absolute property of the Asylum, for sewage irrigation.

The first essential is, we are glad to find, in the way of being secured by arrangement with a water company, which at present supplies Bodmin, though imperfectly. A more ample supply of pure water will result from this arrangement.

Disposal of sewage.

We strongly recommend the Committee to take early steps to purchase land for the disposal of the sewage. At present the sewage from the men's buildings is disposed of by conducting it to land occupied by a neighbouring farmer, who applies it to his land as he thinks fit, but it is obvious that this arrangement cannot be permanent, but is liable at any time to interruption, which would cause serious inconvenience.

State of wards.

We have gone over all parts of the Asylum and seen all the patients in residence. We have found the wards very clean, and, on the whole, bright and pleasant. There is, perhaps, more of whitewashed wall than we find in asylums in the present day, paint or paper being now

more generally used. We observe that some improvements and additions have been carried out since the last visit, and plans for others are now in our office. They include external iron escape staircases, alterations to two dormitories to adapt them for cases requiring night supervision, improvement of mess room, the laying of linoleum in several wards and general painting and papering. Also the provision of additional, and improvement of existing, water-closet accommodation as recommended at the last visit.

Statistics.

The private patients are 23 males and 25 females; the paupers, 287 males and 366 females, 653 in all; 2 males and 4 females are absent on trial.

Since the last visit 50 males and 52 females have been admitted, 30 males and 22 females discharged, of whom 21 and 21 respectively had recovered, and 22 males and 31 females have died.

The recoveries in 1892, as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers), were at the rate of 49 per cent. The deaths in the same year were for both sexes 8 per cent. of the average number of patients resident; for the period since the date of the last visit, somewhat higher, viz., 8·4 per cent. The causes of the 53 deaths (verified by post-mortem examination in 31 instances only), were in all but 1 case natural and ordinary. In the excepted case, the patient, a male epileptic, had an accidental fall in a fit, and ruptured a blood-vessel on the brain. Coroner's inquests were held in the above, and in the cases of 3 other patients. Nothing in the verdicts given calls for our notice.

The only exceptional disorder which has prevailed among the patients has been influenza, which affected 19 patients, all of whom recovered.

Condition of patients.

The patients, during our inspection of them, were very quiet, and no one complained of ill-usage. Their dresses and personal condition were satisfactory. We saw no private case exhibiting much mental improvement. The general health seems good at present.

Epileptics and suicidal.

There are 32 epileptics, 24 men and 8 women, who do not sleep under continuous supervision. We hope another observation dormitory for men, with an attendant on duty, will be arranged without delay. Only 1 patient is stated to us as being actively suicidal and requiring continuous supervision day and night. Caution cards indicating patients requiring such supervision, and also those needing more than ordinary care owing to a disposition to self-injury, have not as yet been issued to the attendants, but Dr. Adams has such in preparation, and assures us they will shortly be brought into use.

Restraint and seclusion.

We find that since the last visit 4 male and 1 female patients were restrained by means of the jacket for a total of 1,926 hours for surgical reasons, and another man for 43 hours for medical reasons, while another woman was restrained by gloves for 12 hours for the former reason. Seclusion was limited to the cases of a man once for an hour, and 3 women each once, and for, in all, 5¼ hours.

Employment.

The patients usefully employed are 46 per cent. of the males, and 72 per cent. of the women. The former percentage is very low, and only 30 men work on the land. There is room for improvement here.

Exercise.

A good many patients have weekly exercise outside the Asylum bounds, but the means of affording exercise on the Asylum estate outside the airing courts are unfortunately very limited.

Divine Service.

We are glad to find that several picnic parties are organized in the summer. Attendance at Divine Service continues to be limited by the size of the chapel, and that at associated entertainments is also rather limited.

Appendix C.

Cornwall Asylum.

Attendants.

We think the staff of attendants and the duration of service satisfactory.

The plans sent to our office did not, we regret, include a design for a detached hospital for the isolation of patients attacked by infectious disease. This has frequently been recommended, and we must again do so.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

21 April 1892.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

This Asylum continues to be maintained in very good order. We have thoroughly inspected it, and find the wards very bright and cheerful, great cleanliness everywhere, and the patients, on the whole, very quiet and contented.

Structural additions.

The structural additions since the last visit of Commissioners are limited to a new gasholder and an Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients attacked by infectious diseases.

This hospital is small, but it will afford the means of speedily removing from the wards the first cases of such disease that may appear, and so probably preventing its spread. It is not quite finished, but very nearly so.

Precautions against fire.

Notwithstanding that the top dormitories of the Laundry Ward have been made safer from risk of loss of life by fire by the opening of a door by which the necessity of passing the head of the stairs is avoided, we are disposed to recommend the provision of an outside iron escape staircase at the end farthest from the present stairs. A laundry is always the department of an asylum most liable to an outbreak of fire, and ample precautions should be provided against the risk of such an occurrence.

We are glad to learn that a general plastering of the internal walls, now rough brick, is in contemplation. This is desirable on sanitary grounds as well as for the sake of appearance.

Sanitary arrangements.

The condition of the water-closets and other sanitary arrangements seems at present to be satisfactory; but, when any renewals become necessary we recommend the introduction of more modern water-closet apparatus, which should be left open to view instead of being boxed in as at present.

Statistics.

The patients to-day on the books, and all of whom we have seen, are 584 in number, 8 fewer than at the date (5th May 1892) of the last visit; 291 are males and 293 females. The private class includes 13 males and 21 females, and 3 males and 1 female who are criminals. There is stated to be vacant accommodation for 26 males and 7 females. The present weekly charge for ordinary patients is 9*s.* 0½*d.*; for private cases, 14*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* A separate department for private patients paying moderate rates for maintenance might well be attached to this Asylum, and would probably be well filled and self-supporting, if not a source of profit.

Since 5th May 1892, 160 patients have been admitted here; 121 discharged, of whom 78 had recovered; and 45 have died.

There is nothing in the causes of the deaths to call for notice beyond that one (the only case occurring) was due to dysentery; no other zymotic or infectious disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit.

No inquest has been held. In every case of death post-mortem examination was made.

Four

Four serious but not fatal casualties have occurred. In one the injury was sustained by the patient, a male, in attempting to escape through a dormitory window. Both legs were fractured and the left shoulder dislocated; amputation of the left leg was necessary. Many of the patients whom we to-day found in bed were there on account of feebleness, and their general health is good. Most of those taking medicine are under treatment for epilepsy or debility. Appendix C. Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum. Casualties.

The record of the use of mechanical restraint is limited to the case of a woman whose right hand was restrained by bandage to prevent her from removing dressings from the stump of the other arm. Five male patients on 13 occasions and for 160 hours, and 7 females on 21 occasions, and for 173 hours, were secluded since the last visit. Restraint and seclusion.

The patients, to all of whom we gave opportunity of speech, were remarkably quiet during our inspection, and no one complained of ill usage. We were satisfied with the state of their clothing, the grey cloth used for the men's suits striking us as very serviceable, and retaining a fair appearance even when a good deal worn. Condition of patients.

We have been furnished with the usual returns in regard to useful employment and other matters of statutory inquiry. Employment.

Employment is found for 210 men and 171 women, 145 of the former working on the land. The numbers returned as doing ward work only are moderate, being 29 males and 57 females. The total numbers give proportions of 72 per cent. of the male, and 58 per cent. of the female patients as being employed.

Exercise seems to be freely given, but as many as 100 patients do not go beyond the airing courts, a number that possibly may be capable of reduction. Exercise.

The attendance at Divine Service is satisfactory, and we are glad to observe that there is a fortnightly Roman Catholic service for the patients of that faith, of whom there are 54. Divine Service.

The arrangements for the night supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases are as heretofore. Of the former, there are now 44, and of the latter, 24; and we are glad to find that the list of patients as to whom special cautions are issued is frequently considered and revised. Night supervision.

The staff of attendants is not very strong, but perhaps sufficient for the class of patients. There is a fair duration of service: 14 out of 51 have under 12 months' service to count, 15 between 12 and 24 months, and 24 have been here over two years. Attendants.

The Medical Staff still includes two assistants to Dr. Campbell, and he medical records continue to be well kept. Medical staff.

Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum.

27 July 1893.

Since the Asylum was last visited by Commissioners on the 24th of September 1892, the overcrowding then observed on the male side has been relieved by the withdrawal of 55 patients, for whose reception agreements have been made with the Committee of Derby and Bristol Asylums. The result is that there is at the present time vacant accommodation for about 14 males. But the female side still remains overcrowded notwithstanding that two additional rooms have been converted into dormitories for the women, namely, the Matron's storeroom and a small dormitory belonging to the male side. There are at present 38 beds for women in excess of the estimated accommodation, and Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

Appendix C.

Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum.

notice has been received from the Abergavenny Asylum that the 13 females now boarded out there will be returned in September. In these circumstances the provision of temporary accommodation is a matter of urgency, whatever be the decision arrived at with regard to the proposed enlargement of the Asylum, plans for which are now under consideration by our Board ; and we hope that a suitable building will shortly be found by the Sub-Committee which has, we understand,

Water supply.

been appointed to deal with the question. Nothing further has been done with reference to the new water supply, which remains in abeyance until it is known whether the Asylum is to be increased in size. The existing supply of drinking water has proved inadequate this summer,

Statistics.

and water of inferior quality has had to be used. The following changes have occurred among the patients since the last visit :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted - - -	68	75	143
„ discharged - - -	89	32	121
Of whom had recovered - -	20	22	42
Patients died - - - -	30	21	51

The admissions included 5 women returned from Abergavenny, where they had been boarded out, and the discharges include the 55 men removed as above mentioned to Derby and Bristol.

The present numbers on the books are 254 men and 291 women, 545 in all, and 68 men and 23 women are boarded out at other Asylums. There are 16 private patients on the male, and 15 on the female side. One of the latter is out on trial, as are also twelve of the pauper class. An allowance of 5*s.* a week is made to every patient on trial who in the opinion of the Committee requires such assistance. For home patients the weekly charge is 7*s.* 7*d.* per head, and that for private patients ranges from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* per head.

Seven male and 4 female patients were under medical treatment last week. There are but 4 general paralytics ; the epileptics number 71, and the actively suicidal, 9. All the actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, but 10 male and 3 female epileptics, whose attacks are infrequent, do not. The deaths were all from natural causes, and no inquest has been held. We record with satisfaction that every case was the subject of post-mortem examination. With regard to one death, of an epileptic afflicted with goître, we cannot acquit from blame an attendant, who left the patient in a fit in the water-closet, and returned after a few minutes to find him dead. The frequency of death from pulmonary complaints, enteritis, and dysentery is, we think, one of the dangerous results of overcrowding and impure drinking water. For 1892 the percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident was 8·97 per cent.

Casualties.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have been three, one a fractured leg, one a superficial burn sustained in the Turkish bath, and the third a fractured rib. None of them call for any particular remark here.

Infectious diseases.

One case has occurred of small-pox. Due precaution was taken to prevent the disease spreading ; the patient attacked was isolated, and all the patients not having good vaccination marks were revaccinated. Influenza attacked 12 of each sex ; and 4 males and 2 females died from

from its secondary effects. There have been several cases of colitis and dysenteric diarrhœa; one we saw in bed in the male infirmary. The number seriously ill at the time of our visit was not great; of those in bed, 4 men and 7 women, one woman only was suffering from bedsore. We observe in the pathological book that out of the last 40 female bodies examined 5 presented bedsores; whereas out of a similar number of males one only had a bedsore, a fact very creditable to the nursing on the male side. With the exception of those in Wards 2 and 3 on each side where the more troublesome cases are collected, the patients were as regards persons and dress in a satisfactory condition, and quiet in their conduct. In the excepted wards there was a good deal of noise, and the dress of many of the women was less tidy than we are accustomed to see it. We think that in Female Ward 3, if not also in 2, an additional attendant is required. The returns of employment shew that, including 42 and 56 female ward cleaners, 283 patients are usefully employed. Of the males, 53 work on the land, 3 in the kitchen, stores and offices, 4 in the laundry, and 14 at various trades; and of the females, 80 knit or sew, 11 work in the kitchen stores and offices, and 20 in the laundry.

Attendance on sick.

Employment.

A fair number of both sexes attend the Church Service on Sunday, and a priest visits the Roman Catholics, who number 10, once a fortnight. Seventy-four men and 100 women are usually present at the associated entertainments. The average number walking daily beyond the airing-courts is 44, of whom 8 are of the male sex; and 132 men and 105 women are taken out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds. Those usually confined to the airing-courts number 215, each sex being about equally represented.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

A good deal of painting and decoration has been done in the wards since the last visit, but there are several parts where repairs are needed. The wards and the dormitories, beds and bedding were clean and in good order; but the day-rooms are but meagrely furnished with objects of interest, and we should like to see more plants, more pictures, and another piano or two. The overcrowding is especially observable in the female dormitories, and the need of additional single rooms is much felt on both sides, hardly a night passing in which some noisy patient has not to be removed from the general dormitory into a single room, changing places with its inmate. In the male observation dormitory one of the single rooms is being converted into a padded room, which is much wanted there. We hope some steps will be taken to improve the ventilation of the padded rooms on the male side, which is at present insufficient; one of these rooms especially, in which a patient was to-day secluded, struck us as very close.

State of wards.

The improvements completed since the last visit include the fixing of new service pipes for gas and water for the main building, the renovation of the hot-water heating apparatus in Male Ward 5, the renewal of the water-closet apparatus in some wards, and the carrying of all the soil-pipes outside the building.

Improvements.

One attendant has been added on each side. There are now, besides the three head attendants, 25 males and 22 females for day, and 2 males and 4 females for night duty, but in these numbers are included two artizans and two laundresses. Omitting them there is one attendant to about 12½ patients.

Attendants.

We regret to learn that in spite of remarks made in previous entries, a male patient is still employed to assist the night patrol. The returns of service continue satisfactory, 20 male attendants and 13 females having been here upwards of five years, 4 and 2 respectively

Appendix C.

Denbigh (North Wales Counties) Asylum.

from two to five years, and 3 and 6 more for over a year, while only two male attendants and five nurses count less than six months' service. No one has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit.

Mechanical restraint has been resorted to in the cases of one man confined to bed by straps and strait jacket for 404 hours for surgical reasons, and of 2 women restrained by the jacket, the one for 13 hours for excitement and violence, and the other for 48 hours for surgical reasons. Fourteen men have been secluded on 184 occasions for 2,208 hours in all, and 9 women on 88 occasions for a total of 986 hours.

Restraint and seclusion.

We have examined the case books and pathological records, and find both to be well kept.

Derbyshire Asylum.

21 February 1893.

Derbyshire Asylum.

We have devoted to-day to the inspection of this Asylum.

Alterations and improvements.

We find that much painting and decoration has been effected since our visit of last year, and the same work is now in progress in some wards on each side, and apart from some temporary disturbance owing to this, the wards in each division are in good order. The new drainage scheme referred to last year has been finished, with the subsidiary sanitary matters of improved closet apparatus, and ventilation of drains and soil pipes. The abolition of urinals on the male side, and the use of the Unitas closets instead, was noticed last year, and we have to-day inquired closely into the result, and we learn with satisfaction that the change has been eminently successful. The training of the patients took some little time and trouble, but it has been accomplished; and the state of the closets to-day has fully borne out the report which we have received.

Isolation hospital.

The occurrence of two cases of scarlet fever last spring induced the Committee to cause an Isolation Hospital of wood and corrugated iron to be erected by Humphreys, of Knightsbridge. It has two dormitories, each sufficient for 6 beds, two attendants' rooms and kitchen, and the usual offices. This building is too substantial for a temporary, and not substantial enough, or quite suitably designed, for a permanent hospital. It is at present insufficiently warmed, but this is about to be remedied by the introduction of hot-water pipes. There are now sleeping in it 12 chronic male patients, the male wards being over full. We cannot express approval of this building as being suitable for its normal purpose. If a permanent hospital were built it might be retained as a sort of cottage home for a few carefully selected chronic male patients employed about the farm buildings, to which it is near.

We find that some other improvements have been effected, but which need not be specifically noticed.

Proposed improvements

Plans have been prepared in a preliminary form and sent to our office for an additional infirmary block to be erected in each division.

We have considered and approve of the proposed sites for these blocks.

We are glad to learn, too, that the Committee have decided to build a detached residence for the Medical Superintendent, and plans for this will shortly be submitted. The site proposed for it is on the west front, near to the present Female Infirmary, to which it can be joined partly

Appendix C.

Derbyshire Asylum.

partly by a short subway under the road, and in part by a covered corridor. We have inspected and approve of this site.

It is proposed to appropriate the present residence in the centre to accommodation for 2 assistant medical officers, the head nurse, and the housekeeper; and the top floor (to which there are 2 staircases at opposite ends) to nurses. We have inspected the rooms, and are of opinion that this appropriation will be the most useful and suitable. It will release several single rooms, now much wanted on the female side.

Attendants' mess rooms and visiting rooms are also, we understand, to be erected. Warming and ventilation by propulsion of hot air by fans is to be introduced, and several other improvements are, we are told, in contemplation, all indicating the Committee's desire to make this Asylum as complete as possible. Some enlargement of the laundry, and better provision of means of drying clothes will, we think, be requisite in view of the increase of numbers.

The ventilation of No. 7 Male Dormitory should be improved as that of some other wards in the same division.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 466 patients, 241 males and 225 females, 2 of each sex being out on trial. Since the visit of 15th March last, 143 patients have been admitted, 68 discharged, of whom 36 had recovered, and 49 have died.

The Asylum is practically full, indeed on the male side, more than full, and the relief to be afforded by the new blocks is greatly needed.

The deaths, of which 38 were followed by autopsy, were all (but one) due to ordinary causes. In 2 cases the Coroner held inquests; in one the death was due to suffocation in an epileptic fit; in the other, to apoplexy, the patient dying on the day of admission. Not many casualties of a serious character have occurred since the last visit. The present health of the Asylum is good, and very few patients are now confined to bed.

Restraint and seclusion.

The employment of mechanical restraint and seclusion has been but slight, the former in the case of a male on 9 occasions for a total of 80 hours to prevent self injury; and the latter in the case of a female on 16 occasions, for a total duration of 26 hours, owing to extreme violence.

Condition of patients.

The patients during our inspection were very quiet, and no complaints were made to us. We are satisfied with the state of their clothing, and with their personal neatness.

Employment, &c.

We have had satisfactory returns relative to the employment, exercise, and amusement of the patients. The proportions of usefully employed are 65 per cent. of the male and 62 per cent. of the female patients; only about 35 in all of both sexes are confined wholly to the airing courts, and fair numbers attend the associated entertainments and go to chapel.

Amusements.

The staff of attendants is adequately maintained, and an additional nurse has been appointed to the female epileptic ward. The changes among the male attendants have been very few in the last 12 months, rather more numerous, as is usually the case, among the nurses.

We are glad to learn that lectures on first-aid and nursing are being given. Tested by the number of bedsores observed on autopsy there would appear to be room for improvement in the nursing, and we trust the lectures will bear good fruit.

Devon Asylum.

16 February 1893.

Devon Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

Understanding that the Committee desired an expression of the Commissioners' opinion upon their proposal for an extension of the accommodation here, coupled with certain improvements, we have thus early in the year visited the Asylum, and later on in our entry shall refer to those matters. The Institution was last visited by Commissioners on the 25th October 1892.

Statistics.

On the books are to-day 1,021 patients, 422 being males, 599 being females. A man and 2 women are absent on leave. The rest we have seen. There is no out-county case. Two are private patients, and are criminals.

The weekly charge for the paupers is 8*s*.

Since the 25th October last there have been 64 admissions, 34 discharges (including 18 upon recovery), and 24 patients have died, all from natural causes, but verified by autopsy in 16 cases only.

There has been no disorder, infectious or contagious in character, and no casualty which requires mention. Thirty-eight patients are registered as being under medical treatment. Thirty-six patients are under special supervision by day as being actively suicidal; 99 patients are returned to us as being epileptic; and 31 are reported to be general paralytics.

No mechanical restraint is recorded; 28 patients, it appears, have been secluded on an aggregate of 86 occasions, and for a total period of 661½ hours.

Employment.

Of the 422 males under care and treatment, 216 are employed; of the 599 females, 321. The ward cleaners, however, in the men's division are 83, in the women's department, 147. We should like to see a higher percentage of patients employed.

Divine Service, &c.

At Divine Service 323 patients were present last Sunday; at last week's associated entertainment 322.

Exercise.

We are informed that 265 men and 315 women are walked daily beyond the Asylum airing-courts; men working on the land are not included in the above figures; 277, in nearly equal numbers of each sex, are taken for walks once a week beyond the Asylum estate.

Referring to the recommendations of the Commissioners who visited last year, and to the present state of things, we find from the returns made to us that there are now the same number of male attendants as then, viz., 36, but the nurses are 46, as against 44 at that date for day duty. At night the attendants and nurses are the same number, five men and seven women. Bells have been placed at the entrance of the female wards, and keys of those wards are no longer in the hands of artizans. We did not notice that outside handles had yet been affixed to single room doors opened by keys only when the asylum was last inspected. An external staircase has been ordered, we hear, for female block No. 1. Linoleum is, we are glad to say, to be gradually substituted for the floor matting. Curtains have not yet been hung between the female baths. A third medical officer has been engaged. The proposal for extension will, we believe, carry out all the aforesaid recommendations which have not yet borne fruit.

State of wards

During our inspection of the wards, which were throughout very clean, the patients were orderly, and as the weather was unfavourable to outdoor exercise or employment, we saw them in the day rooms. The overcrowding of day rooms and dormitories in the main building is very evident. No. 7 female block is now occupied, but not yet filled.

filled. For the female patients at the new blocks, at least one more piano is required. The newspapers supplied to the men were largely pocketed by a few to the exclusion of their fellow patients. Desks to which the papers might be attached would give every patient a chance of their perusal. A bagatelle board or small billiard table would, we think, be found useful in male block No. 2. The bays to wards in course of construction at last visit have not yet been finished, nor has the now useless kitchen at the female blocks been yet converted into water-closets and lavatories, in order to facilitate the division of a large ward there into two wards.

Asylum accommodation.

The increase here in the number of patients has of late years been so considerable that, notwithstanding additions to the Asylum, there is now vacant accommodation for 16 only in the male, 47 in the female division. The Committee have, it seems, realised the fact that to provide for the wants of the county, either a new Asylum must be built, or considerable additions must be made to this Asylum. They recently instructed their architect to report upon such additions and necessary improvements here, with a view to recommending an extension on this site, and authorised him to communicate with our Board, and ascertain generally its views upon the scheme. We have therefore been directed to consider the question at our present visit and to report. In answer to our enquiries, we learn there is no immediate prospect of obtaining any addition to the Asylum estate, about 120 acres ; but that an arrangement is about to be made for obtaining an additional supply of water from the Haldon Hills. A report by the professional gentleman employed by the Committee for this work we have asked him to furnish to our office in London.

We have to-day, accompanied by Dr. Saunders and Mr. Harbottle (the architect already referred to), inspected the site of the proposed additions to the Asylum, and report as follows :—

Necessary additions.

1. A new laundry, of a size adequate to the requirements of the Asylum, is most urgently needed ; and should be the *first* new work undertaken. In convenient proximity thereto, a new laundry ward for 40 patients should be erected. The existing yard and the roadway to the engine-house near the present laundry should be closed, to prevent access by men to that yard ; and a new approach to the engine-house should be made, not giving passage through any part of the female division.

2. As an essential preliminary to any further extension of the Asylum, the present gasworks should be removed to a suitable situation, such as the lower part of the Asylum orchard, near the main road to Exminster.

We were much surprised to hear that, contrary to the opinion expressed by the Commissioners visiting here in the year 1890, some addition had since been made to these works on the old site.

3. If the gasworks be removed, as advised by us, we recommend our Board to consider, with a view to reporting favourably thereon to the Home Secretary, plans for additional accommodation here for about 210 men and 240 women, or 450 patients of both sexes.

4. As an essential part of this scheme an enlargement of the kitchen and storekeepers' stores will be necessary. To effect this addition we recommend the removal of the trees from, and the excavation of soil in, the court to the west of the kitchen ; and the removal to another situation of the apparatus for heating the wards. A new modern oven will be required in the bakehouse in substitution for the old oven now there.

Appendix C.

Devon Asylum.

Necessary additions.

5. Some extension of the recreation hall over a portion of the enlarged kitchen seems to be requisite.

6. It is very desirable that the existing steam boilers in the yard immediately in front of the male wards Nos. 1 and 2 should be removed elsewhere, and the concentration of all stoking, as far as possible, should be considered by the architect.

7. We are glad to find that the provision of a new residence for the medical superintendent forms a part of the scheme of enlargement of the Asylum; such residence has long been a desideratum. This provision will set free in the main front of the Asylum accommodation suitable for assistant medical officers, and for night nurses and female servants.

8. The further contemplated extensions are, we understand, a new male infirmary containing 70 or 80 beds in two wards, on the site of the South Cottage and gasworks, a new block for 140 male patients, a female observation ward for 140 patients, and a nurses' block; quarters for the third assistant medical officer, and covered communications between the main building and the blocks.

9. When the large steam boilers are removed, new workshops should be erected near to them. The present workshops are quite inadequate in size and inconvenient in situation. New stables for the horses of the visiting Committee might also be built near the shops.

We have to-day considered the positions proposed by Mr. Harbottle for the several extensions as modified by the removal of the gasworks, and we think that these positions will be good and feasible. No opinion can we give as to the plans themselves until the detailed drawings are submitted, but there can be no doubt that the efficiency of the Asylum would be immensely increased if a comprehensive scheme such as the above referred to be carried out.

The building of a new Asylum would also for many years be averted.

Dorset Asylums.

7 February 1893.

Dorset Asylums.

Overcrowding.

We find these Asylums more than full, some patients sleeping on the floor, and the day space fully occupied. In consequence, it seems, of a recent low rate of mortality and a low rate of recovery, the numbers of male patients on the books have run up since the date of the Commissioners' visit in May last from 236 to 250. The female patients are 253. Of the men 81, of the women 82, are housed at Forston; the rest of each sex are at Charminster. We repeat the suggestion made at last visit, that some relief should be sought by boarding out, and perhaps this might be most feasible through the hire of an empty house within a convenient distance, placing there some male patients of the chronic and harmless sort, and taking for female patients of that class part of the male accommodation at Forston. The additions at Charminster have not advanced so rapidly as to raise any expectation of their being ready for occupation before at least 18 months from the present date. We suggest the temporary acquisition of an empty house, because we believe that the Committee will meet with extreme difficulty in obtaining the reception of Dorset Asylum patients into any other Asylum, or into any licensed house. No patient is away on trial.

Since

Since the Commissioners' visit on the 17th May last the admissions have been 37 of males, 36 of females; the discharges have been 12 of men, 24 of women. We notice in Dr. McDonald's latest report to his Committee, that according to his experience here cases discharged generally do well if the first few weeks after their leaving the Asylum can be tided over. We believe that his experience is by no means singular on this point, and therefore support his appeal for donations by the public to swell the small charity fund here created to give assistance during those few weeks. Appendix C. Dorset Asylums. Statistics.

The recovery rate for 1892 as compared with the admissions was for both sexes 34·78 per cent. as against 46·15 per cent. for the year 1891. The death-rate, calculated on the average daily number resident, was for 1892 7·75 per cent.; for 1891 it was 10·37 per cent. The deaths, 27, since May 1892, have all been due to natural causes, and in all but two instances were followed by autopsy, a most creditable fact. No coroner's inquest has been held. No epidemic or exceptional disorder has occurred among the patients, and the general health continues to be good. We found only 5 men and 18 women in bed during our inspection.

No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards, and, according to the medical records, neither mode of treatment has been resorted to since the Commissioners' visit in 1892.

The weather being fine, the majority of the patients were out of doors when we arrived; few in the wards save the sick and some infirm cases. No man or woman was noisy during our visit. Both day-rooms and dormitories were very clean and in excellent order. None of the patients in bed had bedsores; the nursing may, therefore, be taken to be careful. The staff of attendants of each sex we can again describe as sufficient in number. To minimise changes in the junior ranks Dr. McDonald has initiated a system of hiring for a short term "on probation," to be extended thereafter by him on approval of services, and on an undertaking by the attendants to remain for a further term of 9 months. The duration of the service of attendants after nine months' or thereabouts experience of their duties has been hitherto good. Attendants.

The dinners which we saw in the wards were satisfactory, meat with two vegetables daily. Walking exercise is, according to the returns made to us, given beyond the airing courts to 182 men and 170 women, and on Sundays about 230 men are taken beyond the Asylum estate, and on Fridays and Sundays about 200 women. Exercise.

Of the male patients 61 per cent., of the women 59 per cent. are usefully employed. When the extension of the Asylum is occupied, we trust that these figures will be raised to a higher average. In the employed are included 43 men and 45 women, chiefly working as ward cleaners. Employment.

The epileptics are 36 in the male, 22 in the female division, and there are 6 general paralytics, all men. Only 2 patients, both women, are returned to us as actively suicidal. In such cases the caution cards issued by the Medical Superintendent appear to be too loosely worded, for "to be carefully watched" should be substituted "to be always kept in sight," and every attendant successively in charge of them for however short a period should write his or her name at the back of the card. At the present date several patients other than the two above referred to "are carefully watched" pursuant to cards. To insure their sufficient supervision, that may be enough. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

With the clothing of the patients we were fairly satisfied, though some were below the standard of tidiness which we hope will be striven Condition of patients.

Appendix C.

Dorset Asylums.

striven for. Some of the men's jackets were decidedly unsatisfactory in condition.

Divine Service.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service has risen from 174 in May 1892 to 202 last Sunday.

Amusements.

Besides entertainments in the hall, at which muster about 85 men and 95 women, what are called "Sociable evenings" are a form of entertainment in the wards.

The new buildings, it is hoped, may be completed by the time within which the contractor has undertaken to finish his work (July 1894). Two important matters are at present under consideration by the Committee (we see by the minutes), viz., electric lighting and water supply. With reference to the latter, we trust that it will be decided to provide adequate storage for the wants of the enlarged establishment as regards both ordinary consumption and exceptional emergencies.

Durham Asylum.

25 April 1893.

Durham Asylum.

Statistics

There are now on the books of this Asylum 1,271 patients, 650 of whom are men, and 621 women. Three of each sex are private, and 2 men are out-county patients, 1 of the latter being chargeable to Middlesbrough, and the other to Lewisham Union. There have been 264 men and 205 women, 469 patients in all, admitted since the last visit of Commissioners on the 9th February 1892; the discharges and removals have been of 101 men and 100 women, 91 and 94 of these respectively having recovered, and there have been 203 deaths, 130 of which were among the male and 73 among the female patients.

Ninety-two men and 48 women are boarded out, and 3 men and 2 women are out on trial, and there are now resident in the Asylum 1,266 patients, of whom 647 are of the male and 619 of the female sex. During our visits to the Asylum yesterday and to-day, we saw all the resident patients, and gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us, of which some availed themselves.

The vacancies for patients are reported to us as 40 for males and 37 for females; but these numbers include prospective accommodation in two new incomplete iron buildings, to which further reference will be made.

The percentage of recoveries during 1892 is stated to have been 41·26, and that of deaths on the average number resident 12·92. It will therefore be seen that the high death rate, to which reference has been made in previous entries, is still maintained; and as it is derived principally from the men, it is probably due in great measure to general paralysis.

Thirty-one per cent. of the deaths since the last visit have been due to general paralysis, which was the cause of death in 63 instances, of which 51 were men. Lung disease was accountable for 67 deaths, or 33 per cent. of the whole. The remainder were all due to natural and ordinary causes, with the exception of four; two of these being from erysipelas, one from strangulated hernia, which was unsuccessfully operated on, and one the result of broken ribs, accidentally sustained by a fall which was the subject of the only inquest, the particulars of which were duly reported to our office. Post-mortem examinations were held in 162 instances, or nearly 80 per cent. of the total deaths, a very creditable proportion; but we regret to find that bed-sores existed in the very large number of 31 cases.

The

Appendix C.

Durham Asylum.

The present number of epileptics is 187, and of those actively suicidal, 12 ; all except one of these two classes sleep under constant supervision. The general paralytics number 65, of whom 50 are men ; the patients under medical treatment are registered as 119.

The wet beds reported last night were 44, a number which we think might be materially decreased by due attention on the part of the night attendants.

Divine Service, &c.

Six hundred and sixty-one patients, 361 men and 300 women, were present in chapel last Sunday, and rather more than half that number usually attend the associated entertainments, which are held twice a week in the rooms appropriated for that purpose.

Exercise.

Eight hundred and fifty-two patients, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, are said to walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 87 men and 348 women walk daily beyond the airing grounds.

Employment.

The records of employment show that 830 patients, of whom there are precisely the same number of each sex, are usefully employed, but 218 of them only as ward cleaners.

There is no record of the employment of either restraint or seclusion.

Casualties.

The serious, but non-fatal, casualties have comprised fractures or dislocations of bones in seven instances, all of them being apparently accidental, with the exception of one in a man who sustained fracture of the nose and of the left fore-arm in a struggle with an attendant, who was allowed to resign his situation.

Epidemic disease.

As regards the occurrence of epidemic or zymotic diseases in the Asylum, a male patient suffering from smallpox was admitted in January last. He was at once removed to the wooden hut, and no extension of the disease took place. This occurrence, however, points to the importance of the immediate erection of a small isolation hospital for infectious diseases, as to which no steps have apparently yet been taken.

The charge for maintenance was 10*s.* 6*d.* a week up to December last, from which date it was reduced to 9*s.* 11*d.* ; that for private patients ranges from 12*s.* to 17*s.* ; out county patients pay 14*s.* ; and the Sunderland borough patients continue to be maintained at a charge of 9*s.* 1*d.* a week.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to be adequate, there being 63 men and 52 women for day duty, showing a proportion of 1 to 10 of the former, and 1 to 12 of the latter ; while for night duty there are 12 men and 14 women. Of the 141 attendants, 74, or upw rds of 50 per cent., have been here more than two years, and 30 per cent. only can reckon less than a year's service.

Condition of patients.

We found the patients generally quiet and free from excitement and as to dress and personal attention in a satisfactory state.

While many, of course, appealed to us for discharge, few complained of their treatment, or alleged harshness or want of consideration on the part of the staff. Of the 86 patients who were in bed at the time of our visit bed-sores were said to exist in two only, one in each division, and in only one of them had the patient acquired it in the Asylum.

Caution cards.

There are here practically no caution cards for issue to the attendants in suicidal cases ; and as a consequence there is obvious confusion among them with reference to such cases. In our opinion, cards should be issued to the attendants in cases which are distinctly suicidal, specifying the direction which the suicidal threats or attempts have taken, and the need of continuous supervision ; and they should be

Appendix C.

Durham Asylum.

endorsed with a declaration to be subscribed by all attendants having at any time charge of the patient, that they have read the contents of the card, and are aware of the responsibility which devolves on the subscribers.

State of wards.

As regards the state of the Asylum we have to report that cleanliness and good order prevail generally, and many of the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories are very home-like and comfortable; but No. 7 on the male side greatly needed brightening by additions to its decorations and furniture; and the dormitories over No. 18 are bare, comfortless, and absolutely without other furniture than the beds and bedding. The walls are unplastered, and with 44 beds, there is no second exit in case of fire. Female ward No. 7 is very dull and unsuitable for its purpose, and we hope the Committee will not fail to embody the reconstruction of this in any future scheme which may come before them for the improvement of the Asylum. Its very small airing court surrounded by buildings presents a striking contrast to the other large gardens, which are almost models of what separate airing grounds should be, and, in common with the grounds generally, are kept in very good order.

No second exit for escape in case of fire exists from several of the dormitories, and the detached cottage is still in a most unsafe condition from this defect, which could there be easily remedied by a doorway into the adjacent cottage occupied by the night attendants. The observation dormitories, some of which contain as many as 70 beds, have each only one station at which to record the vigilance of the night attendants; and where two attendants are in charge there is no separate allotment of beds to each, an arrangement which we do not regard as satisfactory.

Many of the passages and water-closets need reparation of paint and whitewash; and the stiff gas brackets which are out of sight therein should be replaced by safer means of lighting. In No. 13 female ward there are only two water-closet seats for 58 patients.

Asylum accommodation.

Two hundred and eighty male and female patients who sleep in dormitories at the Winterton building are never visited by the night attendants: a state of things which we think very unsafe, and which, so far as we know, is without parallel in any other Asylum.

Two detached buildings constructed of corrugated iron and timber have been erected contiguous to the old Asylum for 40 patients of each sex. Each of them is in three compartments connected by necks. That for the females is completed, and one compartment occupied by 14 beds, and that for males is approaching completion. They comprise on either side three dormitories, a single room, attendant's room, a kitchen (in which is a gas cooking stove), and well ventilated water-closets, bath-rooms, and other offices. Each building is heated by hot water and gas stoves. The food is at present supplied from the Asylum kitchen, but is intended to be cooked in the kitchen contained in the building. No communication has yet been established with the electrical apparatus of the Asylum, which it is proposed to extend to them; but a special night nurse is on duty in the female building. We are assured that these buildings are only intended for temporary occupation.

The erection of a new detached residence for the Medical Superintendent, 67 yards from the Winterton building, is contemplated, and, although the plans for this extension have only recently been forwarded to our office, and have not received the sanction of the Secretary of State, the excavations for the buildings have been completed, and the contracts let. It would partially intercept the view from the windows of

of the Brown block of the Annexe, and, as at present proposed, would be unconnected with any part of the Asylum by a covered way: an arrangement of which we are unable to approve. Appendix C. Durham Asylum.

The new laundry is approaching completion, and we understand that at present no definite intentions have been formed as to the disposition of the old laundry.

We have examined the case books, and find that the reports of many of the older cases are in arrear. We hope that in future the directions given in our rules will be strictly complied with.

Dr. Smith has now four medical assistants, and a good deal of pathological research should be made in this Asylum, which affords so wide a field for it, and we trust that the Committee will provide the necessary accommodation and appliances.

Essex Asylum.

10 June 1893.

We have to-day completed our inspection of this Asylum and its branch houses, which we commenced on the 8th inst. The number of patients admitted since the last visit of Commissioners on the 10th of November 1892 has been 284, of whom 134 were men and 150 women. Essex Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Patients discharged or removed have been - - -	77	77	154
Of whom had recovered - - -	66	71	137
Patients died - - - -	41	47	88

There are now on the books of the Asylum 1,452 patients in the proportion of 587 males to 865 females. Of these one of each sex are of the private class, and 24 men and 13 women out-county patients mostly chargeable to London. Five female patients are out on trial and the numbers now resident are 587 men and 860 women, of whom 56 males are at Harold's Wood, 49 females at Mistley, 19 females at Brentwood Hall, and the remainder in this Asylum.

There are no vacancies for patients, the number of those on the female side already exceeding the estimated accommodation by at least 20.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1892 was 48·4; that of deaths on the average numbers resident 10·7. The causes of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been natural and ordinary and no inquest has been necessary. Post-mortem examinations were held in 76 per cent. of them, and in 22 per cent. of the post-mortems bed sores existed, a proportion which we should be glad to see reduced.

The present number of epileptics is 176, of whom 80 are men and 96 women. The general paralytics number 31 and 6 respectively; and 2 women, but no men, are regarded as actively suicidal. All the epileptics and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision, with the exception of 5 female epileptics.

Appendix C.

Essex Asylum.

Twenty-four wet beds were reported last night. The patients under medical treatment according to the last entry were 50 men and 12 women; those attending Chapel last Sunday 233 men and 466 women, or about 50 per cent. of the resident patients, only 30 per cent. of whom, namely, 201 men and 225 women, usually attend the associated entertainments. The weekly walks beyond the grounds are shared by the very inadequate numbers of 160 men and 205 women. One hundred and eighty-six men, exclusive of those employed outside, and 493 women, are said to have daily exercise beyond the airing courts. Employment in various forms is found for 310 men and 545 women, giving a percentage of 53 per cent. for men and 63 per cent. for women; but 72 of the former and 160 of the latter are employed only in the wards.

Restraint and seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has been made use of in the cases of one patient of each sex, in that of the male continuously for 5,040 hours, and in that of the female for 30 hours, in both cases to prevent self-injury, and in that of the male patient at his own urgent request. Seclusion has been employed for 11 men and 6 women upon 23 occasions and for a total duration of 967 hours.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been limited to a very few fractures and other injuries, all of which appear to have been accidentally sustained.

Epidemic or zymotic disease has shown itself only to the extent of a few cases of mild influenza and one case of scarlet fever in a female patient who is at present undergoing treatment in such isolation as is afforded by a room in a corridor adjoining one of the wards. She is attended by a nurse who has no other duty and is believed to be kept separate from the other patients and the rest of the staff; and she is visited daily by one of the assistant medical officers, who also discharges his regular duties in the wards, an arrangement which we regard as by no means free from danger.

This occurrence, and the difficulties which are associated with it, accentuate the importance of an early commencement of the new infectious hospital, the plans for which have already been approved.

The charges for maintenance are for county patients 9*s.* 6*d.*, for private patients, 14*s.*, and for out-county patients, 13*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.* per head per week.

Attendants.

The staff consists of 52 male and 74 female attendants for day and of five male and 10 female attendants for night duty; those of both sexes for day duty bearing a proportion of one to 11 patients. Seventy-six of the 141 attendants have served over two years and in only 30 per cent. has the term of service been less than a year.

Structural alterations.

The structural alterations carried out since the last visit or now in progress have been limited to the conversion of the old brewhouse into a post-mortem and pathological room for the female division. A detached house "The Chestnuts" at Walthamstow has been purchased by the Committee and is in progress of alteration to accommodate 60 female patients.

Condition of patients.

During our visit we have seen all the patients in residence both here and in the branch houses, and given to all of them full opportunity of speaking to us. Many, of course, appealed for discharge, but no one complained of roughness or want of attention on the part of the staff. Neatness and tidiness of person and dress prevailed, and there was general tranquillity and contentment, except in some of the wards for the more excitable women, where we thought that further classification might be adopted with advantage. In these wards and in several of those

Appendix C.

Essex Asylum.

those devoted to the more turbulent men additions to the objects of interest, such as ornaments, plants, and books, would probably be attended with beneficial results.

Dietary.

We saw a good dinner of beef, greens, and bread, properly served to the patients in the hall, and we understand that the disuse of beer as an article of diet has resulted in no disadvantage or general discontent.

The water-closets throughout the Asylum were clean and in good order, but from many of them an offensive smell escaped into the wards, owing apparently to their defective ventilation. Glass screens with swing doors to separate them from the wards are being gradually fixed; but we think that this process should be continued more rapidly, and that the ventilation of the closets themselves should at the same time be improved.

The Female Ward M 3 is being scraped and re-coloured; it would have been greatly improved if the opportunity had been taken to plaster the bare rough bricks, which collect dust and are insanitary. A new electric tell-tale apparatus is being fitted throughout the Asylum to check the visits of the night attendants. Each of the large observation dormitories should be supplied with two stations, so as to render it necessary for the attendants to pass all the beds at frequent intervals.

At Brentwood Hall, Mistley, and Harold's Wood we found all in good general order and the patients quiet and contented, but a good deal of reparation of walls and ceilings is needed both there and in many parts of the Asylum.

We have examined the case books and pathological records and find them to be well kept. We hope, however, that the excellent practice of photographing patients on their admission for entry in these books will not be allowed to fall into disuse.

Glamorgan Asylum.

8 November 1893.

Glamorgan Asylum.

Structural additions and alterations.

Members of our Board were visiting this Asylum in the last days of September 1892. The male infirmary block then in course of erection is not yet finished, but it is hoped that it will be ready for occupation next spring. The other blocks, the building of which was then under consideration, are to be built. The foundations of the male block are laid, and the female block is to be commenced next spring, as we hear; each is to accommodate 126 patients. Workshops at Parc Gwyllt are in hand, and a new boiler-house is building there for separate heating of the dining hall and male division, as the recent extensions required additional heating apparatus. Pursuant to the Commissioners' recommendations, one of the Angelton Asylum's tanks has been appropriated for storage of the water supply of the Garw Company. The Committee have been unable to obtain the sanction of the County Council to the outlay necessary for carrying out the hydrant arrangements recommended by Messrs. Hawksley, and referred to by the Commissioners in their entry here of 1892. Improvements of recent date comprise an addition of drying closets to the Angelton wash-house. They contain now as many as 41 horses. At the old Asylum the new room for washing and drying mattresses is in use. Fresh painting and papering is noticeable at Parc Gwyllt and Angelton. At the latter a house has been built for the Clerk of Works. At the former there has been altera-

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Glamorgan Asylum.

tion and ventilation of drains, and part of the female airing court has been asphalted, and three padded rooms have been fitted up.

Statistics.

The patients are still greatly in excess of the accommodation provided by the main building and its annexe, that being for males 465, for females 509, total 974; whereas the males on the books are 535, females 548, total 1,083. No patient is absent on trial. To meet the pressure for accommodation, beds are placed in a visiting room and other rooms never intended for beds. Besides the pauper patients there are 16 private cases.

Large numbers of patients come from Cardiff and Swansea, both flourishing towns, and the iron works and collieries of Glamorgan are such an attraction to the labourers of adjacent counties that within a few years the increase of population is likely to exceed the possibilities of accommodation here, and it will not be wise to ignore that difficulty in the future. Probably Cardiff should consider the erection of an Asylum for itself. A considerable proportion of those under care here are now English.

The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in 1892 have been 315; the discharges recorded are 125, and of these 91 were upon recovery; 97 patients have died. During the last twelve months the percentage of recoveries to admissions has been for both sexes 28·9; the percentage of deaths to average number of patients resident, 11·7 for men, 6·6 for women, *i.e.*, 9·1 for both sexes. Of the 97 deaths, 70 were followed by autopsy; 14 corpses presented bed-sores, but of these 9 were of general paralytics; 28 deaths were due to general paralysis, 20 to pulmonary consumption, 4 to acute lung disease, 10 to disease of heart and vessels. There has been no fatal casualty or death from any but natural causes, and no inquest.

The maintenance rate has been raised to 8*s.* 9*d.* for paupers. There has been no change in the dietary.

The epileptics are 142, the actively suicidal 16, the helpless idiots 11, the general paralytics 1 in every 16 of the patients, a very high proportion. Much of the malady is ascribed to excesses, and apparently due to misuse of good wages. No one to-day was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion; a few, of destructive habits, wore strong dresses. According to the records, 18 patients have been secluded, chiefly for mania difficult to control, the total period having been for men 150, for women 10 hours. There has, it seems, been no resort to mechanical restraint.

The serious casualties have been limited to 4 fractures of bones, and in one instance the separation of a man's rib from cartilage, all accidental from falls.

There has been no zymotic malady except influenza, by which 23 patients and 6 of the staff were attacked.

Attendants.

The attendants by day are 53 men and 46 women, and at night 5 of each sex are on duty. There is no laundry block; the laundresses are counted as nurses, they having ward duties. Fourteen men and 21 women are on day duty at Parc Gwyllt with the chronic and quieter cases, who are 190 men and 287 women patients.

As to clothing, when the workshop is finished at Parc Gwyllt and another tailor employed we shall expect to see improvement in the male patients' tidiness of dress. The women's condition of clothing is much better than that of the men; it is fairly satisfactory. The working men get, we understand, two shirts a week, but the rest wear a single shirt day and night through the week, except, of course, the dirty cases.

Pursuant

Appendix C.

Glamorgan Asylum.

Pursuant to recent directions from our Board, we made enquiry into the attendance of the matron and head attendant at weekly bathing of the patients in the division of each. We learnt that they are instructed to attend on those occasions, but though the bathing is distributed over several days, each officer confessed that his or her presence was not always possible. We therefore recommend that some arrangement should be made by employment of a deputy to each, so that no weekly bath should take place without the presence of a superior attendant for examination of the persons of patients on those occasions, convinced as we are that it is a most valuable means of discovering injuries which would otherwise not be discovered till too late. The fact that there is no general bathroom in use in this Asylum makes it more necessary that a deputy for the purpose above-mentioned should be appointed.

State of wards.

As a rule the wards at Angelton and Parc Gwyllt are free from any offensive odour, but water-closets and urinals at the old building are, in some directions, so situated as to be difficult to keep in an unobjectionable state. The flush of water is not in all of them adequate, and the pans require some cleaning in a few instances. Five painters are, we are told, employed in the Asylum, and probably have worked steadily, but there is still much to do to overtake the wear and tear.

Condition of patients.

With reference to the Commissioners' remarks in 1892 upon the large number of wet beds, we are glad to report that last night they were not more than 20 in the male, and 15 in the female department. We found the bedding in good order.

We saw the patients in their wards and at dinner in the hall. Everywhere their conduct was as good as we could expect from insane persons. Complaints were not such as we need mention, being either manifestly outcomes of insanity or in regard to their detention, which is not our responsibility. We, however, saw no person whose mental condition led us to doubt the propriety of his being in the Asylum. The influx of English has had a considerable effect upon the Asylum in reducing the number of melancholic cases, generally so numerous in Welsh asylums. We read in Dr. Pringle's last yearly report to his Committee that of the new cases there are nearly three times as many of the maniacal type as of the melancholic, and we ourselves during inspection noticed this change.

Exercise.

From the returns made to us we learn that the patients taking exercise beyond the grounds weekly are 191 men and 87 women; daily, 36 males, 113 females. Only 2, and these women, are usually confined to the airing courts. The presence of workmen on the Asylum additions in progress, and the asphalting of the courts at Parc Gwyllt, have latterly limited the outdoor exercise of the female patients.

Employment.

The employed patients appear to be 313 men and 341 women. Of the former, 116 men and 90 women are employed chiefly as bed-makers and ward cleaners. The laundry finds work for 78 women, and the kitchen and stores for 51 ; 122 females knit and sew. On the land 115 men are employed, 46 in various trades. Dr. Pringle experiences great difficulty in utilising patients accustomed to work only in collieries or in the iron trade.

Divine Service and amusements.

The congregations of patients at Divine Service last Sunday were in the morning 394 of both sexes, and 217 in the evening ; and at associated entertainments the patients' attendance is about 400.

Medical staff.

The medical officers assisting Dr. Pringle are three, of whom one is at Parc Gwyllt. During holidays of the medical staff a *locum tenens*

Appendix C.

Glamorgan Asylum.

is on duty. All the admissions are through Angelton, so that there is the heavier work. The case and post-mortem books are well entered up, and show much work done by the medical staff.

Precautions against fire.

For extinction of fire or any other purpose there are now, in addition to the water supply from the Garw Company, the resources of the Bridgend Water Company by pipes connecting their works with Angelton Asylum, whence it can be pumped to Parc Gwyllt.

Gloucester Asylums.

21 March 1893.

Gloucester Asylums.

These Asylums are, as our Board is aware, under one medical superintendent. Their distance apart, about two miles, doubtless taxes the energy of that officer, and of his activity there can be no doubt, since both buildings are in very good order. Our Colleagues were here last on the 19th April 1892.

Statistics.

There are now upon the books 1,034 patients, the males being 484, the females 550. Of these patients 192 of each sex are at the new Asylum at Barnward, including 23 men at a farmhouse there.

Since the Commissioners' visit in 1892 the admissions recorded are 247 ; the discharges appear to have been 129, and 93 patients have it seems died. Of the 129, the recoveries which led to the discharges were 87. Of the remainder, 2 were discharged because after admission they exhibited no insanity. Of the deceased patients, the males and females were exactly equal in number.

We are informed that there are now 39 vacant beds, 12 in the male, 27 in the female department. Seven men and 3 women are absent on trial. A charity called the Adelaide Charity enables the Committee to grant help of a pecuniary nature to patients on trial, so recourse is not had to statutory allowances. Since our Colleagues inspected, 16 men and 9 women have received gratuities from the funds of the charity on discharge, or for their assistance during trial, at a cost of 35*l.*

Besides the county and city patients of the pauper class upon the books there are out-county cases, 111 from London, 50 from Somerset, and 10 from Hereford, also 8 private patients and 2 criminals.

The weekly charge for home paupers is 7*s.* 10*d.* The city has a right to send a fixed number of its pauper lunatics, based on their share of the accommodation at Wotton Asylum, and beyond that number pay a capitation.

Attendants.

For charge of these patients there were yesterday and to-day on duty and seen by us in the course of our inspection, in the male wards 38 male attendants at both Asylums and the farmhouse ; besides these a gardener and shoemaker assist at certain times. In the female wards 39 nurses. When their annual holidays withdraw attendants and nurses, supernumeraries are engaged to do their duty. At night there is a staff of five on duty for the patients of each sex. These figures do not include the head male attendants, nor the two female superior nurses. We find that four men and eight women have not served six months, nine men and seven women have been in the Asylum service between six and 12 months, 48 men and women have been from two years upwards, half of that number over five years. The wages are what they were at the Commissioners' last visit. The charge attendants rise, males from 28*l.* to 35*l.*, females 21*l.* to 26*l.*

The

The deaths of patients call for no special notice, all appear to have been natural. There has been no fever, suicide, or fatal casualty. Of the 93 deceased, 83 were the subjects of autopsy. Two male patients died of dysentery, but they had both come off the sea, and the malady was not ascribed to anything wrong in the Asylum; 63 patients are registered as being under medical treatment. We saw 16 men and 13 women in bed. No one had a bedsore. One of the women had a fracture of a fibula and tibia, having been pushed down by a fellow-patient.

There are returned to us as actively suicidal 17 patients, as epileptic 116, as general paralytics 13. The observation dormitories in the Asylum at Wotton are by no means well adapted for their present use, but appear to be unimproveable. We think, however, that the day supervision of the actively suicidal is open to improvement by reduction and periodical review of the green cards now issued for all patients who ever exhibited a propensity to suicide, and issuing red cards for the actively suicidal. Green cards appear to be now in the wards for 90 men and 60 women. No difference is drawn on the cards between the actively suicidal and the less dangerous to themselves. They appear never to be called in, and only enjoin special vigilance, whereas for the actively suicidal, the attendants should be instructed by the cards to keep such patients constantly in sight, and each attendant taking charge should endorse the card with her name signifying her acceptance of the charge and its responsibility.

Treatment of infectious cases.

We may remark that there is no detached hospital here for infectious cases open to both sexes and properly equipped; but reliance is placed upon the engineer's cottage for isolation and treatment of such cases. This appears to us rather risky.

Two inquests have been held; the verdicts were in effect, "Death from natural causes."

Casualties.

The serious casualties have been the fracture by an epileptic of his left femur by slipping off a chair; the fracture of her right forearm by an old and feeble woman through a fall in an airing-court; the fracture of a rib by a male patient in a violent struggle with two attendants and another patient, and the fracture of his left clavicle by a male epileptic patient through a fall. With reference to the fall in the airing-court, we noticed a dangerous incline in the asphalte path in airing-court No. 5 ward in the old Asylum which should be made safe. We had previously noticed the female patient with fractured fibula and tibia.

Condition of patients.

The patients behaved in an orderly way during our inspection, and are well clothed; and general cleanliness receives proper attention.

Dietary.

We saw some dinners, and are satisfied with the dietary. Irish stew has been substituted for fish. We were glad to see that the workers have beer.

Structural improvements.

It would be unfair to contrast the accommodation provided at one building with the other, but it is only just to the Committee to say that glaring defects in the old structure, remediable at no very great outlay, are not overlooked, and we think that they are quite justified in building a new general bath-room for the female patients at Wotton. plans for which, we hear, are under consideration. The Committee have artificially warmed one female block at Wotton, and the success should encourage them to extend that warmth to other blocks.

The box-beds have nearly disappeared from the main Asylum we are glad to report, but an infirmary on the men's side should not be without a bath on wheels or carrying-chair. For the fire exit stairs in No. 4 and on other stairs, side rails should be fixed, as a crowd using

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Gloucester Asylum.

Structural improvements.

the stairs might be panic-stricken, and therefore individuals might without such rails fall and block the exit. A men's day-room on the ground floor at Wotton has been greatly improved by the removal of a room in its centre. We suggest that more bagatelle tables should be provided for the male patients, and some of the women's pianos require tuning. In No. 14 women's ward, we noticed structural improvements through conversion, thereby adding water-closet and lavatory accommodation of a better kind. We noticed also re-papering in No. 4 male observation dormitary. The beds for epileptics appear to us to be rather high for such patients. The bedding at the Asylum at Wotton, as well as at Barnwood, was in very good order, with a single exception at Barnwood, where in one dormitory there was no underblanket where it should be in most of the beds. The great defect at Barnwood is the insufficient heating apparatus for several dormitories. This defect we desire to bring prominently before the Committee.

Divine Service.

The arrangements for Divine Service seem to be good. There are two services, but the chapel will require extension if there be extension of the buildings at Barnwood.

Water Supply.

The water supply to the Asylum at Barnwood is not altogether satisfactory, and that from the Gloucester Waterworks has once threatened to fail (about two years ago). We believe that the fall of rainwater at Wotton is not utilised as much as it might be by larger storage tanks.

At Barnwood forest trees have been planted pursuant to our Colleagues' recommendations.

Employment.

On the subject of employment, the returns made to us at our request state that 357 men and 270 women do work of various kinds. Of these 125 males and 82 females assist in the wards only. One hundred and forty-six men work on the land, 115 women sew or knit, 46 women and 3 men help in the laundry.

No very important structural works have been undertaken since our Colleagues were here in 1892, but there has been much done in painting and decorating, and as we have already stated, some progress made in artificial heating dormitories and rooms, where the cold was felt to be such as to be unhealthy in winter.

We must not omit to remark that there is no alternative exit in case of fire at No. 1 male block at Barnwood.

The case-books have been as usual examined by us, and we find them fairly well kept.

Restraint and seclusion.

There has been no restraint except for surgical reasons. Eight of each sex only have been secluded; the males on 21 occasions, the females on 19, for 135 and 136 hours respectively.

Hants Asylum.

26 and 27 May 1893.

Hants Asylum.

Statistics.

The patients on the books of this Asylum have increased in number from 965 at the date (3rd June 1892) of the last visit of members of our Board to 1,025 at the present time. Four patients, 2 of each sex, are now absent on trial, and there are, we are told, vacant beds for 11 male and 5 female patients.

Asylum accommodation.

There are no doubt these vacant beds, but we are confident that the wards, excluding, perhaps, those in the block, are at present considerably overcrowded, if the minimum space per head sanctioned by our Board

Board were allowed. The minimum day-space is 40 superficial feet, and the minimum in dormitories 50 superficial feet. Appendix C.

In view of the continuous increase of patients, the Committee must doubtless consider the question of accommodation. We are aware that the Isle of Wight will separate, and that its County Council proposes to build an Asylum in the island. But this will take at least three years, and in the meantime the pressure on the resources of this Asylum will become very acute. It is very probable, too, that the accommodation vacated by the Isle of Wight patients (some 200 in number) will, when needful re-adjustment of numbers to spaces is made, be speedily filled by the normal increase of patients from the present county of Hants. Seeing, as we constantly do, the grave inconvenience which arises from unduly postponing the provision of adequate Asylum accommodation, we would urge on the Committee the early consideration of this matter. Hants Asylum. Asylum accommodation.

Dr. Worthington has showed us several bed-rooms now vacant on the second-floor of his residence which he thinks might be used as bedrooms for some female patients, and so afford slight temporary relief, The chief objection which we see to this proposal is, the difficulty of providing sufficient corresponding day-space; if this can be overcome, the rooms might, for a time, be used in the way proposed. There are two staircases at opposite ends leading to the rooms in question. The occupation of these rooms would certainly be preferable to that of the detached hospital, which should always be kept ready for emergencies.

Since the last visit 229 patients have been admitted here, 78 discharged, of whom 53 had recovered, and 92 have died. The deaths represent a mortality of about 9 per cent of the average number of patients resident. The causes of the deaths were ordinary, none indicative of insanitary conditions, and the only zymotic diseases were influenza and one case of measles. The latter was at once isolated in the small detached hospital, which is quite sufficient for its purpose. The coroner held one inquest on a woman who died somewhat suddenly from heart disease while out walking. Admission, &c., of patients.

Serious casualties have been but few, two resulting in fracture or injury to a limb are reported to us. Apart from feebleness due to old age, and grave brain disease, the health of the patients generally is at present good; 16 men and 13 women were yesterday confined to bed. The epileptics are 114 in number, general paralytics 16, and persons considered to be actually suicidal 48.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only in the cases of two females, on three occasions, and for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Seclusion.

We have seen all the patients in residence. Many are of an unfavorable type, and in Wards H. and I. the women were noisy and excited. In H. are 57, and in I. 55 patients of the excited class. In both the day-space is evidently inadequate for the numbers, for whose care, too, we think four nurses in each ward scarcely enough. An additional nurse for each would be desirable. Indeed, we may say that the general staff of female attendants might with advantage be strengthened. Condition of patients.

The number of nurses, including six laundry maids, having charge of 61 patients, are returned to us as 38, but we found on duty in the wards only 36. The latter number gives but one nurse to nearly 16 patients, or if we take 38 as the number, one to $14\frac{3}{4}$. The strength of the male staff is better, being an attendant to under 11 patients. Attendants.

To return to the wards in question, we found them rather bare of ornament and objects of interest, and we recommend the introduction of more State of wards.

Appendix C.

plants, some cages of birds, &c., all which would tend to the amelioration of the inmates.

Hants Asylum.

We were, on the whole, satisfied with the dress and personal condition of the patients of each sex, though some of the men might be tidier.

Employment.

The returns as to useful employment are satisfactory, except that out of the totals of 283 men and 413 women so employed 115 and 123 are merely engaged in the domestic work of the wards.

Divine Service.

The attendances at Divine worship are satisfactory, having regard to the nature of so many of the cases. There are 34 Roman Catholic patients, and for them is a service once a month.

Exercise.

We are glad to learn that the exercise of the patients is, on the whole, well provided for, but still the numbers not exercised beyond the airing courts, namely, 92 males and 174 females, is somewhat large. With a stronger staff, especially of nurses, they might be reduced.

We have found the wards very clean and generally bright and cheerful. The bedding appears to be in good condition and properly attended to.

Structural improvements.

The structural works carried out since the last visit have not been numerous. Further sanitary improvements have been effected in the blocks, and soil-pipes have been removed there to the outside of the walls. In the old building they, however, remain inside. A very desirable improvement, which might be gradual, would be the construction of modern water-closet blocks with cross ventilating lobbies and good flushing apparatus, in lieu of the present ill-placed and insufficient water-closets in the old wards.

Water supply.

The arrangements in connection with the new water supply have been completed, and the laundry ward has been repainted and supplied with additional furniture. Additional electric pushes have been provided, as suggested at the last visit.

Dietary.

Yesterday the fare at dinner was fish, the ration of which has been increased from 12 to 16 ounces. It is never very popular with Asylum patients, but it is a good and wholesome change of diet. To-day the dinner is composed of boiled beef, with cabbage and potatoes and bread. The beverage, tea.

Medical staff.

The medical staff remains as at the last visit. There are three assistant medical officers. Our Colleagues' suggestion, of providing some suitable rooms for pathological work, has not yet been acted on.

Hereford Asylum.

15 March 1893.

Hereford Asylum. Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit in April 1892, there has been a rise in the number of patients, the death-rate, being low, contributing to that result. The patients then were 372, to-day they are 391, viz.: 187 men and 204 women.

From a perusal of the last Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent we gather that the population of the county is rather on the decrease, agricultural distress being a factor in swelling the number of emigrants from the county, and that is coupled with other causes probably. On the other hand the proportion of aged and infirm persons left behind by the young and active who emigrate must necessitate the provision for them elsewhere than at home, and the Guardians of the Poor

Poor seem to be very unwilling to retain in the workhouse any senile cases of mental infirmity which require much attendance. Hereford Asylum.

In the present aspect and prospect of things in the county we are not disposed to advocate any considerable extension of this Asylum, but we do think that the infirmary accommodation is deficient and should receive early attention. The number of patients boarded out are only 10 at Gloucester Asylum, and 1 male at Fisherton, who we think should be recalled now; as even if he were still dangerous a County Asylum should be able to control him as well as a private institution. Statistics.

The admissions since the Commissioners' last visit have been 63, the discharges have been 43, of which 18 were upon mental recovery. The deaths recorded have been 20, of which 18 were the subject of autopsy. There has been no death from other than natural causes. The general health has been and is good. There are 23 female and 26 male epileptics, and 5 men and 2 women suffering from paralysis. There was freedom from bedsores in the infirmaries, and the nursing seems to be fairly good. A woman is one of the staff of attendants in the male infirmary. As we passed through the wards we visited as many as 37 women and 12 men in bed.

The patients' conduct during our inspection was orderly, and, except on the matter of discharge, very few indeed complained, and those who did complain were exceedingly unreliable when their grievances were not clearly groundless; we saw them in their wards, and a large number at dinner in the hall, which dinner was served well, and was substantial and properly cooked. Condition of patients.

The staff of attendants on duty (exclusive of the laundress, three laundry maids, and nurse in the laundry block, where are 26 patients) was to-day 18 men and 18 women, 1 of the latter in the male division; a sufficient staff, we think, bearing in mind that there are supernumeraries on each side to take the places of attendants absent on leave or through sickness. Attendants.

The patients actively suicidal appeared to be few and are constantly watched under written instructions.

There have been only two casualties which deserve notice here, a woman sprained her back, and was confined to bed some weeks; the accident was due to her being pushed down by a fellow patient; a man recently admitted sustained a scalp wound by suddenly beating his head against a wall. Casualties.

There has been no resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint.

About half of each sex among the patients is usefully employed, exclusive of 34 men and 40 women who are chiefly working in the wards as cleaners and bed-makers. This is not a bad proportion, in view of the many infirm cases, and idiotic who cannot be employed in any way. Employment.

We found the wards scrupulously clean (day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms), and all fairly comfortable. The store-rooms in several wards are however too small. In the medicine cupboards we recommend that the poison bottles should be coloured, or differently shaped. A padded room is desirable in the female epileptic ward. Handles have not yet been provided to single rooms in corridors. A day-room in the female division has been freshly painted. The alternative exits to meet the contingency of an outbreak of fire appear to be provided everywhere. Better arrangements seem to be called for to obviate destruction and monopoly of the newspapers sent into the wards. State of wards.

The laundry is reported to us as sufficient, but if it be so, the washing of the men's clothes is not thorough and should be better. The

Appendix C.

Hereford Asylum.

women's gowns are of good material, but the nurses might secure more tidiness of dress. There have been no structural alterations which require report; we think that the better warming and ventilation of the Asylum in some directions are improvements called for; as well as the provision of good infirmaries, which provision would obviate the dispersion of the sick, a result inimical to their proper treatment.

The nurses' block is in occupation, the male attendants' recreation room is used, and that for the nurses will soon be ready for them.

Divine Service. Last Sunday's service in the chapel brought together 143 male and 109 female patients; and between 90 and 100 of each sex were present at the last associated entertainment in the hall.

We have examined the medical records, and can speak favourably of the attention which is given to the entries therein.

Kent Asylums.—1. Barming Heath.

31 May 1892.

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.) Upon the books of this Asylum, the inspection of which we finished to-day, are the names of 1,549 patients, five in excess of the numbers on the 23rd April 1892, when the Institution was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy.

Six hundred of the patients are accommodated under a statutory agreement made between the Asylums Committee of the County Council of London and the Committee of this Asylum, pursuant to an Order of the Commission appointed by the Local Government Act, 1888. This agreement is in force till the 31st day of March 1896, and the parties thereto have bound themselves to renew it then for four and three-quarter years, provided the consent of a Secretary of State be first obtained, under Section 269 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

Overcrowding. The overcrowding noticed at the Commissioners' last visit still continues, and in many parts of the Asylum, especially in the "additional building" for men, and in portions of the "new building" for women, the patients are greatly in excess of the proper accommodation, especially as many of the dormitories are very imperfectly ventilated. At night in winter, when the only means of admitting fresh air is by opening the windows, the health of the patients must be prejudicially affected.

Ventilation of dormitories. Some years ago, during structural alterations, a system which provided for the inlet of fresh and the outlet of vitiated air in these dormitories was destroyed, and no other system of ventilation was substituted. This defect is particularly noticeable in the infirmaries and epileptic dormitories for each sex in the main building, as well as in associated bedrooms of the "additional building," which is entirely occupied by men. Overcrowding and insufficient ventilation are calculated to develop pulmonary consumption and other forms of bodily disease, and against such it is the plain duty of the Committee to guard the patients entrusted to them.

We cannot learn that any arrangement is in contemplation for the reduction in numbers of the patients here, although attention was called to the matter at the Commissioners' visit in 1892. We observe that there is in the wards a large number of idiots, imbeciles, and harmless dements, who might, we think, be adequately provided for in workhouse wards, or in some such inexpensive way. If the Committee do not propose to build for this class, as once was contemplated,

plated, we trust that they will acquire on lease the necessary accommodation.

The mortality for the year 1892, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was, it appears, 15 per cent. for males and 8 per cent. for females, or 11 per cent. for both sexes. For the 13 months since the Asylum was last visited by Commissioners the death-rate has been quite as high among the male patients, though slightly lower among the women, and in excess of the rate usual in County Asylums. Among the causes of death, pulmonary consumption has been the most fatal, and this disease and other disorders of the lungs have accounted for 33 per cent. of the total number of deaths. The same large proportion was reported at the last visit, and gives force to the remarks already made upon overcrowding and insufficient ventilation.

Statistics.

We regret to find that post-mortem examinations are no longer the well-observed rule of this Asylum, and that the autopsies since the 23rd April 1892 have been made on 61 per cent. only of the deaths.

Post-mortem examinations.

Two coroner's inquests have been held. One was upon a suicide by hanging where the man was about to be discharged, and, it seems, suddenly relapsed. The other was on a man whose death was ascribed to general paralysis, but who had sustained a fracture of the sternum and of a rib through a kick from another patient. Particulars of these cases were at the time duly forwarded to our Board. All the other deaths were attributed to ordinary causes. The total number of deaths in the interval between this and the Commissioners' previous visit has been 180.

Inquests.

During the same period the admissions recorded are 401, and the discharges have been 216, of whom 34 passed to Leavesden Metropolitan District Asylum. Of the 216, the number recovered were, it seems, 152. The male patients on the books to-day are 644; the women on the books are 905. We have seen all of each sex except 5 patients absent on leave. There is 1 criminal, but there is no private patient.

Statistics.

Trial with a weekly pecuniary allowance, which elsewhere is given to facilitate trial, does not appear to be often given here, as no such case has occurred here for 12 months and upwards.

We found 13 men and 14 women in bed, some of them for excitement only; but we saw no person in seclusion or under mechanical restraint, and there has been, according to the records, no instance of either mode of treatment for the past 13 months; 120 patients are registered as being under medical treatment. A few fractures have occurred, but, as far as we can determine, they have been, without exception, accidental, and involving no attendant in blame. Fifty-eight patients are the subjects of general paralysis, 160 suffer from fits of epilepsy, and there are 15 suicidal patients constantly watched by day and night. The instructions in writing issued to the day attendants in charge of these 15 imply that they should be so watched, but we recommend that this vigilance should not be left to implication.

During our inspection the patients were quiet and orderly; there is still, we think, much room for improvement as regards the patients' clothing in both divisions. A higher standard of cleanliness and tidiness should be the rule, and this would not be inconsistent with suitable employment. We consider that this comment is called for by the appearance of the patients of each sex, and we are, indeed, surprised to learn that Sunday suits are issued to fewer than a score of men out of

Condition of patients.

Appendix C.

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

the whole number of male patients, a proportion very unusual in Asylums which we visit.

Complaints were few, indeed, on any subject save detention, and the medical staff seem to be well acquainted with the patients' cases.

Condition of patients.

In No. 1 Female Ward, as at the Commissioners' last visit, a patient complained of ill-treatment by a nurse; a patient, M. J. H., now convalescent, alleged that she had been kicked on one occasion by a nurse, C. C., and on another occasion maltreated by her in the bath, but we learn that she was at those dates an "excited case," and the witnesses she called to verify her charge did not support her statements, and the nurse denied their accuracy. On the first morning of our visit our attention was drawn by the senior assistant medical officer, Dr. Jackson, to a patient who had a "black eye." The result of his and our inquiry was, that the injury was the consequence of a struggle between the patient, J. H., an epileptic, and an attendant named R. We lean to the conclusion that the patient, who admitted that he struck the first blow, was himself struck by the attendant. We think that before closing with the patient the attendant should have called to his assistance another attendant who was on duty in the ward.

Dietary.

We saw dinner on table in a male ward; the fare was Irish stew, which was good, but we cannot praise the service. We exceedingly regret the withdrawal of the patients from meals in the large hall. Their assembly there was an excellent feature in the patients' treatment, and we hope that the Committee and Medical Superintendent will favourably consider our reasons for such daily association of the patients. Our reasons are founded on wide observation, and are these, viz.: that under proper arrangements this association teaches orderly conduct to patients in an Asylum, secures to them a fair distribution of food, a proper service of that food, ample time for its enjoyment, and a daily opportunity to the medical staff (some of whom should be always present) of inspecting the patients at table, besides that opportunity which the dinner there affords of thoroughly ventilating the day-rooms vacated by the patients, not to mention the break which the dinner in the hall necessarily creates in the monotony of long hours passed in those rooms without such a change.

The hall is now temporarily reduced in size by the erection of a stage for entertainments, and its use is limited to recreation of that kind, but at a very moderate outlay, and by a slight enlargement of the hall, a proper stage with dressing-rooms might be provided, and the whole area of the hall in front of that stage would then be available for meals, as well as for the recreation now limited by invasion of the temporary stage.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is adequate in numbers. At this Asylum the regulation prevails of the night duty being undertaken in turn by day attendants, who volunteer for night work, attracted by extra pay. We ourselves do not regard this arrangement with favour, and prefer, in the interest of the patients, the usual regularly-appointed night staff.

Employment.

Exclusive of the ward cleaners, 317 men and 327 women appear to be usefully employed. There is at present no man upholsterer among the staff; all the hairpicking and stuffing of mattresses is done by the women. This is unusual in Asylums, and may account for the condition in which we found many of the beds, the tick covers being stained and far from clean and sweet. We advocate the re-engagement of upholsterer attendants, and the employment of an adequate number of male

male patients to assist in picking and re-making mattresses. The practice here of drying *en masse* (without taking to pieces and washing the tick covers) beds wetted with urine is objectionable, and causes a urinous odour to pervade many of the dormitories. Appendix C. Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

Exclusive of the men working on the land and at trades, the patients taken daily for walks beyond the airing courts appear to be only 60 males and 80 females. Though these courts here are large and attractive gardens, they are not large enough for that extended exercise which is so valuable as a remedial and alleviative agent in treatment of the insane, and we hope that such daily exercise beyond the courts will be organised for large numbers either upon or beyond the Asylum estate. Exercise.

Subject to the observations already made affecting the condition of some of the dormitories, we can report favourably of the interior of the Asylum. In several directions, however, repainting is needed. Books are not in sufficient number for the patients' use; they are so cheap in these days that the inevitable damage done to some should not prevent their multiplication in the wards, where the vigilance of attendants should minimise wanton destruction. State of wards.

Commencement has been made, we see, in the reconstruction of water-closets; 24 have already been reconstructed. Telephones are now in use between different parts of the Asylum, and also make the communication between it and the town very easy.

The water supply to the Asylum is from three sources, and the different waters are mixed for the Asylum use. The supply from the River Medway we cannot regard as satisfactory, and if there should be a serious outbreak of cholera in this neighbourhood, its use might be a cause for grave regret. Water supply.

For extinction of fire in the Asylum reliance is placed chiefly on the Maidstone Fire Brigade, assisted by such appliances as have been here provided, for there is no Asylum Brigade, an organisation usual in large Institutions for the insane. For medical work and supervision of the attendants and nurses Dr. Davies has still the assistance of four gentlemen, all new to office here since the Commissioners' visit in 1892. He has abolished assistant matrons, and their places are now filled by head attendants. Precautions against fire.

Kent Asylums.—2. Chartham.

29 May 1893.

The patients in the Asylum, which was visited last Saturday as well as to-day by us, are 872. The numbers were 889 at the visit of Commissioners on the 29th November 1892. The men are now 426, the women are 446. All have been seen by us, no one being absent on leave. A trial, accompanied, when necessary, by a weekly allowance, is, we think, very proper in certain cases as assisting "recovery." Kent Asylums. (Chartham.) Statistics.

The chargeability of the patients here appears to be as follows: 786 to Kent, its unions and parishes; 26 to Canterbury; 27 to Hastings; a few to other counties, unions, and parishes.

Besides the paupers, there are 23 private patients, and one criminal.

Since the Commissioners' last visit the females chargeable to Canterbury have been removed.

Early in 1892 the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum recommended separate accommodation for the idiot and imbecile patients of the county. We regret that no action has apparently been taken towards this

Appendix C.

Kent Asylums (Chartham.)

provision for a class whose association with lunatics is far from desirable.

Statistics.

The temporary arrangements between Kent and London counties seem also to have arrested all steps for additions to this Asylum, and we cannot report that any of the structural improvements recommended here have been commenced.

Since the 29th November 1892 the admissions have been 89, the discharges 63, including the removals above referred to, and 43 patients have died.

The mortality for 1892, calculated on the average daily number resident, was, for both sexes, 9·9 per cent.; and this has been about the percentage since the Commissioners were last here. During the period intervening, the deaths of patients have all been natural and ordinary, and the causes have been verified by post-mortem examinations, we are glad to say, in every instance. No coroner's inquest has been held.

There have been a few fatal cases of erysipelas and of severe sore throats; but, generally, the health of the patients has been good. With reference to the sore throats, we would again call attention to the propriety of a general investigation of the Asylum drains.

The serious casualties have been limited to two broken bones of patients, both, it seems, accidentally sustained.

There are among the patients a large number of aged persons, many of whom were transferred hither on the opening of the Asylum in 1875; and we found in bed, on the first day of our visit, 15 men and 21 women.

The epileptics are 112, of whom 25 males, chiefly idiots, are not under continuous supervision at night. The actively suicidal, who are constantly watched by day and night, are 5 of each sex. The general paralytics are 23 men and 4 women.

Condition of patients.

We can report improvement in the dress of the patients, and especially of the women; but the men have still but one shirt, to be worn day and night for a week by the cleanly. This scanty supply of body linen is unusual in a County Asylum, and is due, we hear, to an insufficient stock, there being a sufficient laundry for a better supply of clean shirts, &c.

There has been no change in the dietary, but we are sorry to hear that the numbers attending the meals in the hall have been reduced, as we believe that association of the patients for meals has a very good effect on the patients themselves, breaking the monotony of ward life, and instilling self-control, while it facilitates the distribution of food in a hot state at a general meal, and prevents favouritism by attendants of individual patients, some of the medical staff being able to be present. This assembly of the patients also enables free ventilation of the wards during the meals, and we should indeed be sorry to hear of the abandonment of a practice of bringing the patients together at table, now generally adopted in Asylums.

The staff of attendants is still numerically inadequate for the proper exercise and occupation of the patients; though possibly sufficient for their custody. We found on duty during the day only 32 men and 30 women, but on the pay list are six other men and four other women, all absent, either on leave or owing to illness. Those on duty were thus only in the proportion of about one to 13½ patients for the men, and one to 15 for the women. In these circumstances, it is perhaps not surprising to find that 30 women only walk daily beyond the airing courts, and that once a week but 111 men and 60 women go for walks beyond

beyond the Asylum estate. Believing that extended daily out-door exercise conduces to the recovery of the curable, and amelioration of the chronic class, we advocate a material addition to the day staff of attendants, and the construction of a walk along the boundary of the estate, on which a large number of patients, now, as a rule, confined to the airing courts, and perhaps unfit to go on the public roads, might have daily extended walks. Appendix C. Kent Asylums. (Charthum.) Attendants.

As regards employment, the returns supplied to us show that, of the women (including 120, chiefly ward cleaners), 77 per cent. do some kind of work, and of the men (including 88 ward cleaners), 51 per cent. are usefully employed. Employment.

The night attendants are as yet only four of each sex, and there is no one on continuous duty among the sick at night. Attendants.

The duration of service of the attendants has probably been affected by the change in the office of Medical Superintendent, a result not unusual in Asylums. We observe that, of the 78 day and night attendants, 50 have been less than one year in their present service.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service on Sundays appears to be about 348 of both sexes, and these are about the number going to the Asylum entertainments. Divine Service and amusements.

There has been no resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint.

The case books are kept in a creditable manner, and photographic portraits of the patients are taken and inserted in those books.

We are glad to hear that the new mortuaries which were recommended at the Commissioners' visit in 1892 will be provided, and repeat our hope that the laboratories for scientific inquiry will not be postponed to a distant date.

Lancashire Asylums.—1. Lancaster Moor.

25 April 1892.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 1,845 patients, and we are told there is vacant accommodation for 44 more, 25 males and 19 females. The above total shows an increase of 101 upon the number at the date of the last visit, 3rd November 1892. Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

Since then 279 patients have been admitted, 178 discharged or removed, of whom 67 had recovered, and 91 died. Of the 1,845 patients 729 are males and 1,116 females; 4 of the former and 7 of the latter are absent on leave or trial. The private patients are 37. Statistics.

The causes of the 91 deaths were natural. In 62 cases they were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination. One death was due to scarlatina. There were two cases of typhoid fever, neither fatal, and there have been seven cases of erysipelas. No other zymotic or infectious disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. The coroner in one case held an inquest, and the verdict of the jury was death from natural causes.

Eighty-six patients were, according to the latest record, under medical treatment, but on the whole the health of the Asylum is at present good.

There are, however, 269 epileptics, and 106 general paralytics, and 187 patients are deemed to be actively suicidal. The serious casualties, not ending fatally, since the last visit have not been numerous; five resulting in fractures and one in severe burns are recorded.

There is recorded since the last visit the employment of mechanical restraint in one case by a locked glove for surgical reasons: and with Restraint and seclusion.

Appandix C.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

regard to seclusion we notice that it has been applied to 28 male patients on 157 occasions and for a total duration of 1,624 hours, and to 57 females on 171 occasions and for 2,069 hours.

During our inspection, in the course of which we have visited all departments, we have seen all the patients in residence. They have been generally quiet and well-behaved, and their only complaints were of detention.

Condition of patients.

The condition of the clothing in both divisions is satisfactory, and the patients generally were tidy in person.

Employment.

Making the customary inquiries into the routine of treatment, we learn that 478 men and 820 women are usefully employed, but 124 of the men and 305 of the women are ward cleaners and bed-makers only. The totals give proportions of 66 and 74 per cent. of the sexes as employed.

Divine Service.

The exercise of the patients continues to be duly attended to. About 800 attend Divine Service, including the Roman Catholic patients, for whom Mass is now said in the new chapel.

Attendants.

The staff has been strengthened since the last visit. It now includes two male and five female head attendants, and 74 male and 90 female ordinary attendants for day duty ; and for duty by night one male and two female head attendants and 10 male and 18 female ordinary attendants. The female hospital at the annexe is now in charge of a trained nurse.

Out of the total staff of attendants, the term of service of 10 men and 49 women is under twelve months.

State of wards.

We have found both buildings clean and in good order, and the patients generally properly attended to. But we think the male hospital ward at the annexe may be rather undermanned by eight attendants for 107 patients, 37 of whom were to-day confined to bed.

Structural improvements.

The principal structural improvements and additions since the last visit, are the completion of the Superintendent's house and the Roman Catholic Chapel, the establishment of telephonic communication throughout the Asylum, and the installation of electric lighting in F. 13, the fire station, workshops, and the Superintendent's house ; additional water-closet seats for F. wards, Nos. 8 and 9, and the division of B. male ward day-room at the annexe by screens into two smaller day-rooms, and a small dormitory. This appears to be a decided advantage.

Yesterday being hot and close, we found the air in the male hospital at the old building very unpleasant ; and it was evident that this was mainly due to the position of the water-closets and sculleries, &c. We are strongly of opinion that these should be placed in projectiug spurs, with cross ventilated lobbies. We desire to call attention also to the very limited accommodation, thirty beds only, in the female infirmary at the old building. Reluctant as our Board is to sanction much extension of the Asylum, we think that some addition to this ward is very necessary.

We hope that the plans which have recently received the sanction of the Secretary of State for an infectious hospital, working patients' block, and accommodation for nurses and male attendants, will at once be taken in hand for execution.

We should mention that the old workshops ward has been renovated, and is again occupied by male patients. Eventually when the projected nurses' block is built, it will he used for convalescent female patients.

The medical staff has received an addition in the person of an unpaid clinical student.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylums.—2. Prestwich.

29 April 1893.

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.) Statistics.

The patients to-day on the books of this Asylum are 2,350 in number, 1,066 being males and 1,284 females. Two males and 4 females are absent on trial. The arrangement with the Guardians of the Rochdale Union to which reference was made at the last visit of Commissioners has at last been completed, and two days ago the first batch of patients, ten of each sex, were removed to the workhouse of that union. They will be followed by similar batches every fortnight until the agreed number of 80, 40 males and 40 females, are received there.

Asylum accommodation.

We are informed that there are at present vacancies here for 4 male and 9 female patients, and further accommodation, within the limits above mentioned, will of course be rendered available for the reception of new cases by the additional removals to Rochdale. We have now visited all four of the Lancashire Asylums, and each we have found to be full, or very nearly so. There are some vacancies at Lancaster, and there will be some here ; but all will be rapidly absorbed, and the difficulty of procuring admission anywhere for cases requiring Asylum treatment is matter of general notoriety. The inconvenience and expense resulting from this state of things are very serious, and it is matter for regret that earlier steps should not have been taken to obviate them. Even now there seems to be considerable delay in the preliminary matter of acquiring a site for another Asylum ; and it is not easy to see how the wants of the county will be met before the Asylum is built, as three to four years will be occupied in its erection.

Admissions, discharges, and deaths of patients.

Since the termination of the last visit of inspection on October 26th 1892, 230 patients have been admitted here ; 125 discharged, of whom 100 had recovered ; and 83 have died. There are now 29 private patients here, but their removal would probably be merely their transfer to the pauper class, and would not relieve any of the pressure for room.

Sixty of the 83 deaths were followed by autopsy. All the deaths but one appear to have been due to natural causes usual in Asylums. In the excepted case death was due to exhaustion from scalds sustained by a male patient by falling with his left foot and leg into hot liquid tar. It was the subject of a coroner's inquest and of correspondence with our office. The jury acquitted the attendants in charge of the patient of blame. There has not, since the last visit, been any epidemic or infectious disease in the Asylum. In consequence of the prevalence of small-pox, the visiting of patients by their friends is for the time prohibited. Apart from the feebleness of senile decay, and the grave forms of brain disease, we find the bodily health generally of the patients to be good at present, only 51 were last week entered as taking medicine, and only 37 patients of both sexes were seen by us in bed. Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit. There are, as we are informed, now here 323 epileptics, and 247 patients affected with general paralysis ; the latter, therefore, being more than 10 per cent. of the insane population.

Supervision of suicidal cases.

Three hundred patients have against their names in the ward list the letter "S.," signifying that they are or have been suicidal, but only 92 are considered to be actively suicidal. As already more than once pointed out, "Caution" cards or notices, respecting suicidal patients,

Supervision of suicidal cases,

are not in use here; and in answer to our inquiries we learn that it is not the practice to review periodically the list of those distinguished with the letter "S." in order to remove it from such as no longer are dangerous to themselves. The absence of this periodical revision must tend, we think, to render attendants less careful, and to induce a somewhat perfunctory discharge of the duty of supervision. It is obvious, too, that the absence of express instructions in writing is a defect.

Employment, exercise, &c.

The usual inquiries as to the employment, exercise, and amusement of the patients, and their religious services, have elicited satisfactory replies, except that the number of patients whose exercise is limited to walking in the airing-courts, namely 583, or one-fourth of the entire number of patients, would seem to be rather excessive, but that it is explained to us that the large new male airing-court is included, and this is, in fact, in itself a good exercising ground. The corresponding new female airing ground will soon be ready for use.

The proportions of the patients who engage in useful employment, as returned to us, are 65 for the males and 79 for the females. About 770 patients attended each service in the chapel last Sunday; and of the Roman Catholics (who number 575) 200 were present at the service of their communion.

Condition of patients.

We have, as usual, seen all the patients in residence. They have on the whole been very well behaved, and except the customary complaints of their detention, none were made to us. We have no unfavourable comments to make on their clothing or personal condition.

State of wards.

We can again report generally that the buildings, both the main and the annexe, are in good order. Still some wards at the former would be improved by fresh paint and decoration. This is work which in a large Asylum, especially one so situated as this, must be continuous, in order to keep the interior up to a high standard such as has always been aimed at here. No great amount of structural work has been done or commenced since the last visit, but we may mention the completion of the escape staircases for wards No. 1 male and No. 1 female, at the annexe: improvements of some of the earth closets, additions to the gasworks, and the rebuilding of the dairy at the farmhouse. For this house an additional staircase is about to be built, and we hope that at the same time the interior may be brightened up.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants continues to be fully maintained. In the two Asylums it is thus constituted: Head attendants for day duty, seven; for night duty, four; ordinary attendants for day duty, men 123, women 100, and 19 artizans and 13 laundresses taking charge of patients; for night duty, 18 men and 23 women. The night staff thus includes 45 persons.

Medical staff.

A medical gentleman has been appointed to act as pathologist; but in other respects the medical staff is as at the last visit. Mr. Ley is at present absent for a holiday, and Mr. Murray is in charge of both Asylums. From him, and the other medical officers, we have received all necessary information and assistance. Including the pathologist, the assistant medical officers for the two buildings are eight in number.

Appendix C,

Lancashire Asylums.—3. Rainhill.

15 April 1893.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

We have during the two previous days and this morning visited all parts of this Asylum, both the Main Building and the Annexe, and we are able to report that it is, on the whole, in very good order.

State of wards.

The painting and decoration of the Annexe is practically complete, and the effect is good; the wards here are very bright and cheerful, and the ventilation and sanitary condition seem to be quite satisfactory. In winter, no doubt, the long connecting corridors must be cold, and some means of warming them would be appreciated by patients and attendants, and we recommend this matter to the favourable consideration of the Committee.

We observe that in the Main Building several wards have been re-painted and decorated, and are glad to learn that this work is to be extended to others; for some, notably Nos. 2 and 6 male, the passage to No. 7, and No. 16, and Nos. 13 and 17, and the laundry dormitory, stand in need of it.

No. 11 female ward has been plastered, and will soon be painted, and this work is proceeding in No. 9.

A new steam-heating apparatus has been fixed in both divisions of the Main Building; several of the sewers have been removed from the inside of the building, the steps of several of the stone stairs have been repaired, and a new range of greenhouses has been erected. Perhaps the most important improvement effected since the last visit of members of the Board is the erection at the pumping station of a new double-ram pump, to act as a reserve.

At present the male visiting room at the Main Building is being enlarged, and it will be made to serve also as a recreation room for male attendants, and we are glad to find that the much-needed external iron escape stairs for Blocks 16 and 17 will very soon be put up.

The foregoing enumeration will show that much has recently been done to keep the Asylum up to a satisfactory standard.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 1,815 patients, 900 males and 915 females. The latter is the exact number for whom there is accommodation, but the males are two in excess of the proper limit.

Since the visit of 13th May, 1892, 402 patients have been admitted here, 206 discharged, of whom 149 had recovered, and 175 have died.

In 162 cases post-mortem examination was made. Of the causes of the deaths all but two or three were of the character usual in asylums.

One man died of enteric fever, from which he suffered on admission, and there was a death from dysenteric diarrhœa, and one from erysipelas. A man died from injuries received from becoming entangled in the pumping machinery, and in this case a coroner's inquest was held. The patient had been employed as an assistant at night to the stoker. The circumstances were fully reported to our Board, and since the occurrence the employment of patients at night has been very properly discontinued.

There has been some influenza among the patients, but more among the staff, and two attendants of each sex have been attacked by typhoid fever, which, however, did not extend to any patients, and is supposed

Appendix C.

to have been introduced from outside the Asylum. It was not fatal in any of the cases.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

Isolation hospital.

The possession of an isolation hospital, plans for which have been approved, will add much to the safety of the inmates. We hope that this hospital may be completed this year.

Condition of patients.

During our inspection we saw all the patients. We were satisfied on the whole with their personal condition and clothing. Some became excited, but no violence was displayed, and beyond appeals for discharge we had no complaints made to us.

Dietary.

We saw the patients at dinner on both the previous days. Yesterday the fare was fish. We suggest that the allowance per head, 12 ounces for men and 10 ounces for women, might with benefit be somewhat increased. It seems scarcely enough.

Employment.

As regards matters of statutory inquiry, we learn that about 573 men and 605 women are usefully employed, being respectively 66 and 56 per cent. of the total numbers of the two sexes. A large proportion engage only in ward work.

Exercise.

The exercise of the patients is duly promoted, the numbers confined wholly to the airing courts not being excessive, regard being had to the feeble bodily condition of many.

Divine Service.

At chapel last Sunday were 430 of both sexes; and about 170 attend the Roman Catholic service. A Church of England week-day service is now given at each building. A Sunday service at the Annexe should, we think, also be held.

Restraint and seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit. Seclusion has, however, been resorted to in the cases of 32 males, on 91 occasions, and for a total duration of 696 hours; and of 42 females on 163 occasions, and for 1,305 hours.

Health of patients.

We found comparatively few patients confined to bed, and, except for serious brain disease, and feebleness due to age, the present bodily condition of the patients seems to be very fair. Epileptics and general paralytics, however, continue to form a large proportion of the Asylum population.

Attendants.

We are informed that, besides the head attendants and labour master, there are on the staff 91 men and 80 women for day and 11 of each sex for night duty, being, for the former, an attendant to 10 male, and one to something over 11 female, patients.

There have been a good many changes, as 37 men and 29 women have not yet completed 12 months' service.

The medical records appear to be well kept by the assistant medical staff. We are glad to hear that the Assistant Medical Officers' quarters at the Main Building are at once to be put into proper order.

Lancashire Asylums—4. Whittingham.

19 April 1893.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

We learn with regret that the carrying out of the plans which have been approved and passed for Reception Wards and Attendants' Blocks has been postponed, but not, we trust, altogether relinquished. The postponement will probably entail the loss of a building season, and the accommodation to be afforded by the proposed buildings is urgently needed. We would strongly urge an early commencement of the work.

We

We have inspected all parts both of the Main Asylum and the Annexe, and can report that both are in good order. We learn with satisfaction that a contract has been entered into for the supply of external iron escape staircases to all the blocks which have not already a double exit, and one has already been erected for No. 4 male block. This appears to be well designed and executed. There should be master keys in glazed boxes, the glass of which must be broken to obtain the key, placed in the attendants' rooms nearest the doors opening on to the external stairs, so as to secure immediate access to them in the event of fire.

Precautions against fire.

We find the ceiling of the day rooms in the Annexe being painted white instead of the original brown varnish ; all the wards will be thus treated, and the alteration will give much more light to the rooms, at present somewhat dark.

Additions and alterations.

The new farm buildings at Whittingham Hall are now finished, and are, we are told, a very useful addition, and among other structural improvements made since the visit of our Colleagues last year we may notice new drying chambers at the laundry, hot air being drawn through by means of a Blackman's fan, and the installation of electric lighting of the grounds by eight arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each. Beside these, there have been several minor improvements which we need not mention in detail.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the Asylum register the names of 1,852 patients, 953 being males and 899 females. Three males and 5 females are absent on trial. There is no vacant accommodation ; indeed some of the wards are obviously overcrowded. Six patients, 2 males and 4 females, belong to the private class, which technically includes some criminals.

Since the above-mentioned visit, which terminated on 9th May, 1892, 479 patients have been admitted here, 179 discharged or removed, of whom 106 had recovered, and 166 have died. These deaths give a mortality rate of about 8·5 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. Post-mortem examination was made in all but three instances, and the deaths were due to natural causes, but in one case, in which were broken ribs, an inquest was held. The jury however, did not find that this injury had accelerated death. The patient was an advanced general paralytic.

There have been some cases of erysipelas and of influenza, and some patients have suffered from ringworm.

Six cases of casualty resulting in fracture of bones have been reported to us as having occurred since the last visit.

Seclusion and restraint.

We have found a large number of patients confined to bed, 48 on the male and 60 on the female side, but several were so confined owing to violence and excitement. Four women were in seclusion at the time of our visit, and we observe that since the last visit 25 males on 135 occasions and for a total duration of 929 hours, and 45 females on 642 occasions and for 6,466 hours, have been so treated. We cannot help remarking that this amount of seclusion in eleven months seems to us rather excessive.

As to mechanical restraint, the recorded instances of its use are in the case of a male patient who, for surgical reasons, was restrained for 1,008 hours, and of 13 females who, for the same reasons, were restrained for 9,211 hours.

Condition of patients.

We have in the course of our inspection seen all the patients in residence. The men were very quiet, but in some of the female wards in the Main Building there was a good deal of noise and excitement.

Appendix C.

Lancashire Asylum. (Whittingham).

Condition of patients.

We had no complaints of ill-usage; some patients were not wholly contented with the food, saying there was too much salted meat given, or, at least, rather infrequent dinners of fresh meat. However, the patients generally look well nourished.

The clothing of many male patients looks very shabby, but Dr. Wallis informs us he proposes to use in future a cloth that will not so soon lose its colour.

Employment, exercise, &c.

The patients usefully employed represent proportions of 53 per cent. of the respective sexes. According to the returns furnished us, a large proportion, 515 patients in all, do not get exercise beyond their airing courts. We think that more extended walks might be afforded to many of these. The attendance at the Church service last Sunday included only 469 patients; 191, however, attended the Roman Catholic service.

Attendants.

Including 10 artizans and 12 laundry maids having charge of patients, there are 90 male and 82 female attendants for day and 12 of each sex for night duty. These numbers exclude three male and four female head attendants. The day staff thus gives one attendant to about $10\frac{1}{2}$ male patients and one to 11 female patients. The present staff seems satisfactory and recent changes have not been numerous. The medical staff now includes permanently four assistant medical officers and a pathologist.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

7 February 1893.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

Statistics.

Since our visit to this Asylum last year on 18th March 116 patients have been admitted, 86 discharged, of whom 31 had recovered, and 35 have died. These changes leave 472 as the number now on the books, 224 being males and 248 females. The extension of the borough boundaries referred to in our entry last year has been effected, and has altered the chargeability of a certain number of patients from the County to the Borough of Leicester, so that the number of county patients boarded in the Borough Asylum is now reduced to 20. The patients in this Asylum have risen from 442 in March last to 472 at this date, an increase of 30; and the beds now vacant are stated to be 4 only in the female division and 14 in the male division. The average annual increase in the number of patients chargeable to unions and parishes in the two counties in union has been for the last ten years (1881–1891) 6·6.

Asylum accommodation.

The increase in future will of course be affected by the alteration in the borough boundaries, and may be expected to be somewhat less. We have to-day met the Committee of Visitors, who have expressed to us their strong desire and that of their respective County Councils, to supply the want of accommodation by the erection of two detached blocks here, each for 100 patients, and to be followed by the removal of the wooden building so frequently animadverted on. We have not felt at liberty to offer any opinion on the proposal, which has been already before our Board, but we have said that it is within the Committee's competence to renew it if they think fit. The objection of our Board was founded to a great extent on the limited area (37 acres) of land belonging to the Asylum, and no addition to the estate has been made. We doubt if any land now obtainable would be of much value, as it would be separated from the present estate by a public road. As regards the actual building site, there would be no obstacle to the proposed extensions.

The

The deaths mentioned above were all due to ordinary causes. Post-mortem examination was made in 28 instances. No zymotic disease has appeared since the last visit. At present, owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the town, visiting of patients has been curtailed. Apart from the feebleness of old age, the general health of the patients is good, and we found only 3 men and 7 women in bed. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and only two patients, one of each sex, have been secluded since the last visit, each once only and for a few minutes. Appendix C. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum. Post-mortem examination. Restraint and seclusion.

One patient, a man, is absent on trial; all the rest we have seen. They have been quiet and orderly, and have made no complaints of harsh treatment.

The state of their dress is creditable. The numbers returned as usefully employed are 116 males and 131 females, being respectively 52 and 54 per cent. of the totals of the two sexes. These proportions are low, and are even somewhat lower than those found to exist at the last visit. Employment.

The average attendance at Divine Service on Sunday does not increase; last year it was about 157. And we are accustomed to find a larger proportion of patients joining in the entertainments than that which the number given us here (130) represents.

The difficulties in the way of exercise, arising from the position of the Asylums and its restricted estate, have more than once been pointed out. Exercise.

As regards the Asylum, we have found it, on the whole, in good order, though to some extent overcrowded in respect of sleeping space; and with regard to this we must again urge the better ventilation of the dormitory in No. 3 Female Ward, mentioned last year, and also of No. 3 Male. The tower dormitories remain with but one exit. State of wards, &c.

Nothing in the way of important structural addition or improvement has been effected since the last visit, but painting has been done in several directions, and some new urinals and slop-sinks have been provided.

Among the patients are 30 who derive benefit from the charity in connection with this Asylum, the charity being entitled to the use of 50 beds. These patients are classed as private, and are received at charges varying from 15*s.* to 2*s.* per week. The present weekly charge for pauper patients is 9*s.* 4*d.* That paid for the patients boarded out is 13*s.*

Lincoln Asylum.

10 November 1893.

We devoted yesterday to the inspection of this Asylum, and of the patients resident in it. Lincoln Asylum.

The Union of the six local authorities interested latterly in the Asylum was determined with the consent of the Secretary of State, as on the 31st October ult., and a new Union has been established with the like consent, between the authorities of Lindsey, Holland, Grimsby, and the City of Lincoln, and these authorities have, we understand, appointed a Committee who will hold their first meeting at the end of the present month to assume the management of the Asylum. For the present we believe the patients chargeable to Kesteven and to the Borough of Grantham who have retired from the Union will be maintained Dissolution of Union of local authorities.

Appendix C.

Lincoln Asylum.

Statistics.

tained here as out-county patients and on boarding terms. The number chargeable to Kesteven and Grantham is 166.

The total number of patients on the books of the Asylum is 724, and there are besides boarded out in the Wadsley Asylum 36, and in the Leicester Borough Asylum 29, making a total for which the four authorities in Union and the two which have retired are responsible of 789.

There are 8 patients on trial, and in the Asylum 716, of whom 348 are males and 368 females. Practically there are no vacancies for additional patients; indeed the present number is in excess of the proper accommodation.

Since the visit paid by members of our Board on 12th February 1892, 366 patients have been admitted, 201 have been discharged or removed, of whom 149 had recovered, and 133 have died.

One of these deaths was a suicide, and in respect of it an inquest was held. The patient, a man, strangled himself by means of a handkerchief in the water-closet of the Watch Dormitory. The causes of the remaining deaths, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 83 (or 62 per cent.) of the cases, were natural and ordinary.

Deaths pointing to insanitary conditions.

The Asylum in 1892 was free from typhoid, diarrhœa, and other epidemic and zymotic diseases, but this autumn the former disease has attacked 6 patients, 3 of each sex, and a nurse. No case was fatal. There have also been a case of dysenteric diarrhœa and 16 of influenza, and also some of slight facial erysipelas. All these point to the continued presence of some insanitary condition.

Casualties.

Two casualties, resulting respectively in a severe sprain of the ankle and a Collis's fracture of the wrist, and in each case due to a fall, comprise the list of accidents since the last visit.

Seclusion.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint since then, but we observe that seclusion has been used in the case of 27 male patients on 37 occasions, and for a total duration of 845 hours, and of 23 females on 28 occasions and for 501 hours.

Patients under medical treatment.

The patients whom we found yesterday confined to bed were 6 men and 14 women, and 36 males and 37 females are entered as under medical treatment. We saw one woman convalescent from typhoid, but there is not at present any active case of that disease. On the bodies of 15 of the 83 patients on whom post-mortem examination was made bed-sores were found; 12 were males. We think this a rather undue proportion, and that careful nursing should reduce it. In connection with this subject we would refer to the large number of wetted beds, as many as 46 having been reported last night, and we cannot help thinking that the practice which we find to prevail extensively here of placing patients to sleep on the floor tends to foster the habit. We recommend the provision of low bedsteads, which may be capable of being fastened to the floor, and the use, as far as possible, of ordinary bedclothes, and also perhaps closer supervision by the night staff.

Condition of patients.

Except a few noisy women, we found the patients in both divisions orderly and quiet, and not complaining of ill-usage. The men were sufficiently clad, but the great majority of the women are wearing print dresses, which are too cold for winter. There is not, we understand, a regular supply of winter dresses, and we are strongly of opinion that such should be provided, of a warm and varied material.

Employment exercise, &c.

Our usual inquiries into the Asylum routine elicit that the proportion of male patients usefully employed is still low, being only 38 per cent. of the whole. Of the women the proportion is 69 per cent., which is satisfactory. The number of patients at chapel last Sunday was 259,

about

about one-third, and about 300 are usually present at the entertainments. We have had a very favourable return as to exercise, as many as 223 patients being taken weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate for their walks, and some 235 daily on the estate outside of the airing-courts.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants for duty by day gives one to 10 patients on the male side, and one to 11 on the female. These are fair proportions. For night duty there are three in each division. We regret to observe that there have of late been a good many changes, as many as 25 out of the present staff of 72 having under a year's service. It is within our experience that more has to be done now than formerly to render asylum service attractive, and so to retain suitable persons in it.

State of wards.

As regards the fabric of the Asylum we can report that we have found the wards clean, and in several instances presenting evidence of considerable improvement in the direction of making them brighter and more comfortable. It is but just to give full credit for what has been done in recent years, but we would also express the hope that more rapid progress may now be made by the employment of more workmen than have hitherto been engaged. We have been favourably impressed with what has been done on the female side, and may specially notice Ward A. This shows what may be done with all at no great cost.

Suggested improvements.

We desire to recommend that the floors of dormitories and other sleeping rooms, and indeed also of the corridors, be stained and polished, to permit of their being cleaned by dry-rubbing instead of washing. We think the hot-water taps in the watch dormitories should be better protected against interference, and we strongly urge the provision of a better supply of newspapers and books, with which the wards are now most scantily provided.

The airing-court walks, especially those for excited patients, should be laid in tar-paving. The male refractory airing-court is at present strewed with large stones, which might be used as dangerous weapons.

But beside these lesser though important matters, the Asylum calls for improvement in many other directions. The kitchen, stores, laundry, and workshops are all insufficient, and a detached hospital for the isolation of infectious disease is needed.

The ultimate removal of the Kesteven and Grantham patients may probably postpone for a considerable period the necessity of extension; but the Asylum with its present capacity will need all the improvements on which we have touched.

Case-books.

On examination of the case-books we find that the entries in them are less frequent than is required by the Commissioners' rules, and that in many chronic cases there has been no entry for upwards of a year.

Medical staff.

This is perhaps not surprising when we remember that Mr. Marsh has but one assistant, and has many other duties to attend to. We think that for this large Asylum, having more than 700 patients, there should be two assistant medical officers, and that some portion of their time should be devoted to pathological research, for which facilities should be afforded.

Mr. Marsh manifests much zeal and a strong desire to improve the Asylum, and we trust he will be generously supported by the new Committee; and we cannot refrain from expressing the hope that his salary, which we consider illiberal in comparison with what is paid in other Asylums of this importance, may soon receive a substantial addition.

Appendix C.

London Asylums.—1. Banstead.

8 May 1893.

London Asylums. (Banstead.) Statistics.

We have to-day concluded our three days' visit of inspection to this Asylum. Since the last visit by members of our Board on the 22nd of June 1892, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	190	198	388
Discharged or removed - - -	106	133	239
Of whom had recovered - -	87	104	191
Died - - - - - - -	83	66	149

The number now on the books of the Asylum is 2,009, of whom 715 are men and 1,294 women. Of these, 2 men are criminal, and 2 out-county patients, the latter being chargeable respectively to Grantham and Brentford Unions. With the exception of 1 woman absent on trial, we saw all the patients whose names are on the books, and gave to all full opportunity of speaking to us, of which a great many availed themselves. To several patients we granted at their request separate interviews. Four men and 25 women were in bed. The Asylum is quite full, and 12 men are sleeping in the detached isolation hospital, which at any moment might be needed for its specific purpose.

We are glad to find that a money allowance was made to each of the fifty patients who have been sent out on trial since the last visit.

The percentage of recoveries to admissions in 1892 was 46·97 per cent., and the same favourable result appears to have followed treatment during the present year. The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident in 1892 was 11·97, a somewhat large proportion, due, we are informed, to the unfavourable character of the admissions, which consist largely of general paralytics and other broken-down cases.

The deaths since the last visit have, with two exceptions, resulted from natural and ordinary causes, of which general paralysis and chronic brain disease accounted for 61 per cent.

Inquests.

The exceptions, which were the subject of the only two inquests, were the death of a man from pneumonia, the result of broken ribs sustained before admission, and the death of a woman from suicide by hanging. Full particulars of both these cases were sent to our office, and formed the subject of correspondence. The causes of death were verified in 91 instances by post-mortem examination. This only represents 61 per cent., and is a very much smaller proportion than is now usual in county asylums ; and we hope that efforts will be made largely to increase it. It is satisfactory to find that bed-sores existed in only 10 instances, and that no patients are at present suffering from them in the Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations.

Supervision of epileptics, &c.

The number of epileptics is 225, of whom 132 are women. The general paralytics are 99, as many as 38 of them being women, and 49 patients are stated to be actively suicidal. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. Nine men and 42 women had wet beds last night. We hope that the night attendants may

may be able to decrease this rather disproportionate number. The patients under medical treatment are 199; those in chapel last Sunday, 718; and those usually attending the associated entertainments, 633. Six hundred and thirty-two women, and only 110 men, are said to walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, while 340 only of both sexes have daily exercise beyond the airing courts. None of these numbers are very high, and we hope that it may be found possible to add to them materially. Three hundred and sixty-four, or 50 per cent., of the men, and 599, or 46 per cent., of the women, are usefully employed; but 129 of the former, and 272 of the latter, only in the wards.

Supervision of epileptics, &c.

Seventy men work on the farm, and 111 at various handicrafts.

Restraint and seclusion.

The use of mechanical restraint is recorded with reference to 2 patients, upon 55 occasions, and for a total duration of 1,151 hours; but there is no record of the employment of seclusion. Several patients, however, appeared to us to be undergoing this form of treatment, their room doors being closed and attendants placed outside them while we were in the wards, and they complained to us of its long continuance. We think that in all such cases not only should its duration be recorded, but continually repeated efforts at a less restrictive method of treatment should be made at short intervals, so as to both test and assist in improvement in the patients' condition.

Casualties.

There have been but few serious casualties, six only in number, of which five were accidental fractures of bones, and wounds, and one an attempt at suicide by cutting the throat with a piece of iron which had been picked up at the farm. All the cases did well.

With the exception of a good many cases of modified influenza, which attacked both patients and staff, there has been no outbreak in the Asylum of epidemic or zymotic disease.

The charge for maintenance per head per week is 9*s.* 11*d.*, and for private and out-county patients, 14*s.*

Attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to be moderately strong, 64 men and 106 women being the numbers, as given to us, for day duty, and for night duty 12 men and 22 women. These numbers would give a proportion for day duty of one to 11 among the men, and one to 12 among the women, but the numbers as given to us in the wards themselves fell far short of these proportions, the discrepancy being explained as due to supernumeraries and others being included in the list furnished by the clerk. The duration of service appears to be satisfactory. Upwards of 50 per cent. of them have served more than two, and 25 per cent. more than five years, while in only 28 per cent. has less than a year's service been counted.

Condition of patients.

During our inspection of this Asylum we found the patients generally quiet and in a satisfactory personal condition; they were clean and neat in their dress, and, while many appealed to us for discharge, many also acknowledged gratefully the kindness shown to them; and we were not able to satisfy ourselves in any instance that such complaints of their treatment as were made had any foundation in fact.

No change has been made in the papers issued to attendants in suicidal cases, and we agree with our Colleagues in thinking them unsatisfactory. They should state the direction which the suicidal threats or attempts have taken, and that the patient is never to be lost sight of, and should be endorsed with a declaration, to be signed by each attendant or nurse having at any time charge of the patient, that he or she has read the contents of the document and is aware of his or her responsibility.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Banstead.)

These cards should be issued only in cases which are actively suicidal, and should be revised at short intervals.

The Asylum generally was clean and in good order, and most of the rooms comfortable, suitably furnished, and homelike. We visited the

State of wards.

farm buildings, infectious hospital, and stores, and inspected the articles of food supply, all of which appeared to us to be of good quality, and we saw a good dinner of roast pork, vegetables of two kinds, and bread, served in some of the wards.

Additions and alterations.

The additions to the infirmaries are in progress, and have reached the first floors. They will, when completed, be a valuable addition to the resources of the Asylum, and enable some of the more overcrowded wards to have reductions made in numbers of occupants. Fresh quarters have been found for the steward, and his house has been divided among the assistant medical officers, whose old rooms have been so re-arranged as to provide infirmary accommodation for the nurses. Many of the water-closets have been altered and their soil-pipes taken outside, and numerous minor sanitary improvements have been effected. We hope that progress in this direction will be continued and extended.

A good deal of painting, white-washing, and decoration is needed in various parts of the Asylum, especially in Male Block N., which is dull and cheerless on all its floors, and Female Block F., which, in common with all the large wards, needs division and brightening. In Female Wards D., F., and especially in R., there was a good deal of noise and excitement, and it is worthy of consideration whether the distribution of some of their excitable occupants among the other wards might not result in an improvement in those patients' condition. A larger supply of interesting books would be a useful addition to all the wards, and the attendants should be required to see that the patients have ready access to them, and that they are, as far as may be, preserved from destruction. The observation dormitories, containing 80 beds, are still supervised at night by only one attendant. If continuous supervision be necessary at all in these rooms, one attendant is obviously incapable of properly exercising it, and in each of them there should be at least two stations at which to record the vigilance of the night attendants, so that they may be compelled to pass all the beds at frequent intervals. No handles to open the doors from outside without a key have yet been provided for single rooms. The advantages of this provision, which would enable the doors to be opened rapidly in case of fire, and quietly at the visits of the night attendants, are so obvious, that we feel sure the Committee will give effect to the recommendations of our Colleogues at an early date. Much reparation is needed in many staircases, ward offices, and water-closets, which are not under constant observation. In an Asylum of this size that kind of work needs to be constant and by a sufficient staff of workmen. The mortuaries are inadequate in size, and there should be some attempt at decoration to take away their unsightly bareness, and render them more suitable for their purpose.

The case-books and pathological records are well kept, and we are glad to learn that a good deal of pathological research is in progress in this Asylum.

London Asylums.—2. Cane Hill Asylum.

30 June 1893.

London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

Statistics.

We have spent the whole of the 27th, 28th, and 29th in the inspection of this Asylum, and in making our report to-day are again able to speak favourably of the general conditions. Since the last visit of Commissioners,

Commissioners, on the 4th of June 1892, the new wards have become fully occupied. The following changes have taken place among the patients during that period :— Appendix C. London Asylums. (Cane Hill.) Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	480	564	1,044
Discharged - - - - -	248	270	518
Of whom had recovered - -	134	148	282
Died - - - - - - -	97	79	176

The percentage of recoveries on admissions (exclusive of transfers) has been 39·16 per cent. ; and that of deaths on the average number resident 9·3 per cent. The present number of patients on the books is 2,021, of whom 876 are males and 1,145 females. One male and 1 female are absent on trial, to each of whom an allowance has been granted while on leave. The number now in residence is 19 in excess of the total estimated accommodation. There are 173 out-county patients, 66 of the male and 107 of the female sex, of whom 65 males and 105 females are from Croydon borough. There are no patients of the private class. The weekly charge for maintenance is 9*s.* 11*d.* per head, and for out-county patients 14*s.*

The number of patients under medical treatment last week was 220, being 70 males and 150 females, the epileptics are 110 men and 103 women, and those actively suicidal 14 of the former and 17 of the latter sex. All the epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. There are 79 general paralytics, the respective numbers being 53 men and 26 women.

Looking at the causes of death during the past year we find that 43 patients are recorded as having died of general paralysis, 9 of chronic degeneration, and 1 of cerebral abscess ; 5 of exhaustion from epilepsy, and 7 after mania and melancholia. Pneumonia, acute lung disease, and bronchitis carried off 17 patients, and the deaths of 17 others were due to phthisis and chronic lung and heart disease. There were two cases only of cancer, and one only of acute tuberculosis. Zymotic diseases have been rare. Two cases of enteric fever occurred in Female Ward D., one which ended fatally. Their occurrence in a ward in which fever had broken out before, and which is situated at the highest part of the sewer system, and hence especially liable to pressure from sewer gas, led to the surmise, which on investigation was found to be correct, that the trapping of the water-closets must be defective. This has now been remedied. There have been three cases of erysipelas with two deaths. Influenza appears to have attacked both patients and staff, but 1 patient only has died of it.

The serious casualties not ending fatally were not numerous ; 3 women and 6 men however sustained fractures or dislocations, none of them in our opinion calling for special remark.

Coroner's inquests were held in 6 cases ; the verdicts in two were death from natural causes, in two accidental death ; in one death from asphyxia in an epileptic seizure, and in the other death from misadventure. In the last case the patient, a woman who was employed in washing out a bath fell in a fit head foremost into a bucket of water placed in the bath. The particulars of all these deaths have been forwarded to our office and need no further comment from us. Inquests.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were held in the very satisfactory number of 167, or 95 per cent. of the deaths. Twelve bedsores were found to exist in the last hundred autopsies, 5 occurring on the male side and 7 on the female. Of these 1 on each side had bedsores on their admissions which preceded their deaths by but short intervals.

Condition of patients.

We saw all the patients in residence and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. We can report favourably of their condition, as regards dress and clothing. Having regard to the class of patients received here, their conduct during our visit was remarkably good; and it was only in the acute and noisy wards that any were excited or troublsome. Very few complaints were made to us, and though many appealed for discharge they were in all cases obviously unfit for it.

There has been no restraint or seclusion during the past year.

We saw a good dinner served in the wards, and the patients generally seemed to be satisfied with their diet.

State of wards.

The building throughout was in a good state of repair, and the wards look bright and cheerful, but the decoration of the new part has not been completed, the walls being considered to be not yet ready for papering. A large quantity of pictures and other decorative objects have however been purchased and will shortly be placed in this part of the building. With regard to the suggestions made by our Colleagues last year we note that many of the hydrant cases have been, and the rest soon will be, fitted with new locks which can be opened by the ordinary attendant's key, that fire buckets filled with water are now kept in the wards, that about half the doors of the single rooms in the older wards have outside handles, and that the workmen are engaged in completing this improvement throughout, and that caution cards of an improved type have been introduced for use in suicidal cases, and are now signed by each attendant who takes charge.

Additions, &c., since last visit.

The additions, alterations, and improvements carried out since the last visit comprise the erection of a cricket pavilion, and of five pavilions for shelter in the airing-courts. Those now in progress, all of which are well advanced, are the erection of a block containing nurses' room and a new large workroom, an addition to the medical officers' department containing an office on the ground floor, and quarters above for one of the assistants, 12 new attendants' cottages, and some addition to the farm buildings. The workshops are also in the builders' hands for enlargement, and telephones are being fitted up to provide communication between the medical officers and all parts of the building.

Employment, exercise, &c.

The returns of employment furnished to us show that 588 men and 838 women are usefully employed, 120 of the former and 156 of the latter as ward cleaners only. Of the others, 310 men work on the land, 92 in the kitchen, stores and offices, and the remainder at various trades; 425 women are occupied in knitting and needlework, 145 in the kitchen and offices, and 112 in the laundry.

The numbers who attended service in the Chapel last Sunday were 759 in the morning and 769 in the evening, in almost equal proportions of the sexes. The number who attended once at least in the week, either at one of the Sunday services or at the morning service on a week-day was 1,040, of whom 450 were men and 590 women. Three hundred and ninety-four men and 540 women usually attend the associated entertainments, the entertainment hall being insufficient to accommodate more. Four hundred and eight men are taken out beyond the grounds weekly, and 236 women at more frequent intervals. One man is allowed to go where he pleases about the grounds on parole.

Two

Two hundred and ten men and 295 women are usually confined to the airing-courts, but these are all allowed to go into the cricket field two or three times a week. Appendix C. — London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

Books, games and other appliances for the amusement of patients are fairly well provided, but some at least of the pianos in the wards struck us as being very inferior instruments.

The staff of attendants consists (exclusive of head attendants) of 87 men and 107 women for day, and 10 men and 12 women for night duty; and there are vacancies for three of the former and five of the latter. This gives a proportion when the staff is complete of one attendant to 10 patients. Thirty-two of the male and 37 of the female attendands have served more than one year in the Asylum, 15 and 17 respectively from two to five years, and 13 and 10 more than five years. The number of those who have served less than six months is 51, 23 of whom are males and 28 females. Owing to the recent increase in the Asylum, the number of the attendants who have not been long engaged is necessarily large. Attendants.

At the time of our visit, the month in the year when least illness prevails, we found few patients in bed; thus, in the female infirmaries there were only 8 women; and in the male infirmaries, 9 men; in the female epileptic wards 12 women; in the male epileptic wards 4 men. Apart from these, however, we noticed 15 women and 4 men kept in bed and treated as sick in the ordinary dormitories attached to their respective blocks. This system, adopted here perforce, we do not approve of, leading, as we believe it does, to disturbance of the sick by day and their discomfort from insufficient attendance at night. We feel it our duty to point out that the great increase of this Asylum since its original planning has led of necessity to an increase in the numbers of its sick, both acute and chronic. Larger infirmaries and perhaps stricter separation of the acutely ill from the mere infirm and bedridden, is, we think, needed. We should be glad to see carried out here what has been done elsewhere, where the same difficulty has been well met by the erection of acute hospital wards, one for each sex, with appropriate staff and appliances, where female trained nurses attend both sexes in adjoining wards. Fever and erysipelas are treated apart in small wards, or singly; but accidents, acute lung and urgent cases are provided with ample cubic space and properly attended to. Such accommodation must be in excess of the ordinary Asylum provision, and here the attendants from other parts of the Asylum can be trained in nursing. Health of patients.

We have examined the case-books and pathological records and find them to be well kept.

London Asylums.—3. Claybury.

21 October 1893.

We have for the second time this year inspected this Asylum. Our first visit was paid in March, before the Asylum was furnished or ready for the reception of patients. These began to be received in May, the earliest arriving on the 16th of that month, and up to last night 1,291 have been admitted, of whom 1,171, namely, 637 males and 534 females, remain on the books. London Asylums. (Claybury.)

The labour of organising an adequate staff and preparing for the reception of so large a number must have been arduous indeed, and we think the greatest credit is due to all concerned for the very advanced state of preparation in which we find the Asylum.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Claybury.)

State of wards.

The furniture which has been provided for the wards is excellent and generally sufficient to render them comfortable for the inmates, but we think a better supply of chairs is needed, so as to provide as well for the dining rooms in the wards as for the rooms in which the patients usually sit. We also recommend the provision of low bedsteads for the majority of the single rooms.

The time has not yet arrived for introducing wall decoration into the wards ; but this, no doubt, will come in due course. There will also be room for introducing liberally plants, birds, and various other objects of interest and ornament now so largely used in the best Asylums, and which undoubtedly are beneficial to the insane by rendering their wards bright and attractive.

The Asylum has been designed for the accommodation of 2,000 patients, 800 of the male, and 1,200 of the female sex.

The plans underwent very careful consideration and revision before their final approval. We thought them calculated to result, when carried out, in the production of a very good Asylum, and in this we have not been disappointed. The general arrangement seems, now that the building is occupied, to be very suitable for the treatment of all classes of the pauper insane ; and there is a good balance of accommodation for the acute, chronic, infirm, and epileptic cases. It may and probably will be found that the sub-division of day space which prevails in many wards may render necessary the employment of a somewhat large proportionate staff of attendants ; but that sub-division will be conducive as well to the convenient and judicious treatment, as to the comfort of the patients.

Mansion House.

In addition to the main Asylum, the Mansion House which was found on the estate has been altered and extensively added to, so as to afford accommodation for 50 male private patients. The alterations are not yet complete, and some time must elapse before the house is ready for patients. We have inspected it, and have pointed out to Dr. Jones that the large panes of glass with which many of the windows are filled will need protection to prevent accident.

Electric Lighting.

The lighting of the Asylum is electric, and the same system is being introduced into the mansion, but in neither is the installation yet complete. Gas also is made on the premises, and is used for exterior lighting and cooking.

Water supply.

The water supply of the Asylum is derived from the East London Water Company, and is taken by meter. We learn that the consumption has hitherto been rather in excess of what is usual ; and this is to some extent attributable to waste. Indeed, in several water-closets we observed waste, owing to defective apparatus.

Prevention of fire.

For the prevention of fire there are internal and external hydrants, with a supply of hose ; but a fire brigade has not yet been organised. We understand that there is a pressure of water sufficient to throw jets on the highest roofs. The organisation of a brigade, and the instruction of attendants, male and female, in the use of the internal hydrants, should not long be delayed. A day fireman is employed, but we agree with Dr. Jones in thinking that for a building of this magnitude a fireman to be on duty at night should also be employed.

Externally in the main building very many asphalte paths have been laid down in the airing courts, and roads have been formed. Much laying down in grass will be needed ; and advantage should be taken of the present season to plant extensively with shrubs, and, in some direction, forest trees for shade. For the exercise of the patients well-made walks will be necessary ; and for these the fine wood below the

the Asylum affords great opportunity. The airing courts will need, before next summer, some additional seats and sunshades or shelters. Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Claybury.)

The erection of a mortuary has been begun, and the work should be hastened, as the wooden building temporarily used is not suitable; we hope, too, that the work of completing the electric installation will be pushed on, as the presence in the wards of workmen not under the control of the Asylum authorities is obviously very objectionable. Mortuary

Recreation hall.

No stage fittings have yet been provided for the fine recreation hall. It is very desirable that these should be supplied, so that there may be additional amusements for the patients in the winter months. The hall is used for the weekly dances.

Laundry.

In some details the laundry fittings need improvement. The hydro-extractors appear to be too small, and wires for hanging clothes on in the drying ground are needed. Water collects, we are told, in the subway, which should be remedied.

Statistics.

The Asylum is so entirely in a transitional state as regards patients, who arrive in batches every day, that the statistics which we ordinarily embody in our reports would be useless. We may, however, note that of the patients admitted up to yesterday 772 came from their own homes or parishes, and 519 were transferred hither from other Asylums or from licensed houses. Since the opening, 80 patients have been discharged, of whom 56 had recovered, and 40 patients have died, all from natural causes. Post-mortem examination was made in 21 instances.

Scarlet fever has attacked 4 female patients, all of whom are now convalescent. They were isolated in a detached house, the isolation hospital not being yet ready. No other exceptional disorder of importance has appeared. There have been four fractures of limbs, all ending in recovery.

Condition of patients.

We found the patients, all of whom we visited, generally quiet and fairly contented. Their clothing is satisfactory, and no complaints of the food reached us.

Employment.

The employment of the patients is not yet fully organised. No workshops are yet opened, all being full of extra furniture and bedding, soon to be transferred to the unoccupied wards, when the shops will be opened. The tailors' and shoemakers' shops are those most urgently needed.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is proportionately strong. The liberal leave now granted in the County of London Asylums makes this necessary. Amongst the nurses changes have been, we learn, rather frequent, and no doubt the work has been much harder than it will be eventually. Cottages for married male attendants would be found very useful; indeed, the accommodation within the walls for male attendants will otherwise be found inadequate.

Medical staff.

The medical staff comprises four assistant medical officers and a dispenser. Having regard to the immense amount of clerical work which the numerous and constant admissions entail upon these officers, we think it not unreasonable that some assistance should be given them, for a time at all events. We find the case books well started; and many cases are illustrated by photographs of the patients.

The Medical Superintendent is Dr. Robert Jones, formerly of Colney Hatch Asylum, and late of Earlswood. And we are glad to bear testimony to the zeal and ability which he has evidently brought to the discharge of the important duties connected with the organisation of this large Asylum. He appears to be well supported by his assistants, and by the steward, Mr. Alderton, who held a similar post at the Banstead Asylum.

Appendix C.

London Asylums—4. Colney Hatch.

2 October 1893.

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.) Statistics.

We have to-day finished our four days of inspection of this Asylum. On its books are 2,243 patients, 911 being males, 1,332 females. These numbers leave, according to the estimate of accommodation, but 13 vacant beds for men, three only for women. The total of 2,243 patients includes 9 out-county cases. There are, as heretofore, no private patients. Here, as in many other Asylums, there appears to be a gradual increase in the proportion of aged and infirm to the other patients. Referring to the Fourth Annual Report of Asylums in the County of London, there were 912 patients on the 31st December 1892 in those Asylums above the age of 65 years, the whole number of patients being then 8,122. Of the 912 patients 256 were here. Time does not allow an accurate return to us of the number now of the age of 65 years and upwards in this Asylum as patients. One consequence of this increase in numbers of old and infirm, which seems steadily to grow, has been the conversion into infirmaries of wards constructed for a different class of the insane, and this points to the necessity of special provision for the aged in additional accommodation for the county insane poor, which provision it would seem reasonable to make central as far as practicable, having regard to the danger attendant on the removal far of feeble patients, and to the probability of their early deaths, however well they may be cared for after such removal; having regard also to the fact that this class only requires proper nursing, and can take but little, if any, outdoor exercise.

There are now 10 patients absent on probation.

Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum (on the 30th June 1892) the admissions have been 631, the proportion of men being, as usual, larger than that of the women; 414 of both sexes have been discharged, 314 upon recovery. Here, however, as in other Asylums, the number of relapsed cases upon the books is large. Two hundred and sixty-four patients have died. While we were in the wards order was fairly maintained, but only by the exhibition of a strong staff of attendants with us in the male wards occupied by the most disorderly of the patients. An assault recently upon one of the assistant medical officers by an epileptic, then supposed to be harmless, when the patient cut the throat of the doctor with a sharpened steel stay busk, illustrates the risk which those who serve in Asylums run in the discharge of their every-day duties. How the steel weapon was got has not been discovered; the worn-out stays of the nurses are, by the Asylum regulations, to be given up to the Matron to prevent mischief of this sort. We observe great improvement within the period covered by Dr. Seward's appointment in the female patients' appearance as regards clothing and tidiness of dress. The men's appearance is not quite so satisfactory, and their contentment does not seem to be so general as that of the women. Complaints were not many in either division, but silence on the subject of grievances in Asylums is not always evidence of their non-existence. Adverting to the recommendations of our Colleagues in 1892, we can report many improvements. The tell-tale clocks (electrical) have been supplied. Wards B 3, Nos. 11, 28, 14, have been structurally altered; new sash windows have been there introduced, and the wards thus made more light and cheerful. Some work has been undertaken in supply of settees, bright table covers, and linoleum floorcloth to the wards tenanted by the worst male patients. Many water-closets have been refitted

Assault on a medical officer.

Condition of patients.

Improvements since last visit.

refitted in a modern way. Some ceilings have been with considerable advantage raised, a photographic studio is in use, and a room for microscopic observations has been provided. These improvements are, we understand, to proceed. Chaff bedding has been abolished. There are also other improvements in different parts of the Asylum, and we can endorse our Colleagues' remark in 1892 that the Sub-Committee exhibit a desire to improve the Asylum in directions where improvement seems to be required. We may mention that the caution cards referring to suicidally-disposed patients have also been revised, and are now precise in regard to the cases chiefly suspected. The strong dresses of women are fewer than at the Commissioners' last visit. The dietary has not been revised. Beer is not given to the workers, which we regard as a mistake, as it keeps down the percentage of employed patients, and employment is a potent factor in recovery, and the effectual remedy for some destructive habits. The Asylum is not a reformatory, and, claiming to be advocates of temperance (which total abstinence is not), we think that the withdrawal from the temperate of their past life's beverage irritates, whereas every effort should be made to alleviate the morbid discontent of the sober patients, in proportion to whom the drunkards are few; these last, if in the incipient stage of their vice, so soon recover that they must be discharged too soon for the eradication of that vice; if they be old stagers, they come to the Asylum a wreck of humanity, and their condition is too chronic for discharge except through death. We deem it to be our duty to repeat our Colleagues' objections in 1892 to what is in no sense a proceeding in the cause of true temperance, *i.e.*, the avoidance of excess. The employment returns inform us that 155 men are working more or less on the land, 99 at various trades; 121 male patients are described as ward-cleaners only. These figures plainly indicate what are the inducements which male patients here will not accept for a day's work, and absolve, in our opinion, Dr. Seward from blame for non-employment of his patients. We more than doubt whether, out of the County of London, such low figures of employment in an Asylum can be found. The female working patients are 117 in the laundry; 261 sew or knit; few do other work, except 335 employed as ward-cleaners, too many for that work. The number of patients usually confined to the airing courts is too large, viz., 590, a fourth of the total number or thereabouts. We strongly urge more exercise and more employment, and more efforts to humanise the turbulent men, and to diminish their numbers in the same ward, even though this should involve, as it probably will, a stronger male staff for their control during exercise and employment in a safe way. The staff of day attendants, if we take the numbers on duty yesterday, now consists of 73 men and 90 women, but those employed appear to be 86 males and 110 females, the difference being accounted for by temporary absence; a half-holiday has been added monthly. Sixteen of the women are laundresses in charge of the laundry block patients, 140 in number. Last year, at our Colleagues' visit, the male attendants on duty were 69; the females were 86. The men under care and treatment as lunatics were then 922; the women were 1,333. The staff above referred to does not include the inspectors and chief female attendants. The tenure of office by the staff is fairly good in point of duration.

Three patients have committed suicide since our Colleagues' visit, two by hanging (one was not suspected of a suicidal disposition) and the third from swallowing a teaspoon. Our office was informed of all

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

Improvements since last visit.

Dietary.

Employment.

Exercise.

Attendants.

Cases of suicide.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

these occurrences without delay, and none need further mention here. There have been very few deaths other than natural. The fatal accidents reflected no blame on any official in the Asylum.

Inquests and post-mortem examinations.

The inquests were nine. The post-mortem examinations have been 218, which, taking into account the objections entertained by the Jews to autopsy, is not unsatisfactory. The Jews are numerous in the Asylum; many are Poles; so many that a female interpreter is employed on their account. The fractures of limbs of any consequence have arisen from accidental falls, and are duly recorded.

Scarlet fever.

Scarlet fever has attacked 8 male patients, a nurse, and five of the male attendants; the nurse was on the male side, and was the first case. One death resulted. How the fever originated has not been discovered.

The male fever cases were isolated at the so-called convalescent hospital, detached from the main building; only three remain there, and these are convalescing. The nurse was treated at the rooms at the front gate; she is now again on duty in the male infirmary. The patients under medical treatment on last week's register were 82.

Epileptic and suicidal cases.

The epileptic patients here are 238. The actively suicidal are stated to be 51; the general paralytics are 58. Twenty-one male patients were in bed when we visited the wards; 37 women were also so treated. One woman was in seclusion; no one of either sex was under mechanical restraint.

Seclusion and restraint.

We think that it would be well to supply a few more half-padded rooms for general paralytics in the male infirmary. According to the records 7 men and 9 women have been secluded since our Colleagues were here, the former on eight, the latter on nine, occasions; the men for an aggregate of 29 hours 18 minutes, the women for 20 hours 47 minutes. Restraint has been resorted to in some cases for feeding, but for a few minutes only. The only prolonged restraint has been of 2 patients of each sex, in every case to prevent self-injury. The longest period was for 38 hours, but with gloves only; the other cases were restrained by jackets, and for much shorter periods. Judging from the post-mortem records and the number of bedsores observed at them, we think that the nursing on the female side leaves much to be desired, 18 cases of bedsores being noticed out of 104 deaths. The record is better on the male side, where 11 bedsores only were observed out of 125 autopsies. The post-mortem examinations themselves appear to have been carefully made, but we think that a post-mortem record book with proper headings, such as is now in use at most Asylums, is far preferable to that kept here.

The case-books, considering the number of patients in the Asylum, are fairly well kept, and have been greatly enhanced in value by the photographs of the patients, therein inserted opposite to the cases.

The chapel has been recently decorated, and for the Roman Catholic patients, 182, a room is set apart for divine service. A rabbi continues to minister to the Jew patients.

The weekly maintenance has been raised to 9*s.* 11*d.* per week from 9*s.* 4*d.*

London Asylums.—5. Hanwell.

21 June 1893.

London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

Statistics.

The number of patients, made up to last evening, on the books of this Asylum and in residence is 1,936, 774 being males and 1,162 females, and there are stated to be five vacant beds in position, two being

in

in the male and three in the female division. But the normal accommodation is only sufficient for 763 males and 1,141 females, so that there is at present an excess of 11 males and 21 females, or 32 in all. We hope the consequent overcrowding, which is very apparent, may be reduced by some temporary cessation of admissions. Appendix C. London Asylums. (Hanwell.) Statistics.

Since the termination of last year's inspection by members of our Board, on 23rd May, 469 patients have been admitted here, 275 discharged or removed, 198 having recovered, and 158 have died. The death rate since last visit has been 7·5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Post-mortem examination was made in 141 cases, and the causes of all the deaths were natural and ordinary. No coroner's inquest has been found necessary. No zymotic disease has appeared since the last visit, if we except one case of erysipelas, and the present sanitary condition is satisfactory.

There are no private patients, and all but 11 of the total number are chargeable to the County of London and its parishes, the weekly maintenance charge being 9*s.* 11*d.*

No patient was, during our progress through the wards, in a locked room, and the records of seclusion since the date of the last visit apply only to 1 man and 9 women, the total duration of the seclusion being 81½ hours. As regards mechanical restraint, 5 women were wet-packed to allay maniacal excitement; a woman wore a dress with sleeves sewn up at the ends for 726 hours, and another a similar dress for 1,120 hours, in both cases for surgical reasons; and a man wore locked gloves for the same reasons for 541 hours. Seclusion.

The numbers of patients seen by us in bed were 80 in the male and 92 in the female division, but several get up during a part of the day. A great many sleep on the floor. We should be glad if, to reduce the number, low padded bedsteads were introduced; and we should be pleased also to see fewer ticking bedclothes and night-gowns in use. Health of patients.

The general paralytics continue to be very numerous, there being 70 men and 26 women in that category; and 64 males and 69 females are afflicted with epilepsy. The actively suicidal cases, constantly watched, are at present 8 only.

In the course of our inspection we saw all the patients, and listened to all who wished to talk with us. Very generally they were, both men and women, very quiet and orderly, and complaints, except of detention, were few and unimportant. We found the dress in both divisions satisfactory, and were pleased to observe a greater variety of material employed for the women's gowns. Condition of patients.

The diet seems to be quite adequate, and we are glad to record very considerable improvement in the patients' tea. This we tasted in the kitchen yesterday, and found it palatable. Dietary.

Sixty-two per cent. of the male patients, and 64 per cent. of the females, engage, according to the returns we have received, in some form of useful occupation, but the majority of the women, 448 out of 738, are ward cleaners only; 152 men work on the land. Employment.

As regards exercise, we are aware that much use is made of the field in the front of the Asylum, but the returns supplied to us show a rather small proportion, 27 men and 105 women, who daily get the more extended exercise for which the boundary walk affords the opportunity. We think it important that the exercise given to insane patients should be of as extensive and varied a character as circumstances will permit; and that the number confined to airing courts should be kept as low as possible. Exercise.

Appendix C.

London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

A good number of associated entertainments have been provided for the patients during the past 12 months. Picnics, we are told, have ceased to be popular with the male patients since the disuse of beer in the Asylum.

Amusements.

Attendants.

The present staff of attendants, exclusive of inspectors and head attendants, and also eight laundry maids taking part in the charge of patients, includes 71 men and 109 women. Some of both sexes are supernumeraries employed to take the places of attendants ill or on leave. The above numbers show a proportion of one attendant to about 11 male patients, and one to 10½ female patients. The night staff comprises 9 men and 14 women. The proportion of short service attendants is rather larger than usual at present, owing partly to the transfer of some of the staff to the new Asylum at Claybury.

State of wards.

We have found the wards generally clean and in good order, but some improvement of the ventilation of certain of the smaller dormitories, and of those in the basement, if they are retained in use, is to be desired. Improvement, too, of the water-closets, is very largely needed. We tried a great many and found the flush of water in a large number very deficient.

For the day rooms occupied by 106 patients, of Wards 4 and 21 in the female division, there are only three water-closet seats, a number quite inadequate. We would recommend the gradual introduction of closet apparatus of modern form with syphon cisterns for flushing. Some gas rings for use in hot weather, instead of the fires we found burning in some of the day rooms, would add to the comfort of the inmates.

Some of the day rooms and corridors need repainting and decoration, and lighter tints with advantage might be used.

Structural alterations.

The principal structural works carried out since the last visit have been the construction of six iron external fire escape staircases at different points, all well designed, and adding greatly to the safety of the inmates, and some subsidiary matters connected with protection from risk of fire; the conversion of the old workshops into a billiard room, pathological laboratory and museum, and a photographic room; the search for, and removal of, disused drains, and replacing drains left in use by iron pipes, lead-jointed and properly ventilated; and the alteration of door locks in four wards, making them to be opened on the outside by handle without a key. We learn with satisfaction that artizans no longer have keys admitting to the female wards, and now gain admission by ringing electric bells which have been fixed to the doors.

The medical staff still consists of, besides the Superintendent, one principal and four other assistant medical officers. No pathologist has yet been appointed.

Middlesex Asylum.—Wandsworth.

24 March 1893.

Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.)

Yesterday and to-day we have inspected this Asylum, which was last previously visited by our Colleagues on the 12th of March 1892.

Statistics.

Since that date the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Appendix C.

Middlesex Asylum, (Wandsworth.) Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	136	184	320
Discharges - - - - -	89	155	244
Of which were recovered - -	40	79	119
Deaths - - - - -	45	41	86

The numbers now remaining on the books of the Asylum are 454 men and 635 women, 1,089 in all; of whom 2 women are absent on leave. All the rest we have seen. These numbers include 70 men and 42 women, a total of 112, who are here under contract with the London Asylums Committee. The vacancies for patients are stated to be 6 for men and 4 for women; but 28 women occupy the sleeping accommodation at the isolation hospital, which at any moment might be needed for its specific purpose, and the numbers in the Asylum are now at least 7 in excess of its estimated capacity.

Recovery and death rate.

The recoveries since the last visit have been at the rate of 37 per cent. upon the admissions; which is almost identical with that for 1892. The death rate for the same year was 11·1 for men, 6·2 for women, and 8·2 for both sexes

With two exceptions all the deaths have been from natural, and most of them from ordinary, causes; 4 women died from influenza, and 2 men from erysipelas.

Upon one of the latter, who had sustained a slight wound of the ear from an accidental fall from a settee, an inquest was held, as well as upon another male patient who died from pneumonia after an accidental fracture of the humerus. The particulars of these cases, together with those of the death of a male patient who committed suicide by drowning while on leave, were duly communicated to our Board, and need no further remark here.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 76 instances, showing the very satisfactory proportion of 89 per cent.

Bedsores.

Bedsores existed in 14 cases, and in 18 per cent. of the post-mortems. We hope that it may be found possible here, as it has been elsewhere, to largely diminish this percentage in future.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptic patients in this Asylum number 168, of whom 61 are men and 107 women. The general paralytics are 26, of whom only 3 are women. Those actively suicidal are reported to us as 59, in the proportions of 19 men to 40 women, and while all the male epileptics, and all but 7 of the women, sleep under constant supervision, this appears to be the case with none of the women who are stated to be actively suicidal, and with only 9 of the men of the same class. This would seem to arise from the undesirable confusion which appears to exist with reference to the classification and description of these patients. Not only are the caution papers which are issued to the attendants and nurses with suicidal patients incomplete, but they are obviously not intended to be acted on. In No. 8 Female Ward, with 67 patients and only five nurses, there are 2 epileptics, and as many as 22 patients for whom papers of this kind have been issued, and are in force. It is clearly impossible that five nurses can discharge the duty of keeping under constant observation 22 patients, and of discharging the other necessary ward duties, and the danger is lest the inference should be drawn that all caution papers issued in special cases are so issued only *pro formâ*, and may be disregarded.

Appendix C.

Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth).

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

We hope, therefore, that a new form of caution card or parchment will be introduced, which shall specify the direction which the suicidal attempts or threats have taken, and bear as an endorsement an acknowledgment under the hand of every attendant who at any time has charge of the patient that he or she has read and is acquainted with its contents; and that these cards will be issued only in special cases which should be subject to revision at short intervals, and in which their provisions should be strictly enforced.

We think that some reduction should be made in the number of wet beds, which last night amounted to 35, of which 27 were on the male side. We understand that there is still no electric or other appliance to test the vigilance of the night attendants, as is now so almost universal in Asylums, but that reliance is placed upon a system of inspection, which in other institutions of this class has been found to leave so much to be desired.

Patients under medical treatment.

The patients under medical treatment according to the last entry were 11 men and 118 women, of whom many were being treated for influenza and for purely mental reasons. We found only 12 men and 33 women in bed, and the general health standard appears to be high.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

The patients attending chapel last Sunday numbered 460, of whom 180 were men and 280 women. Those present at the weekly entertainments, which seem to be both regular and of a varied and interesting character, were rather in excess of those numbers. Fifty men and 261 women appear to walk out weekly beyond the Asylum boundaries, and an average of 300 men and 306 women are taken for walks outside the airing courts, but within the grounds, about three times a week. Seventy per cent. of the men and 50 per cent. of the women are recorded as usefully employed, a very large and satisfactory proportion of the former being engaged in outdoor work at the farm or with the various artizans.

Restraint.

There has been no seclusion since the last visit, and a very sparing employment of restraint. One patient of each sex has been restrained for medical reasons upon one occasion, and for a total period of 15 hours.

The casualties which have occurred have been few and slight.

Influenza has attacked 114 of the patients and 35 of the staff, and there have been as many as 11 cases of erysipelas, which appears to point to some form of sanitary defect, or to overcrowding.

The charge for maintenance is 10*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, and for out-county patients, 14*s.*

Attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses comprises 107; 48 of the former and 59 of the latter for day duty, and seven of each sex for night duty; and of the whole of them only 25 show less than one year's service, and as many as 81, or 75 per cent., can count more than two years' service.

Condition of patients.

We found a good deal of excitement among many of the patients, to all of whom we gave ample opportunity of speaking to us. Many, of course, appealed for discharge, but few complained of their treatment, and none, we thought, with any reasonable ground. Their condition as to person and dress was generally very satisfactory. We saw some of them at dinner, which was good and sufficient.

State of wards.

The wards and all other parts of the Asylum were clean and for the most part in good order, but we thought some of the men's wards dull and cheerless, and that they would be improved by bright table-covers and curtains, and by the provision where possible of

of large bays, such as already exist in some of the wards, to enable patients who are irritable and excitable to get away from each other more than is possible in the long, narrow, straight corridors in which they are at present accommodated.

The dormitories generally struck us as being crowded to an insanitary degree. In many of them much less than 500 cubic feet of area is allowed to each person. This was especially the case in the female infirmary, but we understand that this will be obviated, so far as this part of the building is concerned, on the occupation of the new store-room, which is practically completed.

The five communicating dormitories in No. 7, where 58 epileptics sleep under the care of two nurses, are very inconvenient and even dangerous for their purpose. A good epileptic dormitory is a great desideratum.

We think that some means of heating, other than by open fires, should be extended to the basement, which in winter must be exceedingly cold, and of which several patients complained to us.

Door handles have been provided for many of the single rooms, and we hope that they will be extended to all of them throughout the Asylum, and that the process of plastering the walls of corridors and single rooms, which is so important from a sanitary point of view, will also be continued.

Improvements since last visit.

Many important improvements have been made since the last visit, both structurally and in the furnishing and decoration of the wards. The iron railing over the roof between No. 4 and No. 1 Tower on the female side has been fixed, and communication established, and the railing has also been fixed between the latter and No. 5. This and those on the male side will shortly be completed. A fire escape has been provided pending the construction of separate staircases for the other towers.

The working drawings for the new idiot block are being proceeded with, and we are very glad to learn that the Committee are contemplating the erection of a new laundry, the proposed plans and site for which have been shown to us by Dr. Hill.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum, Abergavenny.

14 March 1893.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum, Abergavenny.

We write our Report on this Asylum to-day, having yesterday inspected the Institution and the patients. They were last visited by Commissioners on 28th September 1892. The patients then were 912; they are now 923. These last figures are the result of 84 admissions, 45 discharges, and 28 deaths since 28th September in last year.

Statistics.

The male patients are 462; the females are 461; they include 115 out-county cases from Glamorgan, Denbigh, Worcester, and Stafford.

The weekly charge for patients of the pauper class from the joint counties is 7*s*.

There are 50 private patients, paying sums varying from 8*s*. to 25*s*. weekly.

No patient is absent on trial. The recoveries have been 33; of the 28 deceased patients the causes of death were verified in 20 instances. All the deaths are attributed to natural causes, and the causes appear to be such as are ordinary in Asylums. No epidemic or infectious fever

Appendix C.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum, Abergavenny.

has attacked the Asylum inmates. The general health is good. The infirmaries here are comfortable and well arranged, but there is, with the large number of patients now here, no detached hospital for infectious cases. The outlying cottages on the Asylum estate are far from the quarters of the medical staff, and not equipped as hospitals, and therefore do not supply the needs of the Asylum in this direction. We found 20 men and 25 women in bed ; 52 patients are registered as being under medical treatment.

Condition of patients.

While we were among them a few women were noisily excited, but the general behaviour of both sexes was orderly ; their clothing is good, and the patients, as a rule, are tidy in appearance. We saw them in their several wards and at dinner. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion, and neither mode of treatment has been resorted to since the Commissioners were last here. The only serious casualty appears to have been the fracture of a rib of a male patient through a sudden kick by a fellow patient. The sufferer has recovered from the injury. There has been no inquest by a coroner.

State of wards.

The wards are kept in excellent order, and only in one or two single rooms appropriated to dirty patients did we notice any offensive smell. The floors of these rooms should all be covered with linoleum, kept well waxed, or rendered otherwise impervious, to obviate saturation of the planks by urine. The supply of indoor amusements is generally sufficient, and it was curious that in a male ward where are many turbulent cases more were reading than elsewhere when we visited the ward. In one ward the newspapers were chiefly put away in an attendants' room, and thence brought when we remarked on their absence in the ward. The bed linen everywhere, so far as examined by us, was clean and good. As there is an adequate laundry here we think the female patients should all have more than one change of body linen for wear by day and night weekly ; the men, we understand, have two shirts each week at the least.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, including supernumeraries, appears to be sufficient in numbers, both in the main building and at the cottages. The new block for nurses is finished and will soon be occupied ; the new cottages for married attendants are also structurally finished.

Employment.

The returns of employment inform us that 210 patients are employed as ward cleaners and bedmakers, 120 men work on the land, 44 assist in the shops, or as mechanics, and in the stores and offices, 62 women work in the laundry, and 98 sew or knit. The percentages are exclusive of ward helpers, about 36 of the men, 55 of the women ; that of the men is low for employment.

Suicidal and epileptic cases.

The epileptic class here consists of 111 persons, of whom 67 are males, 44 are females. The patients believed to be actively suicidal, and therefore specially supervised day and night, are 5 of the male, 6 of the female, sex. The general paralytics appear to be 23 men, 4 women. All epileptic and suicidal patients are under continuous supervision by night in good observation dormitories.

At the farm are accommodated 17 male patients, at the cottages 10 men (at No. 15), and 17 women (at No. 12), 20 men at Glangavenny House, and three at Tredillion Farm.

Water supply.

Referring to recommendations made at the Commissioners' last visit, we are glad to hear that a resolution has been passed by the Committee for the provision of a larger storage of water here, and that plans have been prepared for the reservoir. An action brought by a mill-owner against the Asylum authorities for withdrawal of water by pumping beyond their riparian rights has resulted in a verdict adverse

to

to the Committee ; this also affects the supply of a sufficient quantity of water for the requirements of the Asylum. An injunction following the verdict has been suspended for three months to facilitate an amicable arrangement. The Commissioners' repeated recommendations on the subject of the attics of this Asylum have also, we rejoice to say, borne fruit in the preparation of plans for raising the roof, and so improving that accommodation ; nothing, however, is yet decided on this point, we understand. We regret that no third medical assistant has yet been appointed to carry out that pathological work which is now expected in every Asylum of this size.

Appendix C.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Lunatic Asylum, Abergavenny.

Water supply.

Adverting to the operation of the Lunacy Act, 1891, in this locality, we hear from Dr. Glendinning that Section 2, enabling a relieving officer to substitute another person for himself in conveying a patient to an Asylum, has the disastrous effect frequently of limiting very much the knowledge by the Medical Superintendent of the patient's previous history, knowledge very valuable for proper treatment of the case on admission.

Medical staff.

Norfolk Asylum.

11 March 1893.

We have spent yesterday and to-day in visiting this Asylum.

Norfolk Asylum.

With reference to the points specially adverted to by the Commissioners at their last visit, on 16th July 1892, we have to report that the reconstruction of the drainage has been completed, with the exception of the ventilation of the closets on the first floor and the re-arrangement of the tank ; that telephonic communication has been established between the Superintendent's house and the old and auxiliary buildings ; that the range of single rooms has been so altered as to form a valuable addition to the workshops ; and that well-connected water-closets are being substituted for the defective ones previously in use throughout the Asylum. There is still no night attendant in the auxiliary block. This is a matter of pressing importance ; we again urge it upon the attention of the Committee. No. 9 female ward has been painted and decorated, but it still contains far too few objects of interest to arrest the attention of its inmates, whom we also found to be unduly noisy and excitable. Experience has so fully demonstrated the beneficial influence of bright and interesting surroundings upon the excitable and demented inmates of Asylums, that we repeat the recommendation made at the last visit that this ward should be made the scene of an experiment with this object. Every patient is a centre of influence upon others, and in this way not only is an improvement in the condition of some conducive to their own comfort and well being, but it is a distinct aid to the recovery of others who are curable, and to still more a sensible addition to their contentment and happiness in their necessary confinement.

Alterations and additions.

There has been no duplication of pumps at the auxiliary Asylum, and at present both the engine and pumps have broken down, and the water supply has to be derived from the well at the old Asylum. The sufficiency of the supply to the old Asylum alone in dry seasons is by no means assured, and under existing conditions an acute difficulty might at any time arise and lead to grave inconvenience and danger.

Water supply.

Nothing has been done to substitute boards for flagging in the corridors, and their condition is both dilapidated and dangerous, as well as

Necessary improvements.

Appendix C.

Norfolk Asylum.

as uncomfortable and insanitary. No alteration has been made in the male observation dormitory, which is still very inconvenient and unsafe. There has been no addition to the medical staff. One medical officer only is resident in the old Asylum, an arrangement which we concur with our colleagues in regarding as highly unsatisfactory.

Necessary improvements.

No separate cards of a distinctive character, signed under a suitable declaration by all the attendants having successive charge of suicidal patients, have been brought into use, and we repeat the recommendation on this head made at the previous visit.

We are glad to find that the separation between Nos. 3 and 4 female wards, and the construction of new w.c.s and sculleries for No. 4, are proceeding and approaching completion. A new scullery has been provided for No. 3. The sick dormitory and sitting-room for women has been done up and decorated with very good effect.

Handles are about to be fixed to the doors of all the single rooms throughout the Asylum, so that they may be opened and closed gently, at the visits of the night attendants, and be able to be opened rapidly in case of fire.

Gas lighting has been extended to the nurses' and other single rooms, and lamps and candles are, we are informed, no longer used.

A servants' bed-room is being adapted to the purposes of a work-room in connexion with female ward No. 6, and the matron has removed to the assistant medical officers' late quarters on the female side of the centre, the superintendents' late house having been appropriated to their use and to a much-needed extension of the store-rooms. The stores, kitchen, and kitchen offices, are, however, still very inconvenient, and we hope that their reconstruction may be undertaken at an early date. A range of earthenware washtubs has replaced the old-fashioned wooden tubs in the wash-house, but the laundry arrangements are still incomplete and inconvenient. There are neither reception nor distribution rooms, and the ironing room is quite inadequate for its requirements. The medical superintendent's house has been completed and is now in occupation.

Forty additional acres of land to the west of the auxiliary block have been taken on a 15 years' lease ; and the building itself has been much improved by painting and decoration, and presents a bright and cheerful appearance. We hope that this process will be extended without delay to the male division of the old building ; Nos. 1 and 3 especially are very shabby and dilapidated. The day rooms in their dull, bare appearance present a striking contrast to those in most County Asylums of the present day.

State of wards.

We found the Asylum generally, so far as regards its cleanliness and order, in very good condition ; but much more might be done to give it a cheerful and home-like appearance by the introduction of cheap bright furniture and hangings, such as persons even of the humblest class are accustomed to in their own homes.

Condition of patients.

The patients were, as a rule, quiet and contented, and while many, as usual, appealed for discharge, none of them complained of their diet or treatment, or made charges of harsh usage on the part of the attendants.

We saw all those in residence, and gave to each ample opportunity of speaking to us.

They were most of them neatly dressed and properly cared for, and we were glad to see an almost entire absence of strong dresses. Seven women and two men only were in bed, and good health appeared to prevail generally.

Since

Since the last visit there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	51	56	107
Discharges - - - - -	25	36	61
Of which were Recovered - -	21	30	51
Deaths - - - - -	26	28	54

The numbers remaining on the books are 752, in the proportions of 317 men to 435 women, of whom 2 males and 5 females are private, and 3 males and 37 females out-county patients (chiefly chargeable to Suffolk and London). Five female patients are out on trial. The vacancies for patients are 20 for men and 30 for women.

The percentage of recoveries continues to be good. It was in 1892, 40·35 for men, 46·28 for women, and 43·11 for both sexes; and the death rates under the same heads were 12·12, 9·71, and 10·81.

The deaths have been all from natural causes, but 3 of them among the men were from dysenteric diarrhœa, and 1 woman died from typhoid fever. In two instances inquests were held, but death was declared in both to have resulted from natural causes; the one, that of a woman who died from pneumonia five days after admission, and the other that of a man who was found dead in bed, and whom a post-mortem examination showed to have died from cerebral hæmorrhage. Post-mortems were held in the very satisfactory proportion of 49 out of 54 deaths; and bed sores were found to exist in two instances only.

The present number of epileptics is stated to be 80, viz., 53 males and 27 females, while the general paralytics are only 7 men and 2 women. One general paralytic only was in bed during our visit. This county is said to be peculiar for its comparative freedom from this disease.

The patients classed as actively suicidal are only 5 of each sex. All but one sleep under constant supervision, together with all the epileptics but two.

The number of wet beds reported last night was 21; 10 being in the male and 11 in the female division.

The patients under medical treatment are 55 men and 47 women; but these numbers include 54 epileptics who are undergoing medical treatment for that disease.

There have been a few mild cases of influenza amongst the patients and the staff, and 3 cases of dysenteric diarrhœa, all of which proved fatal, among the male patients.

Typhoid fever has again prevailed in the female division, having attacked 3 of the patients and two of the nurses, and caused the death of 1 of the former, while 4 males and the same number of females have suffered from erysipelas. These attacks of preventible illness clearly point to some sanitary defects, which, however, Dr. Thomson assures us he has been unable to discover. Typhoid fever.

Two nurses suffering from measles are at present occupying the female isolation hospital. The male building for the same purposes is used as the sleeping quarters of the male married attendants, who could at any moment vacate it, and sleep at their own homes in the event of its being suddenly required for infectious cases.

Appendix C.

Norfolk Asylum.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

The patients recorded as attending chapel last Sunday were 437, viz., 245 men and 192 women. Those usually attending the associated entertainments average 111 men and 161 women.

One hundred and forty men and 180 women walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 93 women daily beyond the airing courts. The percentage of those going beyond the grounds is scarcely so large as is usual in Asylums which, like this, are situated in the country.

There is a very fair proportion of patients employed, 224 males and 288 females; 49 of the former and 97 of the latter as ward cleaners. Upwards of 100 men work in the garden, and 40 of the women in the laundry.

No restraint or seclusion is recorded as having been employed in any instance.

The only serious casualty appears to have been the fracture of a woman's arm by an accidental fall from a low bedstead.

The charge for maintenance is 9*s.* 4*d.* per head per week. From 14*s.* to 21*s.* is the charge for private patients, and 14*s.* for out-county patients.

The Staff includes a Head Attendant in each division, and two male night watchmen who patrol the buildings outside, together with 24 male and 30 female attendants for day, and two male and three female attendants for night duty. These numbers are exclusive of artizans, laundrymaids, and domestic servants.

The proportion of day attendants to patients is for both sexes less than one to 13, which is considerably below the average in similar institutions. The duration of service is fairly good, upwards of 50 per cent. reckoning more than two years' service.

The case-books and the pathological records are well kept. The former are illustrated in many cases by good photographs

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Northamptonshire Asylum.

6 March 1893.

Northampton-shire Asylum.

With reference to the various points mentioned by our colleagues at the last visit, we have to report that dysenteric diarrhœa still makes its appearance at intervals among the male patients, and that continued careful investigation has failed in discovering its origin. No sanitary defects have been found which were at all adequate to account for it. Four good cottages for the married attendants have been erected on the estate; two of them are occupied, and the remainder are almost ready for occupation. The male attendants' mess-rooms are being supplemented by a good-sized additional sitting-room, which is in course of construction, and Dr. Greene tells us that when it is completed the two rooms, which have hitherto been devoted to separate purposes, will be used altogether for mess-rooms, as is already the case in the female division.

Telephonic communication with Northampton has not been found practicable in consequence of the expense, but a telegraph office has been established in the village. We found the rooms and corridors generally warm and comfortable, and stoves burning in most of them, but it struck us that some of the dormitories in which there is no such provision, and where there are no fire-places, must be very cold in the winter months. There was a very noticeable escape of gas in many parts of the building, and the fittings throughout seem to need a thorough overhauling. Many of the taps are within reach of patients and at present may be easily tampered with, and some of those which

State of wards.

are

are supposed to be turned only by means of a key can be quite easily manipulated with a finger and thumb. In lavatories and other places which are not under constant inspection, the existing dangerous stiff wall-brackets should be replaced by means of lighting of a safer description. Dent's tell-tale clocks and boxes are still in use throughout the Asylum to test the vigilance of the night attendants, in place of the electric apparatus which is now so commonly employed in preference. They are not free from danger of several kinds, but, if they be continued, the recording stations in the observation dormitories, for use by the attendants in charge of them, should be multiplied to secure that each bed is passed at frequent intervals. At present, in some cases, the number of stations in a long dormitory is limited to one. We hope that it may presently be found practicable to arrange that the single room doors be opened by means of door-handles, to provide additional security in the event of fire, and to facilitate the noiseless visits of the night attendants. We noticed that the caution cards which are issued to the attendants in charge of suicidal patients were not signed under any declaration by the attendants and nurses, and that many of them were almost illegible, having been copied with transfer paper from originals which are kept in the office. We think that these cards or parchments should be printed and the particulars be filled in with ink, and that more careful revision of them should take place at short intervals. In Female Ward No. 2, with 97 patients and seven nurses, some of whom must occasionally be off duty, 21 epileptics and 23 invalids confined to bed were associated with 20 suicidal patients with cards, as to whom the instructions were that they should never be lost sight of, a practical impossibility, the explanation being that many of the cases whose names were attached to the cards did not need supervision to that extent, with the resultant danger that the inference thus drawn might be extended by the nurses to patients who were still actively suicidal. We found the patients generally quiet and free from excitement, and although many of them appealed to us for discharge, none of them complained of harsh treatment on the part of the attendants. Their physical health appeared to be good, 10 men and 26 women only being in bed, some of them for mental reasons alone. There was much noise and confusion in the far too large No. 1 Woman's Ward, where there are 93 patients and 10 nurses; its condition generally presents a striking contract to most other parts of the house. It greatly needs, and will no doubt shortly receive, reparation of paint and fittings, which at present are very shabby and dilapidated; but we think that the neatness and good order of those parts of an Asylum especially which are devoted to the more excitable and destructive patients should be maintained by the constant repair of damage as it occurs, so that there may be no accumulation.

A good deal of similar repair is needed in lavatories and water closets in many parts of the establishment. But while noticing these defects we are able to report that we found the Asylum very bright, comfortable, and in excellent order, and there were many indications of careful and capable administration. Neatness and cleanliness prevailed, objects of interest abounded, and there was a good supply of books and newspapers. Much additional decoration in good taste has been effected and is proceeding. This process has been applied, among other places, to Male Ward No. 1, which has been extended by the addition of a new dormitory and dayroom that add greatly to its resources, and have apparently resulted in the increased comfort and decreased turbulence of the patients.

Appendix C.

Northampton-shire Asylum.

We visited the workshops, chapel, farm and stores, and saw a good dinner of soup and suet pudding served to the patients in the dining-halls. The workers are supplied with beer.

Amusements.

Preparations were being made for a concert in the recreation-room, and we were informed that entertainments of varied character are given on three evenings in the week, the average attendance at some of them

Water supply.

being 150 men and 190 women. We understand that a boring is proceeding for an addition to the water supply of the Asylum in case of need, and a new reservoir, capable of containing about 365,000 gallons, and supplied by the surface drainage of a considerable area around the Asylum, has been constructed, and will be available, for fire purposes only, in connection with a steam fire-engine which is to be placed in the new engine-house about to be erected after the plans which have already been submitted to and approved by our Board. A new drying-room with a Blackman's fan is being erected at the laundry, and increased bedroom accommodation for servants is being obtained by

Statistics.

building over the kitchen offices. Since the last visit of our colleagues on 20th February, 1892, the following changes have occurred among the patients : 100 men and 107 women have been admitted, 33 men and 50 women have been discharged, 22 and 32 respectively on recovery, and 48 men and 35 women have died. The deaths were all from ordinary and natural causes, with the exception of two, one that of a male epileptic, whose death was accelerated by the presence in his bronchus of a piece of tobacco-pipe, and the other that of an old man who died from brain disease, but had sustained a fracture of the femur prior to admission. In neither of these cases, nor in any of the deaths, did the coroner think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were held in 32 instances only ; a very much smaller proportion than in most Asylums, and one which we hope it may be found possible largely to increase. Bed sores existed in 11 cases, but in three of them they were already present when the patients were admitted. The present number of epileptics is 130, the general paralytics are 10 only, while those marked as actively suicidal are no less than 77. All of the first and last of these classes are stated to sleep under constant supervision. There were 26 wet beds last night, all in the female division. The patients recorded as under medical treatment are 88 men and 89 women, a total of 177.

Divine Service.

The Chapel Service last Sunday was attended by 172 men and 264

Exercise.

women, a little over 40 per cent., and 158 men and 324 women, or rather more than 50 per cent., walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds. In the intervals too many patients seem to be con-

Employment.

fined to the airing-courts. The patients employed number 198 of the males, of whom, however, 94 are employed only in the wards, and 244 of the women, with 84 doing ward work only. These numbers we

Restraint.

hope may be found capable of increase. Of the use of mechanical restraint there have been three instances, all women, on eight occasions, and for a total duration of 85 hours, for medical and surgical reasons, a stitched-up night-dress being the means used in the one and the wet pack in the other two cases. Seclusion has been employed in 11 cases upon 16 occasions, and for a total period of 30¼ hours. There have been no serious but non-fatal casualties, and with the exception of four cases of dysenteric diarrhœa, of which one proved fatal, there has been no epidemic or zymotic disease in the Asylum.

Statistics.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 406 men and 476 women, a total of 882, and 40 in excess of the number under care at the last visit. None of them were absent on trial or otherwise,

and

and on Saturday and to day we have seen them all, and given to every one the opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. Of these 882 cases as many as 433 are out-county cases, from Sussex, Durham, Yorkshire, and London, or excluding those belonging to the non-contributory boroughs of Northampton and Peterborough, the number is 247. There are also 43 private patients. The vacant beds are now 31 for males and 10 for females; but the isolation hospital, which might be required at any moment, contains 19 women. Appendix C. — Northamptonshire Asylum. Statistics.

The charge for maintenance is 7*s.* 6*d.* per head per week; for out-county patients 13*s.* and 14*s.*, and for private cases from 10*s.* to 20*s.* The staff of attendants for day duty consists of 32 men and 42 women, and for night duty of four men and five women. This gives a proportion for the day supervision of the male patients of about 1 to 13, and of the females 1 to 11. The duration of service is not unsatisfactory, more than half of them having been here upwards of two years. Attendants.

The case-books continue to be well and carefully kept, but we should be glad to hear of more pathological work being done, and that photography for case-book purposes had been added to the resources of the Asylum.

Northumberland Asylum.

20 October 1893.

Since our colleagues paid their official visit last year the following changes have occurred :— Northumberland Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	155	119	274
Discharged - - - - -	71	67	138
„ of whom recovered -	55	44	99
Died - - - - - -	55	46	101

The number on the books this day is 598, 312 men and 286 women; 5 patients belong to the private class and 20 women are out-county patients. No patient was absent on trial, and we regret that since the last visit no patient has been sent away on trial with an allowance when he leaves the Asylum, enabling him to begin more easily to battle with the world, and thus prove in the end an economical course. We spoke, or tried to speak, with every patient on the books. We had no complaint not manifestly founded on delusions except of undue detention. Some of the working patients, when we told them that with the Committee rested the power of discharge, replied that they did not see the Committee, as they were out during the visits to the wards. We think it of great importance that every patient at every visit should have full opportunity afforded him of stating his wishes and complaints. More attention should be paid to the state of the beds and bedding provided for the patients of faulty habits. The majority of the day-rooms are dark, and must be most depressing for melancholic patients; every effort should be made to lighten and brighten these rooms. The conservatory on the female side requires much better ventilation, and in places escape of gas, and tainted atmosphere in other places, are apparent. In the noise and confusion of one or two of the wards were to be found State of wards.

Appendix C.
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Northumberland Asylum.

Statistics (causes of death).

some of the necessary effects of such overcrowding as was very obvious during our visit, but the records submitted to us of cases of illness which have occurred, and the causes of death generally, accentuate this still more markedly. Out of a total of 101 deaths since the last visit, no less than 24 have been from phthisis, whilst nine have resulted from pneumonia and pleurisy, showing a percentage of over 32 per cent. of the total deaths from chest affections. There has been 1 case of typhoid fever, which proved fatal. There have been also 2 cases of colitis; and, occurring at intervals, many cases of diarrhœa of a more or less severe type.

In connection with this matter, we regret to find that in the new building the brickwork inside the building is unplastered. This is so obviously fraught with danger to the patients' health that we trust no time will be lost before the whole be plastered. We saw too many female patients crouching on the floor or allowed to remain in a

Attendants.

state of listless apathy. This points strongly to too weak a staff, and we are convinced that an extra nurse is required in No. 2 on the female side, where are warded 69 patients, 66 being usually in the ward, 14 being in bed, 20 suffering from epilepsy, and 4 considered actively suicidal with only five nurses—and two additional nurses would only give a nurse to every 9 patients in No. 3, the refractory ward, where to-day much noise and confusion was apparent. On the male side, where the staff is proportionally stronger, we observed no such crouching in corners. Some of the strong dresses worn by the women were very old, and we should be glad if a very exceptional garb worn by one woman could be altered so that she might not be different in a marked manner from the rest of her ward companions. We pointed out some pipes in the new w.c.'s which should be cased in to avoid giving facility for suicidal attempts. An electric clock with several recording stations, especially at either end of the observation dormitories, would prove of great value, and at the same time electric connections might be made to the engine-house from every ward to summon the Fire Brigade and show the exact locality of the fire. A new laundry is greatly needed. The present one is antiquated in structure, ill-ventilated, and inconvenient. It requires to be whitewashed, ventilated, and re-flagged before it can be considered fit for patients to be employed

Dietary.

therein, and then it will be unsatisfactory and too small. We saw a very good dinner, generally approved, served in the hall to-day, at which meal 188 men and 177 women were present. This room serves also as the recreation room where on an average about 300 patients are

Divine Service.

collected. The Church of England congregation consists of about 230 patients, and at Mass, which is celebrated here on Thursdays once a month, about 60 patients are present. We think that this latter service should, if possible, be held on Sundays and more frequently than

Exercise.

monthly. Nearly 200 patients go daily beyond the airing courts, and

Employment.

over 400 weekly beyond the grounds. Two hundred and nineteen men

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

and 200 women are usefully employed; 24 of the latter and 43 of the former are returned as ward cleaners. In the asylum 50 patients are epileptic, and there are 20 general paralytics. All the epileptic and

Restraint and seclusion.

suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision by night. Mechanical restraint has been employed in the case of 2 men and 3 women on 82 and 96 occasions, and for 1,949 and 2,412 hours respectively. Seclusion was required in the case of 17 men and 5 women on 106 and 11 times; the total duration being 895 hours. There have been 6 casualties to patients since the last visit, but nothing noteworthy is to

Attendants.

be found in any of them. The whole staff of attendants in both divisions

sions numbers 59, exclusive of the head attendants; 19 of these have not yet seen two years service, but it is satisfactory to note that though 10 of them have not yet been here a year, no attendant was dismissed since the last visit, and there has been no change amongst the charge attendants. Improved w.c.'s have been placed in most of the wards, the rest will be speedily put in. The additions to the infirmaries are now in use, and in the old parts of the infimaries the brick has been plastered. Pitch-pine flooring is being put in where the floors require removing. In the Spring we learn that the lavatory blocks for No. 1 male and No. 1 female wards will be begun; and a new dead-house and post-mortem room, with pathological room, will be erected. The heating and ventilation of the whole of the old building will also then be taken in hand. With the exceptions to which reference has already been made, the deaths were all from ordinary causes. No inquest was held. In 69 out of the 101 deaths, or 68 per cent., the causes of death were ascertained by post-mortem examination. This is not so large a percentage as is now usual in county asylums, and we hope that it may be found possible to increase it. The existence of bed-sores was recorded in 14 instances, but Dr. McDowall assures us that many of them were mere abrasions, such as would not ordinarily be called bed-sores. The case books and pathological records are kept with care, and we were glad to find the former illustrated by good photographs. Having regard to the size of this Asylum and the importance of increased attention being paid to pathological research, we think that the time has now arrived for a permanent addition to the medical staff to assist Dr. McDowall in his responsible duties.

Appendix C.

Northumberland Asylum.

Structural improvements.

Post-mortem examinations.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

8 November 1893.

Having regard to the oft repeated opinion of the Commissioners in Lunacy as to the utter unsuitability of this Asylum, as well from its urban position as its defective arrangement, for the proper treatment of the insane, we may with propriety express our great satisfaction at having learnt that the question of building a new Asylum in the county is engaging the serious consideration of the County Council, who have appointed a Committee to acquire a site. We trust that a suitable site will soon be found (the Committee have been made acquainted with the necessary preliminaries), and when acquired, that no time will be lost in giving instructions for the preparation of plans, as the examination and revision of these, before their final approval by the Secretary of State, usually occupies a considerable time.

Nottingham-shire Asylum.

In the circumstances we abstain from much criticism of the present Asylum, and from suggestions for its improvement. We can report, however, that the wards are very clean and made as comfortable for the patients as their arrangement and construction will permit, except that the temperature maintained in cold weather would seem to be scarcely adequate.

There are to-day on the Asylum books 168 males and 178 female patients, 346 in all. Of these, 32 females are chargeable to the county of London, and 7 males and 11 females to Derbyshire. Three male patients are absent from the Asylum on trial.

Statistics.

Appendix C.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

Since the last visit paid by our colleagues on 16th February 189[illegible], 195 patients have been admitted; 102 discharged or removed, 81 having recovered; and 75 have died. There are vacancies for 9 patients of each sex.

Post-mortem examinations.

The post-mortem examinations made were 38, being 50 per cent. of the above 75 deaths; and the causes of these deaths, with one exception, in respect of which (the only one) an inquest was held, were natural and ordinary.

In the case referred to, the jury attributed the death in part to improper treatment of the patient, a woman, by the nurse of the imbecile patients in the Chesterfield Workhouse.

We observe that 40 per cent. of the deaths were due to affections of the respiratory organs, and this fact strengthens our doubt of the sufficiency of the temperature in the wards.

The mortality in 1892 was in the proportion of 10·94 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence.

Patients under medical treatment.

No patient was found by us to-day in bed: 47 appear to be under medical treatment, but generally the health of the patients, apart from failure from old age, seems to be good at present. No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. No mechanical restraint has since then been employed; and seclusion only in the cases of two men once each, and for 20 hours in all; and two women on three occasions, and for 28 hours.

Condition of patients.

We have, as usual, seen every patient in residence. All were orderly and quiet, and beyond appeals for discharge, no complaints of any consequence were made to us.

We are satisfied with the dress of both sexes: there is a good variety in the materials used for the women's gowns. Among the women we saw some crouching on the ground or floor of the ward. This practice should be checked by the nurses.

State of wards.

In the wards we noticed a very good supply of illustrated and other papers, and some magazines, but few books. We think there are many patients who would appreciate books of a light and interesting description, and we recommend that a moderate supply be obtained.

We have recommended Mr. Aplin to have the bathing rules reprinted in bolder type. Our Board attaches considerable importance to the presence of a responsible officer at the bathing of patients, and wishes that this should be the practice as far as possible. It would be well to introduce into the bathing rules one on this subject.

Employment, exercise, &c.

The patients usefully employed still bear very small proportions to the totals of the sexes, namely, 41 per cent. of the males, and 50 per cent. of the females. In a new Asylum we should expect much better results. The exercise of the patients is mainly confined to the Asylum grounds, but parties of varying size are, we understand, taken occasionally for walks beyond, but the situation of the Asylum must, of course, be a hindrance to this.

We are informed that the general paralytics at present in the Asylum number 11, the epileptics 38, and the supposed suicidal, 8; of the two latter classes, all but 4 sleep under constant supervision. No patient is at present considered so suicidal as to require a card of special instructions, though these are used when requisite.

There is a good attendance of patients at Divine Service: 218, or 63 per cent., were in Chapel last Sunday.

Attendants.

The Staff of day attendants is, as heretofore, proportionately weak in comparison with many other Asylums, giving but one attendant to 15 patients in each division. For night duty there are three for each side.

side. The duration of service is very good, only four out of 29 having less than a year's service. Appendix C.

We learn that the Asylum has since the last visit been benefited by the construction of a new system of drains. A new steam engine also has been erected, and ordinary repairs have been carried out. Nottinghamshire Asylum.

The present maintenance charge for home patients is 9*s.* 11*d.* per head per week; for out-country patients, 12*s.* 6*d.*, and for the private class, 14*s.*

We desire to call the attention of the Visiting Committee to a recently admitted patient, a clergyman, the Rev. J. H. D., in the hope that it may be possible to obtain his admission to the Coppice.

From our examination of the medical records we can report that they are well kept.

Oxford Asylum.

30 October 1893.

There are to-day on the books of this Asylum 521 patients, viz., 217 males, 304 females, but 2 of the males and 5 of the females are absent on trial. There are 17 vacant beds on the male and 5 on the female side. Some additional vacancies will, we understand, be created in January by the removal of some or all of the Windsor patients in excess of the 12 whom that borough is entitled to have received here. The Sussex patients who were boarded here at the date of the last visit of Commissioners (22nd November 1892) have since been removed, and there is now only one out-county patient here besides the excess over 12 of the Windsor patients. As the number on the books at the above date was 526 it is evident that there has been a substantial increase of the patients who must necessarily be received here, and which if continued must soon exhaust the available accommodation. In these circumstances it will be prudent in the Committee to consider without delay the best mode of providing additional accommodation. Oxford Asylum. Statistics.

Since the visit referred to, 92 patients have been admitted, 60 have been discharged or removed, 30 of these having recovered and 37 have died. The causes of these deaths, which in 33 instances were followed by autopsy, were natural and ordinary. In two cases the coroner held inquests, the verdicts being respectively death from senile decay, and from apoplexy. The mortality rate in 1892, calculated in the usual way, was 7 per cent.; for the interval since the last visit about 8 per cent.

Except one case of erysipelas, there has not been any exceptional disease, and the general health on the whole at present is good; 53 patients are taking medicine, and to-day 7 male and 16 female patients are in bed. No one among these suffers from bed-sores. The only serious casualties since the last visit have been an intracapsular fracture of the thigh, and burn of both hands. The only case of restraint since the last visit was that of the patient whose hands were burnt and who wore locked gloves to keep the dressings in position.

One patient, a male, was secluded once for two hours.

We have seen all the patients who are in the Asylum. They were generally quiet and free from excitement, and no serious complaints were made to us. We are on the whole satisfied with the dress of both sexes, Condition of patients.

Appendix C.

Oxford Asylum

sexes, but some 7 or 8 women were wearing exceptionally strong dresses, the use of which we always like to see reduced to as low a minimum as possible. We are glad to be able to record that all patients now get two changes weekly of underlinen.

Employment.

The numbers returned to us as usefully employed are 118 men and 150 women, being in the proportions of 50 per cent. and 53½ per cent. of the total patients of each sex. The proportion of males is smaller, and that of the females larger than at the last visit.

Exercise.

We have learnt with pleasure that an improvement has been effected in the amount of walking exercise afforded to the patients, and that now daily exercise in the grounds, but outside the airing courts, is given twice a week to about 120 women, and about 80 are once a week taken outside the estate; and that besides the men employed on the land about 100 walk once a week beyond the airing courts, but none are taken beyond the estate. While we are glad to give credit for this advance, we do not consider that all that is possible is done, and we hope that more frequent and more extended exercise will be yet afforded to still larger numbers; and also that the numbers of the usefully employed may be increased.

For both these objects doubtless a stronger staff for day duty is needed.

Attendants.

It bears the same proportions to patients as at the last visit, viz., about 1 to 13 in the male and 1 to 16 in the female division.

The patients at chapel last Sunday were 250, and those usually present at the associated entertainments 160.

State of wards.

As regards the condition of the Asylum, we can report that the wards are clean and wholesome, the beds and bedding being in good order. Some wards have been painted, and the opportunity has been taken advantage of to introduce more decoration in the way of colour and stencilled patterns with good effect. We have also observed that curtains have been supplied for the windows in several rooms. None of the high windows have been lowered as suggested at the last visit, but we hope this improvement will in time be effected. Some of the other suggestions then made have been adopted. Telephonic communication has been established with the Medical Superintendent's house, and two recording clocks have been provided; but we should have preferred to see the electric recording clock with recording stations in every ward, which is now almost universally in use in asylums.

Without repeating them here we may express the hope that the recommendations made last year and not yet carried out may in their turn be adopted.

Several minor but useful improvements have been made; some of the nature of ordinary repairs, such as external painting, others being structural additions such as a new waiting-room, a garden shed, &c. As opportunity offers, the introduction of new and improved w.c. apparatus giving more effective flushing of the pans would be desirable.

Medical staff.

There has been a change in the medical staff since the last visit, Dr. Ware having succeeded as Assistant Medical Officer, Mr. Pilkington resigned.

We find the medical records well kept.

The present maintenance charge is 8*s*. per head per week.

Appendix C.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

17 February 1893.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum. Statistics.

The patients now on the register of this Asylum are 772 in number, 353 being male, and 419 females. Twenty-four of the number are received here from the Denbigh Asylum under contract, and 29 are private cases; and there is estimated to be vacant accommodation for 8 males and 21 females. One patient is absent on trial. The increase in the total number of patients since the visit of Commissioners on 10th March 1892 is 5 only.

Since that visit 178 patients have been admitted; 101 discharged, of whom 61 had recovered; and 72 have died. Post-mortem examination was made in 41 instances only. One death was a suicide, and this case (in which an inquest was held) was the subject of correspondence with our Board. In two other instances the coroner held inquests, one death being found to be due to heart disease; the other, which occurred quite recently, to erysipelas, consequent upon an injury. The injury was caused by a blow given by a patient to the deceased, who had attempted to take away the food of the former. The causes of most of the other deaths were natural and ordinary. We observe that the mortality in 1892 was at the rate of 11·08 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Among the patients who died were a considerable number of great age. One death was due to typhoid fever, and there is at present a patient apparently suffering from that disease, of which there have been four cases in all. There have also been one case of scarlatina (contracted out of the asylum) and seven cases of erysipelas or erysipelatous sore throat. The appearance of these diseases in the Asylum suggests the desirability of a careful consideration of its sanitary condition. The new well, we understand, yields an abundant supply of water, of the wholesomeness of which no suspicion exists. It is, however, hard, and it is proposed to set up a softening process, to be applied to a portion, if not all, of the water used.

Inquests.

Mortality.

There have been, since the last visit, several rather serious, but not fatal, casualties; but nothing connected with them calls for special notice.

Restraint and seclusion.

There is a record of one patient (a male) having been continuously restrained from July 1st to July 20th, to prevent self-injury by biting himself; and three male patients, on seven occasions, and for 42½ hours, and the same number of female patients, on 19 occasions, and for 83 hours, have, since the last visit, been secluded.

Condition of patients.

We yesterday saw all the patients in residence. Upon the whole, they were very orderly and quiet, some of the occupants of No. 3 Wards on each side being the exceptions. These wards contain the more excitable patients of each sex, and their unsuitability for this, or, indeed, any class of patients, owing to their mode of construction, has been already more than once commented on by Visiting Commissioners. We desire again to call the Committee's attention to the subject, and hope that some improvement of the wards in question may be devised, or accommodation better adapted for the class of patients referred to be provided, that class requiring for their proper treatment plenty of space, and light and well-ventilated rooms.

State of wards.

We were satisfied with the dress and personal condition of the patients of each sex. The wards, with the above exceptions, are in very good order, and kept clean, and bright with plants and other

Appendix C.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

objects. We understand that plans have been prepared and sent to our office for warming the rooms in Female Wards 6 and 7. We offer no opinion on the method proposed ; but we think that the system should be extended to the corridors and dormitories of these wards, especially to the large dormitory of No. 7, which is occupied by very old women chiefly.

Employment.

We find the patients usefully employed represent proportions of 43 per cent. of the total males, and 62 per cent. of the total females, the former being low in comparison with what we find in very many other Asylums.

Divine Service.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service is good, 426 being present in chapel last Sunday morning, and about 246 attend the daily prayers.

Amusements.

About 350 patients attend the associated entertainments ; 270 walk daily in the grounds outside the airing courts, and over 200 weekly beyond the Asylum estate ; 108 are usually confined wholly to the airing courts for exercise, and this number will be reduced, we hope, as much as possible.

Attendants.

Including artizans and laundrymaids taking charge of patients, there are 32 male and 35 female day attendants, and three of each sex for night duty. These numbers give for the day charge of the patients one to 11 patients in each division. So many, however, are not usually on duty, as some are supernumeraries who take the place of attendants on leave. The changes of attendants since the last visit have been but few ; and those in the female staff were mainly due to resignation through ill-health or for marriage.

Structural improvements.

The only structural matters or improvements since the last visit have been the completion of a new fire main, the provision of a fire alarm bell, and the alteration of some of the water-closet apparatus by substituting the ordinary pull-down for the seat action for flushing. This we hope will be continued through the Asylum.

We noticed yesterday, what had before escaped our observation, that the taps of the gas-jets in the dormitories of No. 3 Wards, and possibly in other places, were open to interference by patients. They should be altered so as to make this impossible. We thought, too, that the driving bands of the machinery in the laundry were insufficiently protected.

The present weekly charge for home patients is 7*s.* 9*d.* ; for private patients, 15*s.* ; and for those from Denbigh, 11*s.*

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

10 February 1893.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

Statistics.

We write our Report on the second day of our Inspection of this Asylum, having now seen all the patients except 2 away on trial, both men. Upon the books are the names of 358 males, 505 females, making a total under treatment of 863 patients. These figures show an increase, since the Commissioners' last visit in May 1892, of 20 cases in the men's department, the women on the books being fewer by 16. However, there is much overcrowding in each division, although 3 men and 27 women have been added since the Commissioners' visit to the boarded-out cases. At the present time, the patients boarded out from the Asylum are 116, of whom 60 are of the male, 56 are of the female sex. In the main building, and at the farm, are accommodated all the other men. The women occupy their side of the Asylum, the

the Old and New Hospital, and "Hillside." So overcrowded is the Main Building that, in each division, several patients occupy beds on the floors in the dormitories. Appendix C. Somerset and Bath Asylum.

The Admissions recorded since 13th May 1892 are 172, viz., 87 of male, 85 of female patients; 123 patients have been discharged; recovery is claimed in 84 cases. The patients to-day are all chargeable to Somerset and Bath Unions, or to the County, except 13 of the private class, 2 criminals, and 3 chargeable to out-counties or boroughs or unions in them. Statistics.

The deaths recorded since the date last referred to have been 20 of males, 26 of females. The post-mortem examinations have been 36. One only of the deaths calls for special remark, that of a man who died on the 5th instant of typhoid fever. There are at present 2 other men suffering from that fever. All 3 had been patients here for a considerable period prior to being attacked by the disorder. Dr. Wade has been unable to determine beyond doubt the origin of the fever; but he inclines to the opinion that the cause has been overcrowding, and hence a development of the malady. The cases have occurred on the men's side of the Asylum in two wards which are much overcrowded. Dr. Wade has no suspicion of defects in the drainage or of impure water supply. As there is no detached building here for the isolation of infectious disorders (the absence of which provision we regret), the cases now treated are in bed in the Infirmary Ward on the male side. We have advised that the excreta shall be disinfected and burnt, and every possible means should be taken to prevent further development of the fever.

The recoveries from insanity as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers) for the year 1892, were in the proportion of 42·91 per cent. The mortality for the same period calculated on the average daily numbers resident, was at the low rate of 6·63 for both sexes.

The only Coroner's inquest during the past nine months has been upon the death of a male patient, that death having been sudden, from heart disease, and just after an epileptic fit. An attendant was present when the man died. Inquest.

The weather being stormy, we saw all the patients indoors. In the wards occupied by the more turbulent, there was a good deal of noisy excitement, but elsewhere good behaviour and tranquillity prevailed. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. These modes of treatment appear, according to the records, to be very rarely resorted to here. Since the Commissioners' last visit, 1 patient only, a woman, has been restrained, and then only by gloves, to prevent the removal of surgical dressings; and 4 patients (men) are all who have been secluded, each once, and all for a total period of 7¾ hours only. Condition of patients.

For the care of the patients there are by day 30 male and 42 female attendants (not including among the latter the laundry maids) and there are five men and seven women on duty at night. These numbers appear to be sufficient, though not in excess of the requirements, and may account for the satisfactory records of mechanical restraint and seclusion. Attendants.

The patients employed usefully are (including ward cleaners, on the male side 46, in the female division 108), 70 per cent of the men and 72 per cent. of the women.

The dinners, which we saw in the hall and wards, were served hot, fish for the men, meat for the women. Dietary.

The potatoes on table were many of them very objectionable, and to the fish many patients objected, though sauce is now added.

Appendix C.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

As to the patients' clothing, we were fairly satisfied, but there were as many as 17 strong dresses worn by women.

The epileptics are 146, the general paralytics are 17, according to the returns made to us. The male observation dormitory is now divided for supervision, an attendant being responsible on either side of a line on the floor. We trust this will also be carried out in the observation dormitory for women. We saw 12 men and 17 women in bed. Forty-eight patients are registered as being under medical treatment.

Only 2 men, but 8 women, are considered by Dr. Wade to be acutely suicidal. The arrangements for their continuous supervision by day and night appear to be satisfactory.

Exercise.

Inquiry informs us that out-door exercise by walks is given once a week at least, beyond the asylum estate, to 305 men and 350 women, and daily beyond the airing courts, to 60 men and 200 women.

Divine Service and amusements.

The chapel service was attended last Sunday by 313 patients in the morning, by 326 in the afternoon, and about 330 were present at last week's associated entertainment.

State of wards.

Of the good order of the wards in the main building and at the out-buildings, we had ample evidence during our inspection, but the duresco has been a failure in several directions, and paint requires renewal in others. Until the attics are emptied of patients, which we earnestly hope will take place when the pressure is relieved here by the erection of the new asylum for Somerset, we strongly recommend that "fire queens" should be provided for those attics, which are most dangerous as sleeping accommodation for insane persons. In the laundry we believe that the drying closets are certainly too few, and that the heat in them is insufficient. We have also doubts about the effectual lighting of the wards in the main building by the number of jets now provided. The general perusal of the newspapers in the male wards would, we think, be much encouraged by reading desks to which the papers could be attached. These newspapers, we ascertained, are now pocketed by a few to the detriment of others.

Improvements.

Among the improvements already recently effected or authorised, we have to mention the completion and occupation of the steward's stores which have set free 2 good apartments convenient for "visiting rooms." A contract has been accepted for establishing telephonic communications between the main building and detached houses. The roads to these houses will we hope be lighted with gas.

In the ward No. 1 (male side) we observe with pleasure that a commencement has been made in substituting wood for tile floors, a great improvement which we hope will be extended gradually to all wards in both divisions at the main building.

A plan for a much needed additional staircase and w. c.'s for female wards 5 and 6, has been forwarded to our Board by the Committee, in view of its approval by the Secretary of State, and we hope that the plans for the erection of tailors' and shoemakers' shops (which plans have received the approval of the Home Secretary) will soon be carried out, as the room now used by the shoemaker in the basement, is very unfit for a workshop for patients.

Provision of accommodation for Somerset patients.

Having regard to the presence of typhoid fever in this Asylum, and its probable origin, and to provide for the wants of the County and Borough, until the new Asylum for Somerset and Bath is built, we strongly advocate an early and considerable reduction in number of the patients here, and by further "boarding out."

From our official knowledge of the condition of Licensed Houses, and of

of other County and Borough Asylums, we do not think that the Committee will find room in those Institutions for any considerable number of Somerset and Bath pauper patients, and we therefore suggest that efforts should be made to procure for 3 years on hire, two vacant houses, each capable, when furnished, of accommodating 30 to 40 patients of one sex in each. A similar course has been successfully adopted in some counties, and we have explained to Dr. Wade the few essential requirements for carrying out our recommendation should the Committee entertain it favourably. Appendix C. Somerset and Bath Asylum.

Staffordshire Asylums—1. Burntwood.

22 July 1893.

At our visit to-day we find on the books of this Asylum the names of 643 patients, of whom 323 are men and 320 women. This is an increase of 17 on the number registered at the date of the last visit of members of our Board, the 29th September 1892, and is some 60 in excess, we understand, of the estimated accommodation. We regret that it has not been found possible to relieve the overcrowding which has been the subject of comment in several previous entries. Its effect is apparently traceable in the high death-rate, and the relatively large proportion of deaths attributable to pulmonary consumption. Apart from this matter we are able to report favourably of the condition of the Asylum, which was everywhere bright, clean, and in good order, and spoke well for the efficiency of the staff and management. Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.) Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted - - - -	96	79	175
„ discharged - - -	28	33	61
of whom had recovered -	21	25	46
„ died - - - -	51	46	97

None of the patients were to-day absent on trial.

Two hundred and seventy-two patients are received under agreements with the Staffordshire County Boroughs, namely, 134 from Walsall, 107 from West Bromwich, 30 from Wolverhampton, and 1 from Hanley. For these the charge made per head per week is 13 *s.* 6 *d.*, and for the ordinary county patients, 9 *s.* 6 *d.* There are no private patients.

The patients under medical treatment last week were 14 men and 13 women. The number of general paralytics is 12, that of epileptics 121, and that of actively suicidal patients, 17. All the epileptics, except a few who have not lately been subject to fits, and all the suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision.

We learn from the returns supplied to us that 480 patients, 244 of whom are men, and 236 women, are usefully employed ; but in these numbers are included 67 of the former and 60 of the latter sex who Employment.

Appendix C.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

work only as ward cleaners. 141 men work on the land, 6 in the kitchen, stores, and offices, 1 in the laundry, and 29 as tailors, bakers, bootmakers, &c.; while of the women 14 work in the kitchen, stores, and offices, 34 in the laundry and wash-house, and 128 sew or knit.

Divine Service.

The numbers attending Church last Sunday morning were 161 males and 91 females, and at the evening service, which has been added since the last visit, there were 152 males and 93 females; daily prayers are attended by 139 males and 66 females.

Amusements.

At the associated entertainments the average number present are 195 men and 157 women.

Exercise.

All the patients, except those who are too feeble, are taken out for walks in the grounds, some daily, and others two or three times a week; and 99 men and 196 women go for exercise beyond the grounds oftener than once a week.

Attendants.

There are, besides the head attendant on each side, 29 male attendants (including one who is also employed as an artizan) and 25 nurses (five of whom are also laundresses) for day, and four of each sex for night duty. Twelve have served for upwards of five years, 14 from two to five, and 19 from one to two years; 19 have been employed less than a year, and ten of these less than six months. We heard no complaints during our visit of rough treatment by the staff, who seemed to discharge their duties efficiently, especially in the infirmaries, where the nursing struck us as very good, and there were no bed-sores.

Inquests.

We must notice among the deaths from unusual causes 2 in which inquests were held, 1 that of a man who contrived to cut his throat while covered up in bed, the other that of a man who poisoned himself with yew leaves picked in the grounds. The verdicts were, in the former case, death from exhaustion consequent upon loss of blood and shock to the system, and that no blame attached to any of the officials; in the latter, death from syncope caused by eating yew leaves and accelerated by the deceased's general condition of health (acute mania). Full particulars of both these cases were forwarded at the time to our office, and it is unnecessary here to remark further upon them. The other deaths were all from natural causes; but among them we may note as unusual in Asylums a death from pyæmia, 1 from myxœdema, and 1 from pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis. Post-mortem examinations were held in 81 instances. The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident during the year 1892 was 17·26 per cent. on the males, and 14·46 per cent. on the females, or 15·84 on both sexes.

Post-mortem examinations.

There has been no zymotic disease among the patients since the last visit, and the only non-fatal casualty sufficiently serious to be worth recording here, has been the fracture of the ulna of one of the men occasioned by a fall.

No instance of the employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion has occurred during the period under review.

Condition of patients.

We saw to-day all the patients whose names are on the books, and gave to all the opportunity of talking to us. Besides appeals for discharge hardly any complaints were made to us, and those that were made appeared to be the outcome of insane delusions. There was very little excitement in the wards; the patients were generally clean in their persons, and neatly and tidily clad, and the dress of the females showed a pleasing variety. The dinner served to-day in the hall, consisting of a pie of meat and potatoes, was good and sufficient, and appeared to be generally liked.

The

Appendix C.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

Additions and improvements.

The arrangements mentioned last year as in progress for giving continuous supervision to the epileptics have been completed. The subject of heating is still under consideration by the Committee, who have not yet satisfied themselves as to the system to be adopted; meanwhile, as a temporary expedient, two Musgrave stoves have been purchased, and will be fixed in the special dormitories. The plans for two new visiting rooms, one for each sex, with lavatory accommodation attached, have been approved by our Board, and their construction will be begun in the first week in August. The new gas works have been completed, as have also the additions to the store-room and the surgery; the pathological room is now in use. A special photographic room has also been established, where good photographic work has been done, and will, we hope, be persevered in. The whole of the roof has been thoroughly repaired; several of the water-closets have been fitted with improved seats and apparatus, and this work is still proceeding. The bath-rooms are undergoing improvement by the substitution of new service and waste pipes of galvanized iron for those previously used, the removal of all the woodwork of the baths repiacing round the tops only slabs of sycamore, and the fixing of safe supply valves of a good type. Considerable progress has been made in the laundry extension building, and a weigh-bridge for carts has been partly constructed.

We are glad to learn that the Committee are alive to the necessity of providing better infirmary accommodation, and have confidence in their intention of dealing with this matter at an early date.

We have seen the case books and pathological records, which are well kept. We entirely approve of the printed headings in the new pathological book.

Staffordshire Asylums.—2. Stafford.

21 July 1893.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred among the patients here since the Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, on the 22nd of September 1892, are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted - - -	133	117	250
„ discharged - - -	89	90	179
„ of whom had recovered -	40	31	71
„ died - - - -	45	35	80

The present number on the books is 835, of whom 445 are men, and 390 women, the total being 5 less than at the date of the last visit. Some temporary relief from the overcrowding then observed on the female side has been obtained through a reception contract entered into with the Worcestershire Asylum Visiting Committee. There are now 35 vacant beds on the male, and 10 on the female side. With so small a margin, especially for the women patients, the provision of fresh accommodation pending the erection of the new County Asylum, of which the plans are not yet settled, remains a matter of urgency. The numbers now boarded out under reception contracts are: at Aber-

Appendix C.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

gavenny, 15 men and 10 women ; at Derby Borough Asylum, 25 men and 40 women ; at the Bucks Asylum, 35 men ; and at the Worcestershire Asylum, 30 of each sex. The weekly charge per head for home patients is 9*s.* 6*d.* ; there is one out-county patient on the male side, for whose maintenance 14*s.* per week is charged, and 2 males and 1 female of the private class are maintained at the same rate.

Inquest.

The percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident for 1892 was the high one of 13·43 per cent., the rate being nearly the same for each sex. The deaths since the last visit have, with one exception, been all from natural and ordinary causes. The exception, which was the subject of a coroner's inquest, was death by suffocation of an epileptic in a single room off the male epileptic dormitory under very unusual circumstances which were duly reported to our Board. A verdict of accidental death was returned, but the jury expressed the opinion that the epileptic ward should never be left in charge of one attendant only. The Commissioners expressed an opinion to the same effect ; and two night attendants are now always on duty in each observation dormitory. Post-mortem examinations were held in 48 cases, being only 60 per cent. of the deaths.

The only serious, but not fatal, casualty has been the fracture of the humerus of a male patient, which is said to have occurred by his arm doubling under his body while an attendant was putting him to bed. Another male patient fractured his clavicle in a fall.

The number of general paralytics is 18 ; of epileptics, 176 ; and of actively suicidal patients, 34 ; all those belonging to either of the two last-mentioned classes sleep under constant supervision. No zymotic disease has attacked any of the patients since the last visit.

Seclusion and Restraint.

Seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of 3 men and 10 women on 21 occasions for a total duration of 114 hours ; and mechanical restraint in the case of 1 woman for 60 hours, the means used being gloves, and the object the prevention of self-injury.

Condition of patients.

We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, none being absent on leave ; and gave to all the opportunity of addressing us. We were pleased with their appearance, and found them as a rule quiet and orderly. During our visit of yesterday we saw a dinner of fish and potatoes served in the wards, which seemed to us good and sufficient, but was, as usual, unpopular with many of the patients. The general health is good, and no complaints were made to us of rough usage by

State of wards.

the attendants, or indeed of anything except detention. The wards and dormitories were throughout clean and in good order, and most of them in a good state of decorative repair. In one, the male epileptic dormitory, painters and paper-hangers were at work ; and the patients were during the day distributed through the other wards, sleeping at night in their own day room temporarily converted into a dormitory.

Employment.

From the returns furnished to us we learn that 289 men and 306 women patients are usefully employed, 120 of the former, however, and 100 of the latter as ward cleaners only. One hundred of the men work on the land, 12 at hair-picking, and 21 at various trades ; 145 of the women are occupied with knitting or needle-work ; 50 women and 9 men work in the laundry, and 11 of the former, and seven of the latter in the kitchen, stores, and offices.

Divine Service, &c.

At church last Sunday morning 200 male and 162 female patients were present ; the associated entertainments are usually attended by 385 patients, the two sexes being about equally represented.

Exercise.

One hundred men and 290 women walk daily in the grounds ; 200 men and 50 women walk out weekly, and 224 women at more frequent intervals,

intervals, beyond the grounds. Only 30 of the males and 40 of the females are ordinarily confined to the airing courts. Appendix C.

The number of attendants, exclusive of head attendants, is 48 on the male side, and 40 on the female side (six of whom are laundry maids) for day duty, and nine and eight respectively for night duty. There is a vacancy to-day for one female day attendant. The full staff gives a day attendant to nine and-a-quarter patients on the male side, and, not reckoning the laundry maids, a day nurse to 11½ patients. The numbers appear to be adequate, and the duties efficiently performed; the nursing in the male infirmary struck us as being especially good, where, though many patients had been long bedridden, there was no appearance of a bedsore, and each case was admirably attended to. The statistics of service shew that seven attendants have been here less than six months, and 12 more less than 12 months, and that 15 can reckon from one to two years, 39 from 2 to five, and 31 over five years' service. Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.) Attendants.

In the matter of improvements, additions, and alterations, the Committee have been by no means inactive. It was recorded in the last entry that notice had been given to the Stafford Corporation that the Asylum drainage would be discharged into the main sewer. The necessary works for this purpose are now in course of construction. The nurses' mess room has been comfortably furnished and is in occupation, and the male attendants' mess room is nearly finished. At the detached block one outside iron staircase for exit in case of fire has been fixed, and the erection of another and of a new bathroom has been sanctioned by the Committee. The plans of a new isolation hospital have been approved by our Board, and have been placed in the County Surveyor's hands. This building will include quarters for an assistant medical officer, and we hope that the opportunity thus afforded for making an addition to the medical staff will be taken, and a pathologist appointed. The new engine house has been completed, and a new duplicate engine fixed, and other improvements made in this department. Much painting and papering has been done; this work is still in progress in some of the wards, and will be extended to others. The single-room doors in all but four of the wards have now been made to open outwards, and those in another ward will shortly be taken in hand. The re-building of the water-closets and lavatories in male infirmary has been completed; and plans for the re-building of those in the other wards of the main building have been approved, and the County Surveyor is at work preparing the quantities with a view to a contract. The walls of the recreation hall have been adorned by a number of bright and attractive oil paintings, the gift of a member of the Committee, who has also presented some good proof engravings, which are hung in the nurses' room. Improvements, &c.

We have examined the case books and pathological records, and find them to be fairly well kept.

Suffolk County Asylum.

16 March 1893.

Since the last visit to this Asylum by members of our Board on 12th July 1892, there have been the following changes among the patients:— Suffolk Asylum. Statistics.

Appendix C.

Suffolk Asylum.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Admissions	36	45	81
Discharges	31	37	68
Of whom were recovered	14	22	36
Deaths	20	20	40

There now remain on the books a total of 478, of whom 205 are men, and 273 women, one man being of the criminal class. Forty men and 38 women, 78 in all, are boarded out in the Norfolk County, Norwich, and Leicester Borough Asylums. All in residence we have seen, and to each of them we have given ample opportunity of speaking to us.

Condition of patients.

We found them generally quiet and free from excitement, and in a satisfactory state as regards personal cleanliness and neatness of dress. We saw no strong dresses in either division. While we had many appeals for discharge by patients who were manifestly unfitted for it, no one complained to us of harsh treatment or neglect by any of the staff. One patient, a female, was in seclusion for excitement to prevent her injuring herself; and 15 men and 17 women were in bed; 1 of the former and 1 of the latter suffering from erysipelatous attacks, and 1 woman from a febrile condition, which is probably typhoid in character. Two of the deaths appear to have resulted from erysipelas among the men, and a woman died from enteric fever. There have also been one other case of typhoid, four cases of erysipelas, and several cases of diarrhœa, but we are assured that the sanitary state of the Asylum has greatly improved since alterations have been effected, to which we shall presently refer, and which give encouragement for as speedy an extension as possible of similar improvements to the rest of the Asylum.

State of wards.

We found all the wards very clean, and so far as the duties of the Attendants were concerned, in excellent order. Many of them were bright, cheerful, and most comfortable, and well supplied with pictures, birds, and other objects of interest, but in some of them much remains to be done to bring them up to the general standard, and this is especially the case in the male division.

The laundry dormitory, and those of Nos. 1 and 6 on the female side, are very shabby, crowded, and ill-ventilated, and we can, of course, say the same with even increased force of the wretchedly insanitary and unsuitable Infirmary, which, we regret to say, still stands, and is in full occupation. Nothing appears to have been done towards the erection of the new Infirmaries, the money difficulty apparently still blocking the way. Some of the dormitories still require plastering, but we are glad to report that much progress has been made in this direction since the last visit, to the great benefit of both the appearance and sanitation of the building. The process has been applied to almost all the single rooms, and several of the corridors, and No. 2 for males is at present in the hands of the workmen, and undergoing replacement of the tiled floor by boards, the plastering of the walls, and general reparation. Some painting and decoration has been done, but much still remains to be done.

We thought that the stiff gas brackets in some of the W. C. passages were unsafe and should be replaced by a less dangerous form of lighting.

Good new quarters are in course of construction, out of the old laundry, for the assistant medical officer, which will comprise two light airy sitting

sitting and two bed-rooms, with the usual offices. They will be an excellent substitute for his present gloomy quarters. Appendix C.

The arrangements for the supply of the whole establishment with the water from the new well, have, we are glad to report, been in operation for some time, and, as we have said, with beneficial results upon the general health of its inmates. Suffolk Asylum. Water supply.

New caution cards in suicidal cases have been issued to the attendants, and they seem to us to be quite appropriate for their purpose. Gent's tell-tale apparatus is used for checking the vigilance of the night attendants, but we thought that there were too few recording stations, especially in the observation dormitories, each of which contains only one. The pushes, too, are not of a good type, and may easily be tampered with so much as to render the records quite unreliable. Caution cards.

We saw the patients enjoying a good dinner of boiled beef and pork and potatoes, and we had no complaints as to the diet. Dietary.

There are now 17 vacancies for patients, 10 in the male and seven in the female division. The recoveries in 1892 were at the rate of 45·98 per cent; the deaths at the rate of 10·97 per cent. All the deaths since the last visit were from natural causes. Post-mortem examinations were made in the very satisfactory proportion of 77 per cent. of them, and no bed sores were found in any of them. One inquest was held in the case of a woman who died from apoplexy two days after admission. Post-mortem examinations. Inquest.

The present number of epileptics is 50, of whom 27 are men, and 23 women. The general paralytics number respectively four and three, and those actively suicidal 4 and 9. All the suicidal and all but two of the epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision. The wet beds reported last night were 9. The patients under medical treatment are 43 in all. Health of patients.

Ninety-five men and 56 women, a total of 151, attended the chapel services last Sunday, and about the same numbers are usually present at the associated entertainments. Divine Service, &c.

Only 80 men and 48 women walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 80 men and no women, daily beyond the airing courts. We hope that efforts will be made to increase all these very inadequate numbers. Exercise.

152 men and 128 women are stated to be usefully employed, but these numbers are inclusive of 46 and 52 respectively who assist only in the wards. Employment.

Mechanical restraint has been recorded in the cases of two female patients, to prevent self-injury, upon 28 occasions, and for a total duration of 516 hours, and seclusion has been applied to 3 male and 11 female patients, upon 30 occasions, and for a period of 242 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

No serious casualties have occurred, and, with the exceptions mentioned earlier in this entry, and a few cases of influenza, no epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum.

The weekly charge for maintenance is 9*s*. 2¼*d*., and that for out-county patients, 14*s*.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 22 men and 27 women for day duty, and three men and three women for night duty. Of these, six men and 11 women can record less than one year's service in this Asylum. These numbers, we are glad to notice, compare favourably with those in the last report. We understand that there is now a vacancy in the office of head attendant in the female division, and we commend to the consideration of the Superintendent the desirability of appointing to that post a person of superior education, as has been done with manifest advantage in other similar institutions. Attendants.

In Dr. Eager's absence we received during our visit all necessary information from Dr. Young the assistant medical officer.

Appendix C

Surrey Asylum.

13 May 1893.

Surrey Asylum. Yesterday we began our annual inspection of this Asylum, and to-day concluded the task; making all usual inquiries and perusing the last report of the Committee to the County Council of Surrey.

Medical staff. We regret to find that no addition has been made to the numbers of the medical staff. That scientific research which is now expected in every large Asylum, and which nowhere else can be carried out with equal success, calls for the addition of a proper laboratory and the supply of photographic apparatus. We are glad to hear that lectures have been delivered for the instruction of the attendants, with the result that 12 out of 14 males and females who went up for examination obtained certificates from the Psychological Society. From scientific investigation by the medical officers and thorough training of the attendants, it is only natural to expect improvement in the care and treatment of the insane under their charge.

Statistics. The books inform us that the patients are now 1,049, the males being 448, the females 601; this is a decrease in the number of women, who were at the Commissioners' last visit (in June 1892), 652. We saw all in residence, 6 are away on leave. Fifty London cases have been removed. A contract with the London County Council expired in December 1892, and a new contract with it now provides for the retention here of 250 in lieu of 300 London patients; this will terminate on September 30th next. We think that the male division now is at least full; there are a few vacant beds available in the women's department. It is very possible, we believe, that some beds might be vacated if united efforts were made by Committee Superintendent and Guardians to obtain accommodation elsewhere for patients who have so far recovered that they no longer need Asylum care and treatment, although they require some supervision. We would also remind the Committee that if Guardians be recouped the cost of maintenance here of patients by their friends, they are not much interested in inquiry whether such patients are really "in circumstances to require relief" in Lunacy. The Committee would do well to check any laxity of relieving officers in this respect, by organised inquiry on their own part, and in the interest of the county, which has to meet demands from time to time for provision of additional beds.

The admissions during 1892 appear to have been of a more unfavourable character than usual. The recoveries were only 30·68 per cent. as compared with the admissions of the year; and the deaths were in the proportion of 10·22 per cent. of the average daily number resident throughout the year. With one exception, the deaths since the Commissioners' last visit have all been due to natural causes. The exception was the suicide of a male patient (B.S.) by hanging. He had threatened before admission (seven months ago) to drown himself. In the course of a month after reception he somewhat improved, and was no longer thought to be dangerous to himself, and he was accordingly put out to work and was freed from special supervision by day, but slept in the observation dormitory at night. He appears to have obtained possession of a rope with which he committed the fatal act in the w.c. of the ward early one morning. No attendant was to blame in connection with the event, as the patient was not considered by the medical officers to be actually suicidal, and no special card had been issued that he should be kept under special observation by day.

He

He had been lost sight of for five minutes. The above was the only case in which a coroner's inquest was held. Post-mortem examinations were made in 96 of the 134 deaths which have occurred since the Commissioners' last visit. Appendix C. Surrey Asylum. Statistics.

There have been some cases of influenza, of which, and its complications, 2 patients of each sex have died.

Although smallpox has been prevalent in this district and in many Surrey Unions, no case has occurred in the Asylum. As a protection, a large number of the resident patients have been vaccinated. There have been two fatal and a few non-fatal cases of erysipelas. The present health is fairly good, having regard to the usual proportion of cases of chronic brain disease, which must be in an Asylum of this size. We found in bed to-day and yesterday only 6 men and 10 women; no patient under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. The former mode of treatment has, it seems, been resorted to only once since June 1892, a woman being wet-packed for two hours; and 1 patient only, also a woman, has been secluded twice for a total of 12 hours.

The actual admissions recorded in the interval between this and the Commissioners' last inspection have been 231; including the removals (50 of London cases), the discharges have been 144, and the recoveries claimed have been 58; the total number of deaths, as we have already stated, has been 134.

It appears that 31 of the patients who were absolutely discharged had previously been absent on leave with a weekly allowance.

Of the patients now upon the books, 802 are chargeable to Surrey or Unions in Surrey; 245 are London cases, 2 are chargeable to other out counties or Unions. There is no private patient here and no criminal; 20 patients suffer from general paralysis, 149 from epilepsy, all but 10 men of those who are subject to fits and three of the female epileptics are under continuous night supervision. Five patients only of both sexes are at present considered to be so actively suicidal as to require constant watching by day. The caution cards issued for the protection of the suicidal by day would be improved if the medical superintendent were to insist on the endorsement of the same by every attendant successively in personal charge of the patient, as a recognition of his individual responsibility.

During our progress through the wards, which are clean, bright and comfortably furnished, and free from offensive smell, the patients were remarkably quiet and orderly. We had few complaints except on the score of undue detention. We investigated some charges made against the management by a male patient (J. W.) but came to the conclusion that they were not well founded and were the result of exaggeration arising from the mental condition of the patient. Condition of patients.

According to the returns furnished to us, the very creditable proportion of 78 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women do some kind of useful work; on the land and at the farm 155 men are employed, 68 are in the workshops, 74 are engaged in various miscellaneous occupations, and 45 as ward cleaners. Of the women 350 do needlework and knit, 71 assist in the laundry, kitchens and offices, and 103 come under the description of ward cleaners. Employment.

Visiting the workshops we were struck with the want of a proper room for picking hair for mattresses. This is now done in an open shed. In winter it is an unsuitable place. If the shed were closed in and windows and fire-places were supplied, it might at small cost be converted into a good hair picking room.

Appendix C.

Surrey Asylum.

Attendants.

The staff of day attendants (51 men and 59 women) is numerically adequate, but we regret to find that the duration of service is not what it should be; 19 men and 36 women have not yet been 12 months in the Asylum service, and nine other men and 12 other women have been less than two years here on duty.

We object strongly to the practice of attendants dining and preparing their meals in the wards, and hope that the Committee will enable the superintendent to put an end to the practice by providing mess rooms elsewhere. Rooms for relaxation in the evening for the attendants after their long day's work are now generally provided also in large Asylums. Of course means of amusement there should also be found for the attendants.

The night staff is in our opinion inadequate in strength with only five men and eight women on duty. We recommend an additional night attendant for each division.

Dietary.

The dietary appears to be what it was when the Commissioners last visited the Asylum. We saw a dinner of soup followed by rhubarb with pie crust. On other days the fare is more popular. Workers only have beer.

We rather doubt the policy of abandoning the indoors associated entertainments during the summer and supplying no other substitute than looking on at cricket.

Divine Service.

The patients at Divine service last Sunday appear to have been 453 in the morning, 416 in the evening. We assume that some were at both services.

Exercise.

Our enquiries into walking exercise elicit that daily 75 men (exclusive of those working on the land), and 250 women are walked out beyond the airing courts, but within the limits of the Asylum grounds, and that 156 male and 140 female patients walk weekly beyond the Asylum Estate.

There are the arrangements usual in Asylums for the extinction of an outbreak of fire, and there was an outbreak of fire recently in the home farm rickyard, which resulted in the destruction of some hay.

Casualties.

The only serious casualties have been the fracture of a female patient's wrist from an accidental fall, and the injury of two nurses from attacks made on them by patients, resulting in temporary disablement from concussion of the brain.

Structural improvements.

The structural matters which deserve mention are progress in the erection of a wing to the female infirmary, now roofed in; provision of a new bed-room, bath-room, &c., for the matron, and the disinfecting arrangements recommended by the Commissioners at their last visit. New and improved w.c. fittings in Female Block No. 10 are being supplied. We hope that the outside door handles will be gradually provided to many doors of single rooms and to dormitories frequently visited by a night patrol.

Some renovation by painting is in hand. The rectification of the drains of the Asylum according to modern views has been planned by Mr. Howell, the architect, under instructions from the Committee, and this will, we understand, be gradually carried out; the result of which will be the diversion of all the existing drains under the Asylum.

Appendix C.

Sussex Asylum.

19 May 1893.

To-day we finished our statutory inspection of this asylum. The Commissioners' visit last year was on November 19th. The numbers of patients in the wards have not been reduced since November; on the contrary, they have risen; they are now 875, an increase in both divisions. The overcrowding is sought to be abated by renting the detached infirmary of the Plumpton Workhouse at Chailey, five miles away, for the accommodation of 40 women. A plan of the infirmary has been produced, and we propose to-day to inspect the building. Two children are the only patients boarded out in this neighbourhood. There are now 157 patients boarded out at Northampton County Asylum and 5 at Oxford County Asylum. Only 1 patient is absent for probation, and she has an allowance towards her support outside. Three patients have been sent out with a weekly allowance prior to their discharge, since the Commissioners were last here. Sussex Asylum. Overcrowding.

The plans for the new asylum for West Sussex are under consideration, a site having been selected near Chichester.

From the records it appears that since November 19th the admissions have been 139, the discharges have been 54, including 21 cases upon recovery, 12 transferred to other asylums. The deaths registered are 51, of which but 14 were the subjects of autopsy, a small proportion. The returns for 1892 show that the recoveries of that year as compared with the admissions (excluding transfers) were only 18·86 per cent., and the mortality, calculated on the average daily numbers resident, amounted to 15·12 per cent. for both sexes. During the six months since the last visit of Commissioners, the death rate has not exceeded 11·50 per cent. per annum. The principal causes of death have been pulmonary consumption, general paralysis, and senile decay. One epileptic woman died from pneumonia following a fractured rib, but there was no evidence to show how the fracture was caused. In this case a coroner's inquest was held, and the particulars were communicated to our office. This appears to have been the only fatal casualty. Statistics.

We have seen yesterday and to-day the patients in residence; 114 women and 112 men had gone to a picnic at Ditchling, when we arrived yesterday, but were seen by us this forenoon; their personal appearance is creditable to those whose duty it is to see to their cleanliness and clothing. The dietary is good, and a substantial dinner was on table for the meal which we saw, that in the women's hall. No complaints to us (and the complaints were few) deserve mention here, those referring to detention appeared to be groundless, and the rest were apparently the outcome of insane delusions. Condition of patients.

No increase has been made in the proportion of attendants to patients, and it remains at 1 to 12½ patients in the male, and 1 to 17 patients in the female division, a proportion sufficient perhaps for the custody, but inadequate for the proper treatment of the patients in the way of daily extended outdoor exercise, which so materially conduces to the recovery of the curable and to the amelioration of the condition of the chronic class. Attendants.

From the returns furnished to us at our request, we learn that daily exercise beyond the airing-courts is given to 46 men (not including those working on the land) and to 79 women only; but once a week, 110 males and 118 female patients walk beyond the asylum estate. Valuable as picnics in the neighbourhood are as means of occasional healthy variety in asylum life, they cannot take the place of extended Exercise.

Appendix C.

Sussex Asylum.

exercise which, to be remedial, should be daily, and should be given to all the patients not physically incapacitated.

Epileptics.

The present number of general paralytics is 29, *i.e.*, 18 of men and 11 of women; the epileptics are reported to be 56 of the male and 63 of the female sex, all sleeping under continuous supervision at night. The patients deemed to be actively suicidal are 44 men and 42 women; these too sleep in observation dormitories. The day attendants are supplied with "caution cards," insisting on all these patients never being lost sight of; the weakness of the staff numerically renders compliance however with these instructions virtually impossible in this direction in some wards; in the event of a suicide the responsibility will rest with the Medical Superintendent for not making arrangements that are practicable for the safety of the patients known to be prone to self-destruction.

Employment.

The proportion of employed patients to the total number is good, viz., 67 per cent. of the men, 72 per cent. of the women. These figures include 79 males and 44 females chiefly working as ward-cleaners. Eighty-nine men help on the land and farm, 66 women assist in the laundry.

We saw a good supply of books and newspapers in the wards.

Divine Service.

There are two Sunday services in the chapel; the numbers attending chapel last Sunday were in the morning 236, in the afternoon 238 patients.

Restraint and seclusion.

Mechanical restraint has not been resorted to, and seclusion was limited to a male patient twice for half-an-hour.

State of wards.

Of the state of the wards on each side of the Asylum we can report as favourably as heretofore; they are suitably furnished, and the day rooms are well supplied with flowers, the sick seem well cared for, only one patient has a bed-sore, and she is a general paralytic. We regret that there is no institution to which the idiot children here might be sent, as, mixed with adult lunatics, they are likely to degenerate rather than improve in conduct and habits.

The bakehouse of this Asylum has been remodelled most satisfactorily, and the improvement of the dairy is in progress.

Warwickshire Asylum.

10 February 1893.

Warwickshire Asylum.

Statistics.

Asylum accommodation.

There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 738 patients, 297 males and 441 females, and there are 17 male patients belonging to the county in the Birmingham Asylum. At the visit made by us in March 1892 the total number on the books was 683, so that there is an increase of 55. This is mainly due to the bringing in of the female patients formerly boarded out, which was rendered possible by the completion of the detached hospital and its appropriation to ordinary patients, 44 women being at present lodged in it. We must, however, point out that it is very unsafe to count the accommodation afforded by a building of that character as available for ordinary cases. It might be necessary at any moment to clear the hospital of its ordinary occupants for the admission of cases of an infectious disease, and the inconvenience, and even danger, of adding largely to the inmates of already crowded wards, is obvious.

We understand that it will be necessary shortly to remove the 17 male patients from Birmingham, and there is not, in fact, proper accommodation for them here without overcrowding the male division. It is stated that there are vacant beds for 4 males and 40 females, but the latter vacancies

vacancies are due merely to the opening of the new Epileptic Dormitory, for which there is not corresponding day space, so that, in point of fact, the Asylum is now full, and of the patients on the books 10 are absent on trial. Warwickshire Asylum.

We are aware that the question of building an additional block on each side is under consideration. The subject of the water supply has presented a difficulty as to which there has been correspondence with our Board. If the difficulty is removed, no time should be lost in providing the much needed additional accommodation. Asylum accommodation.

We find that the number of patients admitted since the last visit has been 223, the number discharged 97, of whom 82 were returned as recovered; and that 72 have died. Post-mortem examination was made in all these cases. The causes of the deaths were ordinary. No inquest followed on any death. The only case of zymotic disease was one of enteric fever, from which, however, the patient recovered; and the present sanitary condition of the Asylum is good. Statistics.

Among the casualties recorded since the last visit we notice 8 producing fractures. Most of them were due to falls, accidental from slipping, or occurring in epileptic seizures; but two happened in struggles with attendants, the patients having, as stated, been the aggressors.

The records show that 12 patients have, since the last visit, been secluded on 17 occasions, but for short periods only, as the total duration is no more than 26½ hours; and that 4 patients have been mechanically restrained, also for short periods only and for statutory reasons. Seclusion and restraint.

During our inspection of the wards we saw all the patients in residence. They were generally quiet and well-behaved, and, except with reference to their detention, not discontented. Their clothing is, on the whole, satisfactory. We found 14 males and 20 females in bed, nearly all from chronic disease, and were glad to learn that no one was suffering from bed-sore. Condition of patients.

The returns of patients usefully employed show some improvement upon those of last year, the proportions being 55 and 53 of the totals of the two sexes respectively, as against 50 and 51 at the last visit. Employment.

There is little difference in the returns as to attendance at Divine Service and the usual amusements. Those in regard to exercise continue to be satisfactory.

The staff of attendants continues to be maintained at a proper strength, and there has not been much change in the personnel. Attendants.

The Asylum is in very good order; the wards clean, bright, and cheerful. As already mentioned, the detached Hospital has been finished and occupied. The Asylum drainage, too, is complete, and that of the farm is in progress. The new Female Observation Dormitory is a good room, deficient, however, in single rooms opening out of it. We have pointed out to Dr. Miller that the gas brackets may be a source of danger to suicidal patients, and that some quite out of reach should be provided instead. No other structural additions or alterations have been effected, but some more of the airing courts have been improved. State of wards.

We have looked at the sites proposed for the New Blocks, and approve of them. Rearrangement of the administration departments will be necessary in connection with the intended extension of the Asylum.

We are glad to report that a second assistant medical officer has been appointed. On examination we find the medical records to be well kept.

Appendix C.

Wilts Asylum.

18 July 1893.

Wilts Asylum. Statistics.

We have now completed our annual inspection of this Asylum begun yesterday.

On the books are the names of 714 patients, an increase of 20 over the number (694) found at the visit of our colleagues on October 19, 1892. There are said to be vacant beds for seven patients in the female division, but in the male there are two patients in excess of what is estimated to be the proper number. In the detached hospital are lodged 14 women who would have to be removed to the main building should a case of infectious disease occur, but we are afraid the hospital is reckoned in estimating the amount of ordinary accommodation.

Asylum accommodation.

It is obvious, however, that the limit of the accommodation for the insane poor of the county has practically been reached, and that difficulty will soon be felt in finding room for the normal increase. The question of how best to meet that difficulty must, therefore, be at once considered.

In a previous entry in this book any important addition to the present buildings of the Asylum was deprecated on the ground chiefly of the already inadequate size of the administrative departments, and we entirely concur in this view. We think, however, that some addition to the dormitory accommodation would be permissible in order to effect a better balance between day and sleeping space, and to allow of the proper cubic space per bed, in regard to which several of the dormitories are now defective. The addition should principally be in connection with No. 8 Ward in each division, with some extension of the dormitories of No. 7 Wards. It should not, however, be treated as allowing of any material increase of patients, and the requisite substantial increase of asylum accommodation should be otherwise provided.

The Asylum estate, which at present comprises 126 acres, and which will be shortly increased by seven acres, would permit of a separate self-contained annexe or block for patients of both sexes being built upon it, and this would probably be the readiest and most economical course to adopt. In any case we recommend the subject to the early consideration of the Committee. We desire to express our full appreciation of all that the Committee and County Council have already done to improve the Asylum, and regret that the need of further accommodation should arise, entailing further outlay, but the case is the same in nearly every other county in England and Wales.

Improvement of sanitary arrangements.

Since the last visit progress has been made in the improvement of the sanitary arrangements under the direction of Mr. Rogers Field. Two more w.c. blocks have been built, and five bathrooms have been enlarged. There still remains, however, a good deal in this direction to be done. The connecting corridor between the superintendent's house and the wards has been finished, and telephonic or electric communication between various parts of the Asylum and that house, and also the assistant medical officer's quarters, has been established ; the old medical superintendent's house has been re-arranged as quarters for the assistant medical officers, and in part as rooms for attendants ; and, as already mentioned, seven acres of additional land will be added to the estate.

Statistics.

The 714 patients are divided into 327 males and 387 females. One male and four females are absent on trial ; all the rest we have seen. Three males and four females belong to the private class. Since the last visit 37 males and 57 females have been admitted, 21 males and 24 females

24 females discharged, 16 and 19 respectively having recovered, and 12 males and 18 females have died. The mortality in 1892 was at the rate of 8 per cent. on the average number of patients resident, and still lower for the nine months since the last visit. The deaths mentioned above were all due to natural causes, but seven were attributed to influenza and its complications. Post-mortem examination was made in 25 of the 30 deaths. No coroner's inquest was necessary. The present health is fairly good ; 12 of each sex were found by us in bed. None of these were suffering from bed-sores. Three of the men in bed were occupying single rooms, the doors of which were locked so that the occupants were in seclusion, although open panels in the doors enabled them to be seen and spoken to. We observe that, according to the records, a male once and for seven hours, and 8 females on 21 occasions, and for 100 hours, have since the last visit been secluded, and that a male patient was once wet-packed for 7½ hours. Appendix C. Wilts Asylum.

The patients of both sexes were very quiet and well-behaved during our inspection, and we received no complaint of ill-usage. The dress of both sexes was good and in proper order. The diet seems to be satisfactory and the various articles composing it good of their kind. Condition of patients.

We have found the wards generally in good order, but some are temporarily disarranged by the re-painting or whitewashing which is in progress. The Male Wards deserve a special word of praise for their neat condition and bright aspect. The improvement in the state of the air, following on the new and properly constructed w.c. blocks in those wards in which these have been completed, is very apparent. State of wards.

The patients engaging in the various Asylum employments give a percentage of 62 in the male and 58 in the female division. At Divine Service last Sunday were 240 patients, a number which will doubtless be much increased when the contemplated new detached chapel is built. The attendance at the associated entertainments is small, being last week only 177, but this is no doubt due to the absence of a much-needed recreation hall. Employment, exercise, &c.

We are pleased to learn that as many as 310 patients, exclusive of men employed on the land, have daily walking exercise on the Asylum estate beyond the airing courts, and that some 190 are taken weekly outside the estate.

The epileptics, all of whom are under constant supervision at night, are at present 79 in number ; the general paralytics 19, and the suicidal, constantly watched day and night, 79. We are informed that the list of these, which is a long one, is periodically revised to remove from it the names of any who may be considered safe. Supervising epileptic and suicidal cases.

The staff of attendants appears to be sufficiently strong at present, giving one to about 10½ patients in each division, but reckoning a certain number of artizans and laundry-maids having charge of patients. Attendants.

The scale of wages has recently been improved.

Water from the Town Waterworks is now supplied to the Asylum for drinking and dietetic purposes, and we observe that in each ward scullery is a tap for the supply of this water. The hot and cold water taps, however, remain, which supply water derived from the Asylum well, and which is considered unsafe, and to these taps patients have access equally with the others. We are strongly of opinion that there should be but one supply to the sculleries, and that of the wholesome water, and that the well water should be confined to bath, water-closets, and laundry and similar purposes. Water supply.

On examination we find the case-books and medical records well and intelligently kept.

Appendix C.

Worcester Asylum.

17 March 1893.

Worcester Asylum.

The pauper patients in this Asylum are now 847. Of these 357 are males, 490 are females. There are also upon the books 46 private patients, 13 being men, 33 women. There are only 2 out-county pauper cases. The private patients come from the county and city only. Three male patients are the only patients away on leave; the rest we have seen. Twenty-five paupers, all males chargeable to the county or city, are boarded out at Abergavenny Asylum. The weekly maintenance rate for paupers here is 8*s.* 2*d.*

Statistics.

There have been since our colleagues' visit on the 21st April 1892, admissions, 157; discharges, 73; deaths, 66. Of the 73 discharges, 58 were, it appears, upon mental recovery. Of the 66 deaths, 57 were the subjects of autopsy. Of the 9 other deaths, 3 were of private patients, in 6, of paupers, post-mortem examination was refused by the friends of the deceased. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty in the Asylum. One female patient died whose death led to a coroner's inquest, the only inquest which has been held since the Commissioners' last visit. The verdict was, "tubercular disease of her lungs and all other organs." This woman thrust a darning-needle into her abdomen before admission here. It was found about a year after embedded in her liver. The only serious casualty since the date of our colleagues, visit in 1892 has been the refracture of a boy's then fractured femur. He is an epileptic idiot; the injury occurred in the night, and was discovered in the morning. The refracture probably resulted from an imperfect union of the broken limb owing to his fits. The only malady which has attacked patients, and is noteworthy, is German measles, which was exhibited by 2 female patients, two attendants, and one nurse. One hundred and sixteen patients are recorded as being under medical treatment for various reasons in the registry of last week.

The epileptics are 68 males, 86 females; the general paralytics are 11 men and 9 women. Many of the men afflicted by general paralysis have lately died. The actively suicidal patients, protected by special instructions for their constant supervision, are 12. The instructions are strict, and in writing, and from time to time they are produced to the medical staff for renewal or cancellation.

Throughout our visit to the wards the patients with very few exceptions behaved in an orderly way, and their personal condition as regards clothing and cleanliness is creditable to all in charge of them. In bed were 9 men and 21 women. Only 1, a woman, a general paralytic, had a bed-sore; one woman was moribund.

Exercise.

Walking exercise in the grounds of the Asylum is given daily to 220 women or thereabouts, and 370 women and 257 men are walked out once a week beyond the grounds; however, 240 patients are returned to us as usually confined to the airing courts. These last figures might, we think, be properly reduced.

Employment.

Employment is found on the farm for men varying in number from 130 to 154; in the shop stores and offices, 64 male patients assist; 180 women sew or knit; 70 help in the laundry; 30 in the kitchen, and 17 pick hair. The proportion employed of both sexes forms a percentage of 77 each, inclusive of about 80 ward-cleaners and bed-makers in each division.

Divine Service.

There are two services in the chapel on Sundays, at which over 600 patients

patients attend ; this also is a good proportion of the total number on the books. There are, exclusive of these going to the chapel, 39 Roman Catholics and 1 Jew. Of the former 33 attend a Roman Catholic service performed by a priest of their faith, who receives remuneration for the discharge of his duties in ministration.

Amusements. From 460 to 562 patients go to the associated entertainments, dances, theatrical performances, &c. There is a string band composed of some of the officers and attendants. The wards are well supplied with newspapers and books, and there is a good provision of bagatelle tables, and pianos, and games. In a male ward we noticed the gift of a lady, an American orchestrone, which, when played at our request by an attendant, visibly gave much pleasure to many men of the idiot class.

State of wards. Of the state of the wards in the main building and annexe, we can report most favourably ; they are bright, clean, and sufficiently comfortable. The exit, in case of fire, from a large female dormitory should, however, be made safer by rails upon the roof, and stairs thence to the court below. We pointed out the necessity of this proceeding to Dr. Cooke. There is a good provision for attendants' mess-rooms at the annexe, but the kitchen used as such in the main building might, without much outlay, be made more comfortable and attractive. The bedding which we examined in several dormitories and single rooms, was good, clean, and sufficient. At the female infirmary workmen are engaged in building a projected lavatory block, which will be a great improvement, superseding w.c.'s in bad positions. The additions to the Asylum for 140 men will, it is expected, be completed within two months or thereabouts. The furniture is already got for same. The reduction in area of the County of Worcester by the extension of the City of Birmingham will, it is thought, enable the Committee here to appropriate No. 9 Ward in the annexe for female patients, taking it from the male accommodation, and thus giving 40 to 50 additional beds for the reception of women.

There is no detached hospital here for infectious cases, except a farm-house, a quarter of a mile distant, which does not sound to us as a very perfect arrangement.

Medical Staff. The staff of medical officers still consists of the superintendent and three assistant doctors. The attendants are by day 35 men and 40 women, including the chief attendants, four on each side being usually away, either for a day's leave or so, or for their annual holiday, especially in the summer months. This leaves about one man on duty for every 12 male patients, and one woman for nearly 15 female patients, not certainly too strong a staff, but probably sufficient in number.

Seclusion. There has been no mechanical restraint, but 16 patients of each sex have been secluded, the men on 40, the women on 37 occasions, the former for 283, the latter for 208 hours.

In consequence of the occurrence of small-pox in the vicinity, vaccination of the patients and staff of the Asylum has been very general ; this explains the present large numbers under medical treatment.

The patient specially referred to in the last entry as S. H., and kept constantly in bed, was up yesterday when we visited her ward, and is kept out of bed for a fortnight at a time, between her most dangerous attacks of maniacal excitement. She is a bad epileptic.

Water supply. Adverting to the water supply of this Asylum, we understand that its improvement is kept in view by the Committee, who are observant of the experiments by others, which may assist in that direction.

To increase the means for extinguishing an outbreak of fire in the

Appendix C.

Worcester Asylum.

Water supply.

buildings, an extension of the hydrant system here is in progress, so as to include the new erections.

The acreage of the Asylum is now, we understand, about 468 acres, of which 75, or thereabouts, are freehold ; 424 acres are held by the Committee ; 44 are sublet.

We have examined the case-books, and can report that they are well kept, and the same may be said of the P. M. records.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

20 April 1893.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Statistics.

The number of patients admitted into this Asylum since the last visit of Commissioners on the 18th February 1892, has been 84, namely, 39 men and 45 women. Thirty-one patients have been discharged or removed, of whom 13 were men and 18 women, and of these 10 men and 15 women had recovered. Thirty patients, 19 men and 11 women, have died, and there are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 144 male and 178 female patients, a total of 322 of both sexes. Of these 7 males and 6 females are of the private class, and 2 females are out-county cases, one of them being chargeable to Hackney and the other to Auckland. Six patients, 1 man and 5 women, are out on trial, and the number at present resident in the Asylum is 316. All these we have to-day seen, and given to all of them the opportunity of talking to us, of which many availed themselves. There is now vacant accommodation for 5 patients on the female side, and none on the male side ; but an extension is nearly completed which will provide about 50 additional beds for men. Twenty men are now sleeping in the detached hospital for infectious diseases.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for 1892 was 37·28, and that of deaths on the average number resident during the same year was 7·21 per cent.

With two exceptions the deaths were all from natural and ordinary causes. The exceptions were those of a woman who died from volvulus, unattended, and a man whose death resulted from fracture of the left femur sustained by a fall in a fit. The particulars of both these cases were duly communicated to our Board ; and in the latter, the only inquest since the last visit was held. Post-mortems were made in the very satisfactory proportion of 83 per cent. of the deaths, and bed-sores were found to exist in only two instances.

Post-mortem examinations.

The number of general paralytics at present under care is 2 only of each sex. The epileptics number 41, 22 men and 19 women, and the actively suicidal 5, of whom 2 are men and 3 women. All the patients in these two classes sleep under constant supervision. The wet beds reported last night were three in each division. The patients under medical treatment according to the last entry are 19, and the general health appears to be satisfactory.

Divine Service.

The patients attending chapel average about 140, and the same number are usually present at the associated entertainments, which we are informed take place at weekly intervals.

Exercise and employment.

Sixty-seven men and 54 women walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 30 women, but no men, take daily exercise beyond the airing-courts. These numbers, which are similar to those that have been previously recorded, are, we think, very inadequate, and we hope that persistent efforts will be made to materially increase them. We should also be glad to see an addition to the percentage of patients usefully

fully employed. At present only 40 per cent. of each sex find employment in other directions than as ward-cleaners.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Mechanical restraint has been used in the cases of 1 male and 1 female patient upon 10 occasions for a total duration of 175½ hours, in the case of the male patient for surgical reasons, and in that of the female, who was at the time actively suicidal, to prevent self-injury.

Restraint and seclusion.

Three men and 8 women have been secluded on 52 occasions for 392¼ hours in all.

There have been no serious casualties not resulting in death, and no epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared among either the patients or the staff.

The charge for maintenance per head per week is 8*s.* 5½*d.*, that for private patients varies from 13*s.* to 30*s.*, and that for out-county patients is 14*s.*

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, who appear to be of a respectable class, is adequate, but none too strong even for an Asylum whose inmates are chiefly of the agricultural class. The men bear a proportion of one to 12, and the women of one to 13. The duration of service appears to be good, only five women and one man having served less than one year in this Asylum.

Condition of patients.

At our visit to-day we found the patients generally quiet and free from excitement, and as regards personal cleanliness and neatness of dress in a satisfactory state, contentment and comfort appeared to prevail, and we had but few complaints. We saw a good and savoury dinner of stew served in the hall to 243 of the patients, whose conduct was orderly and quiet, and we inspected the various articles of consumption in the stores, which we found satisfactory.

Caution cards.

The caution cards issued to the attendants in suicidal cases are, we think, capable of improvement. They should both specify the direction which the suicidal attempts or threats have taken; and be endorsed by a declaration, to be signed by all attendants or nurses at any time having charge of the patient, that the contents have been read by them, and that they understand their responsibility.

State of wards.

The Asylum generally is very clean and in good order, and many of the corridors, rooms, and dormitories were most comfortable and home-like. But No. 1 on the male side, and No. 2 in the female division, struck us as looking bare and cheerless, and in need of further decoration, and the multiplication of objects of interest, such as pictures, ornaments, plants, and birds, which we know to have an important influence in promoting the comfort and recovery of the patients.

The newly-arranged and extended wards for males and females, one of which is occupied and the other approaching completion, show with what excellent effect this process, together with structural re-arrangement, may be applied even to old and inconvenient buildings.

An addition has been made to the nurses' mess-room, which is now comfortable and otherwise suitable for its purpose, and plans for the much-needed extension of the laundry have been approved by the Secretary of State, and the works, we are glad to learn, are to be carried into effect at once.

In the disposition of the sewage the alumino-ferric process has been applied during the last five weeks, Dr. McLeod assures us, with most satisfactory results. The effluent which we saw to-day appeared to leave little to be desired in the matter of purification.

We have examined the medical records and find them to be well kept.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

18 April 1893.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in this Asylum since the last visit of our colleagues on 17th February 1892, have been as follows :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	113	102	215
Discharges - - - - -	50	49	99
Of whom were recovered - -	42	40	82
Deaths - - - - -	52	39	91

The numbers now remaining on the books of the Asylum are 718, of whom 331 are men, and 387 women. Of these 26 men, and 28 women are of the private class, and 1 of each sex out-county patients. These numbers include 4 men and 7 women who are absent on trial, and 1 male criminal, who escaped two years since, and is still borne on the books.

The vacancies for patients, as given to us, are 27 for men and 9 for females, but 15 male patients are in residence at the infectious diseases hospital, which at any moment might be needed for its specific purpose.

The results of treatment in the Asylum during the year 1892 appear to have been favourable, the recoveries having averaged 43·53, and the deaths 9·96 per cent.

Inquests.

With two exceptions the deaths since the last visit were from natural and ordinary causes. The exceptions, which formed the subject of coroner's inquests, resulted, in the one case, that of a man, from suicide by laceration of the abdomen with a broken pot, and in the other, that of a woman, from suffocation in an epileptic fit. The particulars of both of them were communicated to our Board, and need no further reference here.

Post-mortem examinations.

We regret that it has not been found possible to make more than 59 post-mortem examinations, that is in 64 per cent. of the deaths. We hope that every effort will be made to largely increase this percentage, to which we attach much importance, and we should be very glad to learn that the Committee had decided to provide the necessary accommodation and apparatus for pathological research, of which every Asylum should be a centre.

It is a creditable fact that bed-sores existed in only two instances in which autopsies were made.

The present number of epileptics under care is 69, of whom 47 are men, and 22 women, 6 men and 5 women are general paralytics, and 1 man and 9 women are classed as actively suicidal. All in the last, and all but 7 of the first of these classes, sleep under constant supervision.

The number of wet beds reported last night was 11. The patients under medical treatment, according to the last entry in the Medical Journal are 17, and it may therefore be assumed, what would appear to be the fact, that the general health of the patients is good.

Divine Service.

The numbers reported as attending chapel last Sunday were 319, of whom

whom 165 were men, and 154 women, and practically the same numbers are usually present at the associated entertainments, which continue to be held at frequent intervals.

One hundred and ten men and 90 women walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 25 men and 90 women take daily exercise beyond the airing courts. An addition to these numbers would doubtless tend to promote both the recovery and the comfort of the patients. The same remark applies to their employment, which might be extended with advantage. Fifty-five per cent. of the men and 33 per cent. of the women, exclusive of ward cleaners, are at present usefully employed.

Exercise.

Employment.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to 20 patients, 181 occasions, and a total duration of 958 hours.

Seclusion.

The only serious casualties, not followed by death, which have occurred, have been four cases of fracture and one of dislocation of bones. In one of the former the facts were communicated to our Board, and the matter was subsequently dealt with by the Committee, who discharged a male attendant for roughness and want of care, and in the latter, which we have inquired into, the accident occurred during an apparently unavoidable scuffle with a nurse, who has been cautioned.

Casualties.

Two male patients and one male attendant were attacked with measles at the end of the year, but there was no extension of the disease, and there have been no other instances of zymotic or epidemic disease.

The charge for maintenance is 9*s.* 4*d.* per head per week, that for private patients from 12*s.* 3*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.*, and that for out-county patients, 14*s.*

The staff appears to be of adequate strength, and there is not much to complain of in their duration of service. There are 37 men, giving an average of 1 to 9 patients, and 34 women, giving an average of 1 to 11, for day service; while three men and four women are employed in night duty. As many as 40 of them have served upwards of two years in the Asylum, and in 23 only has the service extended over less than a year.

Attendants.

The only structural alterations which have been made since the last visit are the completion of the new laundry, and the alteration of the old laundry, so as to fit it for dormitory purposes for patients. The former is a very good building, well-equipped, and otherwise suitable for its purpose, and the latter affords very comfortable accommodation, both of them being in full occupation.

Structural alterations.

We have to-day seen all the patients who are in residence in the Asylum and its dependencies in the grounds, and at Rawcliffe, and to each of them have afforded ample opportunity of speaking to us. Many appealed for discharge, but we had from none complaints of rough usage or want of care and kindness.

Condition of patients.

They were all neatly dressed, and there were no strong dresses, and excepting in the much too large and crowded No. 4 in the female division, where there were 72 patients of the turbulent class, general tranquillity prevailed.

We saw an excellent dinner of roast beef and carrots, served to 380 quiet and orderly patients in the hall.

The Asylum generally was very clean and in good order, and many of the corridors and rooms were very bright, cheerful and comfortable, but we thought that No. 4 for males needed brightening and decorating

State of wards.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

with cheap bright curtains and covers, birds, plants, and other objects of interest, which we know to exercise so large an influence for good upon patients of the less promising class.

State of wards.

The water-closet accommodation in No. 8 is very defective, both as to type and extent.

A good deal of reparation of paint is needed in many passages, staircases, and offices.

Dr. Nicholson, who had filled the office of Assistant Medical Officer for many years, has left, and has been succeeded by Dr. Kershaw, and Dr. Johnston is now Mr. Hingston's second assistant.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—1. Menston.

1 May 1893.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.

Menston.

On this, the second day of our inspection of this Asylum, which was last visited by two of our Colleagues on the 23rd of July 1892, we have to report the following changes as having occurred in the interval :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted - - - -	118	171	289
„ discharged or removed -	102	153	255
of whom had recovered -	37	68	105
„ died - - - -	53	60	113

There are now on the books of the Asylum 903 patients, of whom 394 are men and 509 women. There are 23 male and 24 female private patients, and 17 out-county patients, all of whom are men, and all from the county of Durham. One man and 3 women are out on trial. The number at present in the Asylum is 899, 393 on the male and 506 on the female side. There is vacant accommodation for 24 female patients. Allowances have been made to 3 men and 2 women while out on trial; and we are assured that with reference to this matter the cases of all patients are carefully considered prior to discharge.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1892 was 30·41, and that of deaths on the average number resident at the high rate of 14·60, which was probably largely due to influenza and its consequences. The deaths since the last visit appear to have been all due to natural causes, but we regret to notice that 4 of them in men were the result of acute enteritis. These deaths, and the fact that 2 nurses have suffered from typhoid fever, and 12 patients from enteritis and dysentery, would seem to indicate that the sanitation of the Asylum is not quite what it should be; and we hope that it may be found possible to discover the defects, and apply the necessary remedy. There has been no other case of epidemic or zymotic disease.

Post-mortem examinations.

The number of post-mortems has been 95, showing the not unsatisfactory percentage of 84 per cent. on the total number of deaths; and we are glad to learn that bed-sores existed in only 6 instances.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The present number of epileptics is 137, of whom 74 are men and 63 women; the actively suicidal are 11 men and 12 women. All the epileptic

epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. The general paralytics number 55, 28 being men, and 27 women. The wet beds reported last night were 21. The patients under medical treatment are 25 men and 58 women. Appendix (C.) Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Menston.

The patients attending chapel last Sunday were 389, the two sexes being present in nearly equal proportions. Thirty-seven additional patients attended a Roman Catholic service. There are about 50 persons of this religious persuasion in this Asylum, and we much regret to learn that the Committee have decided to make no further payment to a Roman Catholic priest for his services with respect to them. Divine Service.

The numbers usually attending the associated entertainments are 186 men and 216 women. Those walking out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds are 218 men and 124 women, and only 26 of the former have daily exercise beyond the airing-courts. All these numbers are very inadequate, and we trust that efforts will be made materially to increase them. Amusements.

Useful employment is given to 280 of the men and 253 of the women, being 71 per cent. of the former and 50 per cent. of the latter; but 118 of the one and 106 of the other sex are employed only in ward work. Employment.

Mechanical restraint has been used in the cases of 1 male and 3 female patients upon 91 occasions, and for a total of 1,923 hours; and seclusion has been employed for 7 females upon 41 occasions, and for 358 hours. Restraint.

Serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred in 5 instances, and have consisted of accidental fractures and dislocations of bones, all of which have done well.

The charges for maintenance are 9*s.* 3*d.* per head per week for county patients, from 10*s.* to 20*s.* for private patients, and for out-county patients 14*s.*

The staff of attendants consists of 34 men and 43 women for day duty, and six men and seven women for night duty. The day staff gives a proportion of 1 to 11½ patients of both sexes. In 39 the service has extended beyond two years, and in 30 (or 33 per cent.) there has been less than one year's service in this Asylum. Attendants.

We have seen and spoken to every patient in residence, and afforded to each of them ample opportunity of speaking to us Condition of patients.

We found 7 men and 33 women in bed during our visit, and were glad to learn that none of them are suffering from bed-sores. There was some noise and confusion in the wards appropriated to the more excitable patients, but this was due to a very limited number of them; the remainder throughout the Asylum were very quiet and free from excitement. General contentment appeared to prevail; and although appeals were, of course, made to us for discharge, we had no complaints of want of kindness and attention on the part of the staff. Five patients were in seclusion during our visit. The condition of the patients as regards personal cleanliness and neatness of dress was generally quite satisfactory. We saw an ample and well-cooked dinner of roast pork, with vegetables of two kinds and bread, served in the dining-hall and wards, where good order prevailed. Dietary.

We visited all parts of the establishment, including the workshops, pathological rooms, infectious hospital, and farm buildings, and found everything in excellent order. The corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories were clean, well furnished, and most comfortable; and there is a good supply of conveniences for the sick and infirm. State of wards.

Amusement and employment of patients.

Isolation hospital.

State of wards.

The appliances for the amusement and occupation of the patients appear to be liberal, and we noticed a good many newspapers and books in the wards. The farm buildings, which are very well arranged, and suitable for their purpose, have been completed and occupied ; and two new greenhouses, with potting sheds and other garden buildings, have been erected. These will enable a good supply of plants to be maintained in the wards. The detached isolation hospital for infectious diseases has been finished and partly furnished, and it could at any time be made available, if it should unfortunately be required. Its arrangement seems to be good, and it is supplied with a Manlove and Alliott's improved Lyons disinfecting apparatus.

Telephonic communication has been established between the wards and the Medical Officer's quarters. The ventilation of the scullery is being improved, and additional tea infusers and steamers have been ordered for the kitchen.

The heating of the corridors is, we are informed, now under consideration. The walls of the new chronic block for females are well above the ground, but that for males has not yet been commenced.

In several of the corridors such of the wooden block floors as have stood badly are being relaid, and papering and painting are proceeding, but much in this direction remains to be done, and we hope that it may be found possible to push on the work more rapidly.

Alternative exits in case of fire are still absent from No. 23. We beg again to press this upon the attention of the Committee as a serious risk which should not be suffered to continue.

We entirely endorse the remarks made by our Colleagues with reference to the erection of a chapel, which we consider to be most important. Irrespective altogether of the religious aspect of the matter, we are satisfied that the moral influence of a special building for this purpose is material to the curative treatment of the patients.

The stations at which to record the visits of the night attendants in the observation dormitories are too limited in number. There should be at least two in each large ward, in order that the attendants in charge may be compelled, at frequent intervals, to pass the beds of all the patients who require special supervision. In this way avoidable accidents are frequently prevented and suicidal attempts frustrated. The bath rules are not sufficiently large and distinct, and they are hung too much above the line of sight. No handles to open the doors from outside without a key have yet been provided for the single rooms. We hope that this improvement, which would enable the doors to be opened rapidly in case of fire and quietly at the visits of the night attendants, will not be lost sight of. There is still no recreation-room for the male attendants, who are in much worse case than the nurses, for whom excellent provision of this kind exists. The arrangements for the disposal of the sewage by downward filtration and irrigation continue to be unsatisfactory, owing to the nature of the soil ; but we understand that negotiations with the local authority for the disposition of the sewage by other means are at present in progress.

We have examined the case-books and pathological records. Both are properly kept, except that the entries in the former are not signed, as our "Rules" require them to be. The entries in the post-mortem books would be more readily accessible if they were made under printed headings, and it would be well for them to be signed by the person making them. The medical staff still consists of Dr. McDowall and two assistant medical officers ; and in the absence of the former we received every information and assistance from Dr. Turner and his colleague.

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—2. Wadsley.

28 April 1893.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Wadsley.

We have occupied this and the two preceding days in the inspection of this Asylum, which was last visited by our Colleagues on the 21st July 1892. The following changes among the patients have occurred since that date :—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	159	140	299
Discharged or removed - - -	66	77	143
Of whom had recovered - -	55	67	122
Died - - - - - -	85	48	133

There are now on the books of the Asylum 724 males and 872 females, 1,596 in all ; of whom the private patients are 37 males, 29 females, total 56, and 48 females and out-county patients under contract from Lincoln.

Five male and 17 female patients are out on trial. The numbers at present in the Asylum are 719 males and 860 females, a total of 1,579. There is vacant accommodation for 6 male patients only.

We are glad to learn that an allowance during leave has been granted to 20 patients.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for 1892 was 42·6 ; and the percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident during the same period 10·8.

The deaths appear to have been all from natural and ordinary causes except in two cases, in which inquests were held. In the one, a man died from atrophy of the brain and broncho-pneumonia, in whom a double fracture of the jaw was discovered, the origin of which remained in obscurity, but it was supposed to be spontaneous. In the other a woman died from perforation of the aorta, consequent upon the apparently accidental swallowing of a needle and thread. The circumstances of both these cases were duly reported to our office. The number of post-mortems were 118, and have the very satisfactory proportion of nearly 90 per cent. to the total number of deaths. Bed-sores were found to exist in only 6·8 per cent of them.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations.

There are at present in this Asylum 45 general paralytics, of whom 30 are men ; 323 epileptics in the proportions of 154 men and 169 women ; and 7 patients who are actively suicidal, of whom 6 are women. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision.

Eight wet beds only were reported last night. The patients under medical treatment according to the last entry were 48 men and 56 women. Two hundred and seventy-three men and 359 women attended service in the chapel last Sunday ; and of the 90 Roman Catholic patients in the Asylum 43 were present at Mass, which is celebrated by a priest to whom, we regret to hear, the Committee have declined to make any further remuneration for his services. The Chaplain still continues to hold other duty, and the whole of his time is, therefore, not available for his Asylum duties.

Divine Service.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by an average of 382 men and 230 women; and about the same numbers are taken for weekly walks beyond the Asylum grounds; while a total of 810, of whom 285 are men and 525 women, exercise daily beyond the airing-courts.

Amusements. Exercise.

The returns of employment show that 462 men and 473 women are usefully employed, giving a proportion of 64 per cent. of the former and 55 per cent. of the latter, but of these 187 men and 165 women find employment only in ward-cleaning. One hundred and seventy men work on the land, and 73 women in the laundry.

Employment.

Restraint and seclusion.

The use of mechanical restraint is recorded in the cases of 7 male and 21 female patients, upon 153 occasions, and for a total duration of 3,831 hours. Seclusion has been limited to 18 patients upon twenty-one occasions, and for 46 hours in all.

Casualties.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been six cases of fractured bones, as to only one of which is further mention necessary, and it is referred to later in this entry. The occurrence of attacks of epidemic or zymotic disease has been confined to an idiot boy, who has been an inmate of the Asylum for some years, and was attacked by scarlet fever a fortnight since and is now undergoing treatment in the detached house for infectious diseases among the females. Two female nurses were previously attacked by the same disease and recovered. The origin of all these cases has been unable to be ascertained, but there has been no extension of the disease.

Epidemic disease.

The charge for maintenance is 9*s.* 3*d.* per head per week; that for private patients from 14*s.* to 20*s.*; and for out-county patients 14*s.*

Attendants.

The staff of attendants appears to be generally adequate. Those for day duty, exclusive of the heads, are 71 men and 73 women, which gives a proportion of one to 11 of the former, and one to about 12 of the latter. Those for night duty are 10 and 9 respectively. Only 35, or about 21 per cent. of the whole, have served less than a year, and as many as 103 have seen more than two years' service in this Asylum. We greatly fear that, with the new regulation as to pension, these figures will not continue to be maintained after the withdrawal of the older attendants.

We think that some addition should be made to the number of night attendants in the epileptic dormitory in the men's block. At present 94 epileptic and suicidal patients, some of them in single rooms, are under the night supervision of only two attendants, one of whom has frequently to leave the dormitory during the night on other duty.

Charge of ill-treatment of a patient.

We regret to have to report that a serious charge of ill-treatment was made to us by a female patient against Sarah Jackson, a nurse who has only been a month in the service of the Asylum. Dr. Barton first reported the matter to us, and we have made full inquiry into the circumstances. The patient alleges that in consequence of some observation that she had made, the nurse seized her by the hair and beat her severely about the head with a shoe, on the morning of the first day of our visit. The nurse at once admitted the facts, and expressed her regret that she had lost her temper. The violence used was evidently considerable, for there was much ecchymosis of the back of the head, and bruising of the forehead. The patient is stated to be quiet and inoffensive. Under these circumstances we requested that the Chairman of the Committee should be communicated with, with the expression of our opinion, that, in so clear and flagrant a case, the nurse should be prosecuted, a course which we trust will be adopted, both for the protection of the patients and as a warning to the rest of the

the staff. A male patient in bed with fracture of the jaw complained to us that his injury had been inflicted by one of the attendants of the ward. All of them were produced before him, but he was unable or unwilling to identify his assailant, although he persisted in his accusation to us. We were informed, however, that he had not previously made any such complaint during the month which has elapsed since the injury was first detected, that there was no history of any struggle, and that the patient, who had been troublesome, had at no time manifested violence.

Condition of patients.

During our visit we have seen every patient in residence, except the boy at the detached hospital, and given to all ample opportunity of speaking to us. We found them generally quiet and orderly, and, as regards personal condition and clothing, in a very satisfactory state. There were no strong dresses, which we think creditable to the care of the attendants. The bright and varied dresses of the women had a very pleasing appearance. Few complaints were made to us; most of them were the outcome of insanity, and none need further mention here. We saw a good dinner of beef and pork, with vegetables of two kinds, and rice pudding, served in the halls, where the patients were very quiet and well-behaved.

Although 26 patients of each sex were in bed during our visit, we were glad to learn that no one was suffering from a bed-sore, and that out of the 118 post-mortems made since the last visit bed-sores were found to exist in 8 cases only. Such evidences of careful nursing are very creditable to the medical and general staff.

State of wards.

The Asylum generally was in excellent order and very comfortable. The corridors and rooms were, for the most part, bright, cheerful, and homelike; and cleanliness prevailed everywhere.

Alternative exits in case of fire are still absent from male dormitory 5 and female dormitory 21; and we trust that these serious elements of danger, which have been previously pointed out, will no longer be suffered to exist. The laundry generally is in need of whitewashing; and the fan in the washhouse is, we are informed, insufficient to clear it of steam. An additional fan in the opposite wall, or a shaft with a fan in the roof, would probably secure the desired result at a moderate expenditure.

We think that the recording stations in the larger dormitories, to test the vigilance of the night attendants, are deficient in number. There is usually only one in each, and the attendants in charge of a considerable number of patients are, therefore, not compelled to pass the beds of most of them at frequent intervals, as should be the case where the patients are in need of close and constant supervision. Handles to open the doors of the single rooms from the outside without unlocking would be a great improvement, as not only affording additional security in case of fire, but enabling the night attendants to open and close the doors with much less disturbance of the patients than is at present possible.

We have to report that the new block for nurses, which is a well-arranged building, giving sitting and separate bed-room accommodation for 35 nurses, is approaching completion.

The hospital for infectious diseases for men in connection with the old mansion has been commenced, and is now a few feet above ground, and, it is hoped, will be completed during the summer. The new stage at the end of the recreation room is covered in, and, when finished, as it is expected to be shortly, it will form a valuable addition to the room, and materially increase its capacity. An

Appendix C.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

State of wards.

additional greenhouse is being constructed in the garden. It will enable more plants to be supplied for the wards, some of which, and conspicuously No. 7 on the male side, are much in need of more decoration of this and other descriptions, to render them less dull and more attractive to the less promising class of patients, whom we know to be greatly and beneficially influenced by surroundings of a bright and interesting character.

A good dining-room has been provided for the assistant medical officers, but it looks into a courtyard, and is consequently gloomy. We suggest that the wall facing its windows be painted a light stone colour, which would materially increase the amount of reflected light.

Medical staff.

No addition has yet been made to the medical staff, which still consists of Dr. Kay and four assistants. We hope that the necessary provision of accommodation may enable an additional assistant medical officer to be appointed, to assist in the prosecution of pathological research, in aid of which, we are glad to learn, that the Committee have wisely and generously made a further grant.

We have examined the case-books and pathological records, and find them to be well kept; but the entries in the latter should be signed by the person making them, and printed headings would promote more easy reference.

In the absence of Dr. Kay, Dr. Barton, Dr. Ruxton, and the other assistant medical officers, afforded us every information and assistance.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums—3. Wakefield.

10, 11, and 12 October 1893.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield).

Statistics.

We have completed our inspection of this Asylum and find that since the last visit paid in July 1892, there have been admitted 503 patients, of whom 306 were males and 197 females; discharged, 275, 162 males and 113 females, of whom 92 and 77 respectively had recovered. There are on the books 1,383 patients in nearly equal proportion of sexes. Two of the former and 4 of the latter were absent on leave, but, we regret to find, without any allowance. Such allowance has not been granted to any patient since the last visit who has been sent out on leave, and we desire to strongly repeat the remarks of our Colleagues on this head made in the last entry. It is right to state that 51 patients have on discharge received sums varying from 10*s.* to 30*s.* as a grant from a private fund, but these sums received on discharge do not aid the patient in the same satisfactory way that a weekly allowance on first leaving the Asylum does.

Condition of patients.

We spoke, or gave opportunity of speaking with us, to every patient in residence. Many did so; complaints except of undue detention were few. We told all patients capable of understanding, who thus complained, that the Committee were the only persons who had power of discharge, and in response we were told by some that, being at work during the day, they rarely had opportunity of addressing the Committee. Should this be the case we hope that opportunity will be afforded to the out-door workers of making known their complaints to the Committee on every occasion of their visit. The other complaints made to us were clearly founded upon delusions. The dress and clothing of the patients of both sexes was good, but we regret to find that one change of underlinen only is given each week. We are of our Colleagues' opinion, that considering the size of the laundry two changes of underlinen could easily

easily be provided weekly. The behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly, and though a few on either side were noisy no one was aggressive.

State of wards.

The beds and bedding were, as a rule, in proper order, but we shall be glad when we are able to report that there is a decrease in the number of the antiquated box beds, and the substitution of iron beds with wire-woven mattresses. We regret that we cannot report favourably of the condition in which we found the Asylum building on both sides, but more especially in the male division. A very large number of corridors, day rooms, dormitories, single rooms, and staircases, are exceedingly shabby and out of repair. In many of these paper and paint have not been renewed for years, and they afford very unsuitable accommodation for patients whose mental condition reacts so strongly to their surroundings. The staff of artizans is evidently quite numerically inadequate for their duties, and in an institution so dark and gloomy owing to irremediable structural defects, it is essential that every effort be made to give as much brightness and cheerfulness as possible by the renewal and reparation of soiled and worn-out paint, paper, and furniture. In this relation we were struck by the absence of growing plants, birds, and pictures in frames other than texts upon the walls. Clocks also might be supplied with advantage.

Infirmary accommodation.

In bed during our inspection we found 32 men and 66 women, a very large proportion, and we desire to call the attention of the Committee to the necessity of providing adequate infirmary accommodation. The patients are at present in bed in various parts of the building in charge of attendants and nurses who have had no special training to render them suitable attendants upon the sick.

Attendants.

The practice of allowing nurses to leave the Asylum to attend to private cases does not commend itself to us, though we should approve of supernumerary nurses (supernumerary in its true sense, *i.e.*, above the full staff required after provision has been made for sickness, leave, &c. of the Asylum staff) being allowed to be trained here, and sent out to attend private cases. On the whole we were well satisfied with the appearance of the staff on both sides, but two of the male attendants were dismissed for ill-usage of patients, one being fined by the magistrates, or, in the alternative, sentenced to imprisonment. The other man dismissed should, we think, also have been prosecuted, but this was not the opinion of the Committee, who feared that they would not obtain the man's conviction. The staff consists of 74 men and 85 women, of whom only five men and nine women have had less than a year's service. In both 27 and 28 refractory wards on the female side, we think an extra nurse is needed, and in 16 male ward there are 45 patients under the charge, nominally, of four attendants, but as a fact 42 patients (6 being in bed) are during a greater portion of the day in charge of two attendants, the other two attendants being the butcher and shoemaker. We think that the butcher cannot properly be classed as an attendant. The Nurses' Block is finished and affords excellent accommodation for 33 nurses with a good sitting room. The male attendants have, however, no such room with a billiard table, and we might here mention that no billiard table has been provided for the medical officers.

Precautions against fire.

We advise the engagement of a skilled fireman to act as captain of the fire brigade, who will have his time fully occupied in keeping the new apparatus (soon to be set up) in proper order, seeing to the hydrants and drilling the brigade, &c. The fire-escape ladder ought to be more frequently tested than is the case now. We must urge with all our force that the Committee do not make use of the top hospital

Appendix C.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield).

dormitories nor the old disused dormitory on the male side. No means of escape exists if the staircase be blocked. Should a fire occur blocking the staircase not a single person could, in our opinion, escape. We think that at Ivy Lodge the means of escape are not properly assured, and the same remark applies to the Laundry Block, whilst the fire staircase let down from the epileptic observation dormitory is too steep to be of practical use for this class of patients. We also think 67 epileptic and suicidal patients are too many to be properly supervised at night by one nurse, and advise the addition of a second. The patients in the dormitory should be divided in the discretion of Dr. Lewis, giving to each nurse the sole responsibility over her division. The time has come, in our opinion, when the Dent's tell-tale clocks should be replaced by electric clocks with numerous recording stations. To facilitate their escape in case of fire and to render their rest undisturbed we again ask the Committee to have the patients' single rooms made to open by an ordinary handle from the outside.

Precautions against fire.

Deaths from exceptional causes.

There have been 168 deaths since the last visit. The causes were generally natural, but a male patient was killed by a fellow patient who was committed for trial, found unable to plead, and is still here during her Majesty's pleasure. A woman died from inanition, the result of obstruction of the stomach from a ball of hair which she had gradually swallowed, one died suddenly from syncope, and another from the effects of corrosive poison which she had taken before admission. All these cases were duly communicated to our Board, and they, together with a quite recent case of a male patient who was found dead in bed, formed the subject of inquests by the coroner. Post-mortem examination was made in the satisfactory proportion of 85 per cent., and in only two instances were bed-sores present. Since the death of a male patient in March last, there appears to have been no case of typhoid fever in the Asylum up to the present time, although there have been four since the last visit, but at present a male patient, an old resident, is suffering from that disease. He had for some weeks been an inmate of 18 ward, in which we noticed a strong drain smell, and we think that the source of his illness may be found in some sanitary defect which should be at once sought for and rectified. In this ward the water-closet opens direct into the sick room. There have also been two cases of dysenteric diarrhœa, 31 cases of enteric diarrhœa, and some cases of colitis. All these cases are more or less indicative of an insanitary state, and we are unable to resist the conclusion that, *inter alia*, the rough brick and unplastered walls in so many parts of the Asylum contribute materially to this condition by affording lodgment for germ-laden dust, and we urge the necessity of an early and thorough removal of this defect by the plastering of all unplastered walls. In the basement this process should be supplemented by the cementing of the present damp walls up to a height of four feet.

Supervision of suicidal, &c., cases.

There are now in the Asylum 207 patients, 90 men and 117 women, suffering from epilepsy ; 15 of the former and 10 of the latter are not under continuous supervision by night ; 61 men and 14 women are general paralytics, and 2 men and 38 women, 6 of whom are not under constant supervision by night, are returned to us as actively suicidal. The arrangements for the issue of caution cards in suicidal cases continue to be unsatisfactory. In every actively suicidal case cards specifying that the patient is never to be lost sight of, and the direction from which suicide is most to be feared, should be issued to special attendants, who should be personally responsible for the safety of the patients. The attendants thus receiving charge should endorse their names on the back of the card, under a notice stating that they have read and understand

stand the nature of the caution, and their duties respecting the patient. Each fresh attendant taking charge for however short a period should acknowledge the responsibility by a similar signature. These cards should be frequently revised by the Medical Superintendent. There have been 17 fractures and dislocations accidentally caused, and calling for no remark except that the number of casualties is rather high.

Seclusion and restraint.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of four men and 10 women on four and 33 occasions respectively, and for a total of nine and 262¾ hours. Restraint has been found necessary for 17 males on 41 occasions, and for 774 hours, and for three women on 21 occasions and for a total of 462 hours.

Employment.

The returns of employment furnished us show that 532 men (180 being ward cleaners) and 426 women (110 ward cleaners) are usefully employed. On inspecting the shops we found the printer's shop very small, and the printer informed us that he could employ more men if he had room for them. We learn that the experiment of employing a woman on the male side to look after and give some sort of training to the idiot children had been tried, but found unsuccessful. We are glad to observe toys in this ward, and think a few "indestructible" picture books would be much appreciated. A new scale of wages has come into force for attendants since last January, but we observe that a female charge attendant can rise no higher than the maximum for an ordinary nurse. We recommend an alteration in this.

Divine Service.

At church last Sunday, which we observed had been tastefully decorated for harvest thanksgiving, 382 were present, and in the evening 345, about 470 attend daily prayers, 81 patients are usually present at the Roman Catholic service. There are here nine Jews who do not appear to receive any religious instruction.

Exercise and amusements.

Four hundred and sixty patients walk daily in the grounds and 340 weekly beyond the grounds. Five hundred and thirty-six were present at the last associated entertainment. A new stage has been built out at the end of the entertainment room, but as the open roof extends to the full height of the room, we fear, unless it be ceiled, the voices of the performers will be lost there and not conveyed to the spectators. The dressing-rooms are under the stage, and when we visited them, we found two inches of water standing on the floors.

Improvements.

Amongst other improvements we have to notice a fire-exit staircase from 29 and 30 single rooms block; a covered corridor used for changing patients' boots, &c., and many minor improvements tending to the patients' comfort. With regard to the nurses' residence already mentioned, we hope that the rooms formerly occupied by them in the old building will (where it be possible) be thrown into the sculleries, which are much too small, or used as rooms for patients to relieve the present overcrowded dormitories. We must again call attention to the insufficiency of water-closets, four seats for 88 persons and two for 51, speak for themselves and need no further emphasis. It is satisfactory to find that there is no falling off in the pathological research by which this Asylum has been so favourably distinguished. We are glad to hear that some addition is to be made to the size of the laboratory which is at present inadequate. It is very necessary that proper provision be made for the utilization of the materials for pathological research which abound in this and all similar Asylums. The records would be more useful if made under printed headings, and for identification of the person making the post-mortem, it would be better if the entries were signed. The Asylum continues to be well managed and the case-books are properly kept.

Appendix C.

Birmingham Asylums.—1. Rubery Hill.

18 July 1893.

Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.) Statistics.

There has been a diminution in the numbers on the books of this Asylum since the last visit of Commissioners on October 5th 1892. The Warwick patients were withdrawn, some at the end of last, and some early in this year. The present numbers are 320 males (being 9 in excess of the number for whom there is proper accommodation) and 306 females. There are 15 vacant beds on the female side.

The following changes have taken place since the last visit.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted - - -	31	15	46
„ returned to Warwick -	16	33	49
„ died - - - -	12	16	28

There are 11 private patients, 4 males and 7 females. The weekly charge per head is for home patients 9*s*., and for private patients from 14*s*. to 21*s*.

The deaths were in every instance from natural and ordinary causes. All that calls for remark here is that a comparatively large number resulted from heart disease and its consequences. Post-mortem examinations were made in 22 cases, or about 78½ per cent. of the deaths. The death rate continues low, the percentage for 1892 on the average numbers resident having been 4·26 per cent.

The number of patients under medical treatment last week was 13 ; the epileptics and the actively suicidal, all of whom sleep under constant supervision, number respectively 198 and 1 ; and there are four general paralytics, all of the male sex. The zymotic diseases which have affected the patients in the period now under review have been influenza, which attacked 5 male and 11 female patients (one of the latter fatally), and four male attendants, and typhoid fever, of which there were 4 cases, 2 proving fatal, all in the female block which contains Ward 2 and the infirmary. The latter outbreak led to the examination of the drainage in this block and the discovery of a defect which was repaired. The only serious casualty has been the fracture of the neck of the thigh-bone of a female patient who was pushed down by another patient.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Condition of patients.

We saw all the patients, conversing with those of them who were able to converse, and giving to all the opportunity of making complaints. They were generally neat and clean in their dress and persons, and appeared to be in good health, only two on each side being in bed. We had no complaints this year of the tea, and but one of misconduct by a male attendant, who was acused by a patient of using insulting language. The attendant, who has been upwards of five years in the service of the Asylum, and has not been the subject of complaints by other patients, denied the charge, and we were not satisfied that it was well founded.

The wards and dormitories were clean and in proper order.

Employment.

From the returns handed to us we learn that 208 men and 207 women were usefully employed, 47 however of the former and 99 of the latter in ward-cleaning

ward-cleaning only. Of the men 92 work on the land, 32 at hair-picking and mattress stuffing, and 31 at various trades. Twenty-one women work in the kitchen stores and offices, 31 in the laundry, and 56 knit or sew. Appendix C. Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)

Church service last Sunday was attended in the morning by 403 and in the evening by 398 patients; and 301 are ordinarily present at daily prayers. A weekly service is provided for the Roman Catholics, of whom there are 66, and is attended by all who are not prevented by illness, with the exception of three women. Divine Service.

The average number present at the associated entertainments is 428. Amusements.

None of the patients who are physically capable of going beyond the airing-courts are usually confined to them. All the women walk daily in the grounds of the Asylum, and all of both sexes who are physically capable are taken out beyond the grounds oftener than once a week. Exercise.

We saw a dinner of soup and pudding served in the dining-hall yesterday. It appeared to be good and sufficient, and to be liked by the patients, each of whom is now supplied with a separate drinking glass, as recommended by the Commissioners who last visited the Asylum. Dietary.

The attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, of whom there are two on each side, one for day and one for night duty, are 21 men and 23 women (one woman being in the infirmary on the male side) for day duty, and two male and two female night attendants. One male attendant has been added since the last visit, who, as was then recommended, is skilled in bookbinding, with the result that the condition of the books in the wards is much improved. As there has been a reduction by 31 in the number of patients the Committee have not thought it necessary to make any further increase at present in the number of attendants; but nine are now assigned to the male epileptic ward and eight to the female. Seven of the attendants have served in this Asylum for less than a year, and of these two only for less than six months; 11 can count a service of one to two years, 14 of two to five years, and 16 of over five years. One male attendant has been dismissed lately for intemperance. Attendants.

The additions, alterations, and improvements begun since the last visit comprise a mess-room for the male attendants, which has been partly built, and two new blocks for patients, one on each side, for which the foundations are now excavating. The nurses' recreation room has now been properly furnished, and must add materially to the comfort of those who use it. A contract has been signed for a re-construction of the entire drainage system of the Asylum. Alterations and improvements.

The case-books are fairly kept, and the same may be said of the pathological records.

Birmingham Asylums—2. Winson Green.

17 July 1893.

Concluding to-day our inspection of this Asylum, commenced on Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)

On entering, we have to report the following changes as having occurred Saturdahe patients since the last visit of Commissioners on the 3rd October, 1892 :— Statistics.

Appendix C.

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.) Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients admitted - - - -	183	132	315
„ discharged - - - -	126	114	240
„ of whom had recovered -	68	78	146
„ died - - - -	47	36	83

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year 1892 was 42 per cent.; that of deaths on the average numbers resident 13·8 per cent.

The present number on the books is 630, of whom 318 are of the male, and 312 of the female sex. Eleven men and 10 women (one of the latter being a criminal) are of the private class. The Warwick patients have now been withdrawn, and there are no longer any out-county patients in this Asylum. The charge per head per week is for home patients 9*s.*, and for private patients from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.*

Overcrowding. The estimated accommodation is for 624 patients, and this number is at present exceeded by 6; the excess has been greater, but has lately been somewhat reduced. We noticed on both sides, but especially on the male side, evidence of overcrowding, nearly every male dormitory having one or two extra beds placed in it. It is to be observed that the estimate is itself based on a lower allowance of cubic space per bed than would now be permitted in a new building, and that the state of things is aggravated in all but three of the wards by the old-fashioned iron-framed windows, which cannot be opened to the extent necessary for adequate ventilation.

Inquests. With three exceptions, the deaths since the last visit have all been from natural and ordinary causes. The exceptions, which were the subject of the only coroner's inquests held, were the deaths of two male patients from injuries inflicted by a newly-admitted patient, who, under a homicidal impulse, attacked them violently during the night, and of one female who, while out on trial, committed suicide by drowning. Full particulars of these cases were forwarded to our office. Post-mortem examinations were made in 64 instances.

Patients under medical treatment. The number of patients under medical treatment last week was 98; the epileptics number 86, the actively suicidal 26, and the general paralytics 64. All the epileptics and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. The only serious casualty not ending in death was the fracture of the leg of a male patient who fell from a wall when trying to escape.

One male patient and one male attendant have been attacked by scarlet fever, and there has been an instance of smallpox among the male patients, and another in the case of a nurse in the Medical Superintendent's house. All the patients as well as the staff and Superintendent's household have in consequence been re-vaccinated.

There is no record of the employment of seclusion or mechanical restraint, and we observed no strong dresses.

Condition of patients. We saw all the patients whose names are on the books, conversed with many of them, and gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us. Their general health appeared to be very good; nine on each side were in bed, but only two of these (both males) were suffering from serious disease. Quiet and order prevailed during our visit, and the condition of the patients as regards dress and personal cleanliness was satisfactory. There was an entire absence of complaints of rough treatment by

by the attendants. We saw a good dinner of boiled pork served in the hall to a large number of the male and female patients, who sat together at the same tables, but on opposite sides. Dr. Whitcombe finds that this arrangement of the sexes works well, and has a beneficial influence on the men. Appendix C. Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)

The returns furnished to us show that 212 men and 201 women are usefully employed, 70 of the former, however, and 30 of the latter only in ward cleaning. Of the men, 110 work on the land and 24 at various trades. Of the women, 104 do knitting or needlework. Six men and 20 women are employed in the kitchen, stores, and offices, and 2 men and 47 women in the laundry and washhouse. Dietary. Employment.

The numbers attending Church Service last Sunday were 426 in the morning and 394 in the evening, and 256 are usually present at daily prayers. At the associated entertainments there is an average attendance of 422. Fifty-six men and 38 women walk daily in the grounds, 60 women are taken out weekly for exercise beyond the grounds, and 34 men and 60 women are usually confined to the airing-courts. Divine Service. Amusement Exercise.

Since the last visit the male and female infirmary wards have been improved both in brightness and in sanitary condition by the substitution of good-sized wooden-sashed windows for the iron-framed mullioned windows formerly there, and by the plastering of the walls. Several of the wards have been re-papered and painted, and others which require similar treatment will, we understand, shortly be taken in hand. We were glad to observe a plentiful supply of pictures, plants, birds in cages, stuffed birds and animals, and other objects of interest in great variety, which are of much value in promoting recovery, and there seemed to be no lack of newspapers, books, cards, and games. State of wards.

The wards generally were clean and in good order, and had a comfortable and home-like appearance. We thought, however, that the bed-linen was not, as regards state of repair or cleanliness, as well kept as is usual in institutions of this class.

There has been an addition to the number of attendants of one on each side for day duty, and of one night attendant on each side to watch the recent admissions with the object of preventing the recurrence of homicidal attacks during the night. The present number, exclusive of head attendants, is 31 males and 31 females, or nearly one to 10 patients for day, and four males and five females for night duty. Twenty-five have served for less than a year, and 14 less than six months. Of the 56 who have served more than a year 19 have been here from two to five years, and seven for longer periods. Attendants.

We have examined the case-books and pathological records, and find them to be well kept, and testifying to much good work done in the Asylum.

Bristol Asylum.

9 March 1893.

We hear with regret of the death of the Chairman of the Committee of Visitors here; Dr. Benham is away temporarily, but his assistant medical officers are on duty, and gave us all necessary imformation during our inspection. The patients on the books have risen in number since our Colleagues' visit on the 14th April 1892 from 556 to 595. These include 32 out-county patients, nearly all of whom are from Bristol Asylum. Statistics.

Appendix C.

Bristol Asylum.

Denbigh Asylum. The men in residence are 259, and there is 1 away on leave. The women are 336. All are paupers except 6 men and 8 women. The weekly charge for the borough paupers is 10*s.* 6*d.* The out-county paupers pay 14*s.*, the private cases 20*s.* weekly. To paupers sent away on leave the maintenance allowance is sometimes given for a month.

Structural alterations.

We find the greater part of the recent structural works in occupation, and progress made in decoration of the interior of wards, the Asylum throughout was in very good order. No. 17 Female Ward has not been extended and is not occupied. The settlement of the walls in that ward has, it is hoped, been stopped.

Condition of patients.

Statistics.

During our visit the patients behaved well, and we saw all in their wards, and about 400 also in the dining hall, where the fare supplied was good and well served. Although there are 112 epileptics, eight actively suicidal cases, and 21 general paralytics, only one male and three women were in bed. Thirty-three patients are registered as being under medical treatment. There has been no zymotic disease.

The deaths have been 41, and of every deceased patient there has been an autopsy. General paralysis appears to have been the cause of 16 deaths. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty. There has been but one inquest, and the verdict was death from peritonitis, from strangulated hernia, reduced during life. A short time ago a woman swallowed two pennies, but medical skill averted serious consequences.

Employment.

The admissions have been 154, including the transfers from Denbigh, the discharges recorded are 74, of which 50 were upon recovery.

Employment extends to 139 male and 209 female patients, but of the former 74, of the latter 90, are working as ward cleaners and bed makers only; 33 men do work on the land, 18 assist as mechanics or in the shops 78 women do needlework or knit, and a score of females assist in the laundry and about 20 in the kitchen.

Divine Service.

The returns also inform us that 335 patients attended the chapel service last Sunday morning, and nearly as many in the evening, and the average number at week-day prayers is 463, and nearly 300 are present at the associated entertainments.

Exercise.

The daily walking exercise in the grounds beyond the courts is temporarily stopped by the repairs of the roads in progress, but over 200 patients go weekly beyond the grounds.

Acquisition of additional land.

We are glad to mention that nine acres of additional land have been acquired by purchase, the Asylum estate being small in extent for the number of patients here brought together.

Seclusion and restraint.

Seclusion has been limited to one patient, a man, and he was secluded once only, and for two hours and fifty minutes.

A female patient has been restrained for the prevention of self-injury on 26 occasions, for an aggregate of 472 hours; the means of restraint used were, jacket, wristlets, and sheets.

Infirmary accommodation.

We notice that the infirmary accommodation is scarcely so good here as we should expect to see in an Asylum of this size, and there is no detached hospital for infectious cases.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 22 men and 23 women by day, this gives one man to every 11 male patients or thereabouts, and one woman to every 14 female patients; bearing in mind holidays and the demands of so many general paralytics and epileptics as are here, we regard this staff as numerically weak, and specially so in the wards where are such cases and the sick and infirm.

The attendants' conduct appears to have been good. We should add that the staff includes five night attendants. The tell-tale clocks are

of

of an obsolete kind, and we are pleased to hear that telephones and an electric apparatus are contemplated. Appendix C.

During our tour of the wards we observed that there are now in the lavatories taps for water from a reservoir in the grounds, as well as taps from the public works supply. We have suggested that an analysis of the water should be obtained, and if the water be of a doubtful quality, the use of it for any other than washing purposes should be prevented by a moveable spanner. Bristol Asylum. State of wards.

No staircase for an alternative exit in case of an outbreak of fire has yet been provided for the working ward on the male side.

We understand that pursuant to our Colleagues' recommendations a grant has been made towards increase of the library for the patients' use. The newspapers in the wards were chiefly in men's pockets; desks for the papers would obviate this.

Beyond necessary repairs there is not much to mention as regards structural improvements, beyond those in progress at the last visit. The substitution of safety gas-brackets for others, and the removal of all woodwork as far as practicable, for slops and water-closets, to obviate insanitary results, is being continued.

Weighing machines in the wards or for use of the patients, as distinguished from the stores, are a desideratum.

The case-books are fairly well kept, and photography illustrates some of the cases.

Derby Borough Asylum.

22 February 1893.

The patients now in this Asylum are 137 males and 166 females, together 303. On the female side the patients are one in excess of the proper number, but there is on the male side vacant accommodation for 18, in addition to the present number. Of the patients, 62 are boarded here from the Stafford Asylum, and 25 from Denbigh: there is 1 other out-borough patient, and there are 17 on the private list. The weekly charge for home patients is 10*s.* 6*d.*, for out-borough patients 12 *s.* 10*d.* and 14*s.*, and for the private cases 15*s.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* Derby Borough Asylum. Statistics.

Since our visit on 16th March 1892, 117 patients, including 31 of those boarded here, have been admitted: 45 have been discharged, of whom 37 had recovered; and 36 have died. Post mortem examination was made in every case. The causes of the deaths appear to have been natural, except that in one case, in which an inquest was held, the patient, a male general paralytic, was found to have broken ribs, which the jury found "to have nothing to do with the death, and were caused before patient's admission."

The mortality among the male patients in 1892 was very high, reaching 23·8 per cent. of the average number resident, but among the females it was only 5·6 per cent., and for both sexes together, 13·8 per cent., being 2·8 per cent. lower than the rate for 1891. The recoveries last year are stated to have been 51·1 per cent. of the admissions, excluding transfers.

There has not been any zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit, and the health at present seems fairly good, though there are many feeble cases; 24 patients were last week under medical treatment, and to-day 7 patients in all were confined to bed. We have only two cases reported of casualties resulting in fractures; that of the man

Appendix C.

on whom the inquest was held, and of another man who had a rib fractured by his pulling a bedstead on himself.

Derby Borough Asylum.

There is no recorded instance of mechanical restraint, and seclusion was employed only in the cases of a man once for nine and-a-half hours, and 2 women, thrice for a total duration of 21 hours.

Seclusion.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients both in their wards and at dinner in the hall. The dinner was good. Some patients complained of the insufficiency of some meals, while others praised the diet, and we may take it that it is an adequate one.

We found the patients on the whole orderly, and we were satisfied with the state of their clothing and personal appearance.

Employment.

According to the returns furnished us, 73 per cent. of the males, and 62 per cent. of the females are usefully employed ; about 200 of the two sexes attend Chapel, and as many are present at the associated entertainments, of which, besides the weekly dance, there have been several in the past winter. Nearly all the patients who are strong enough walk daily in the Asylum grounds outside the airing-courts, but it does not appear to be the practice at present to take parties for exercise beyond the estate.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Roman Catholic patients.

We learn that there are now 32 Roman Catholic patients, whom a Priest occasionally visits, but, as mentioned in our last report, without payment. We think an arrangement should be made by which he should be engaged to give a service to these patients at stated intervals.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants comprises about the same number as last year, and gives in the male division, an attendant to 10 patients, and in the female one to 12, for day duty, while there are two for night duty on each side. The terms of service have been improved by constituting an intermediate class of attendant between the charge and under attendants, so giving speedier promotion.

State of wards.

We have found the wards very clean and bright, and generally in very good order ; but the means of warming the day-rooms and corridors, chiefly on the female side, are still inadequate. We noted the readings of nine thermometers in the female wards, and find that the mean temperature indicated by them to-day, which is not excessively cold outside, was 52·2 degrees. The mean of seven readings in the male wards was 55·7.

We would recommend that some additional heating power, preferably by hot-water pipes, should be provided, at all events, for the female division. In Male Ward 3, a coil has been placed and two of the ordinary grates have been replaced by others giving better heat.

We note that the Committee have adopted some of the suggestions made in the last entry, those referring to the protection of sash cords and the pulls of water-closets, and that an electric recording clock has been obtained. Some painting and decoration has been done, and a painter is now permanently on the staff so as to effect in regular order, this very necessary work.

Out of doors, additional walks have been made in the airing-courts. some of which, however, are not yet laid down in grass. This will, we hope, be accomplished as soon as possible.

Medical staff.

Dr. Bruce has succeeded Dr. Given as assistant medical officer. The case books are satisfactorily kept up, and the number of post mortems made, as well as the records of them, testify to much careful work done by the medical staff.

Exeter Asylum.

14 February 1893.

Exeter Asylum. Statistics.

The insane inmates of this Asylum in residence to-day are 147 men and 191 women. There are also 2 women patients away on leave. These numbers leave but 7 vacant beds for the males and 1 for a female.

The weekly charge for paupers of the City Unions and parishes is 12*s.* 10*d.* This being an Asylum of a borough, there is no building account kept separate from the maintenance account.

Of the paupers, 78 are from County of London Asylums, 40 patients are chargeable to Somerset and Bath Unions and parishes, 46 to non-contributory boroughs. There are, besides the paupers, here, 37 private patients, who are received at weekly rates from 15*s.* to 20*s.*

The admissions since the last visit of the Commissioners (on the 19th May 1892) appear, by the records, to have been 55, the discharges 34, the deaths 14.

The total number of the patients on the books is 340. All those in residence we have seen; with many we have conversed, and no one who wished to speak to us and came forward was overlooked, or refused an audience. Of the epileptic class there are 32, all these sleep, we are told, under continuous supervision; seven cases are reported to be actively suicidal. We have pointed out to the medical superintendent that the instructions given in writing to the attendants for their continuous supervision by day scarcely fix any individual responsibility for the performance of that duty. Eight patients are considered to be general paralytics, 1 only is a female. The patients last registered as being under medical treatment are 20.

The deceased patients were, all save 1, the subject of autopsy, a fact we are glad to report. The rate of mortality for the year 1892, as well as for the interval since the Commissioners' last visit, has been low, and all the deaths are attributed to ordinary and natural causes. In one case, that of a male patient in the last stage of general paralysis, the patient accidentally sustained a burn from fire in the grate of his single bed-room. The patient was supposed to be too weak to leave his bed, but, in the absence of an attendant, he appears to have risen and got to the fire and thus to have ignited his shirt, though there was a high fender as the fire-guard. The burns were not thought to be so severe as to accelerate materially his death, and the coroner, to whom the facts were duly reported, did not think it necessary to hold an inquest. Our Board, to whom the particulars were duly reported, expressed regret that the patient had been left alone in a room where there was a fire imperfectly guarded.

Accident to a patient.

The general health has been good throughout the year until a short time ago, when severe diarrhœa affected 12 female patients in the infirmary ward. Dr. Rutherford, investigating the cause of this disorder, discovered that it was due to the blocking up of a drain from the ward. The defect has now been cured.

Health of patients.

During our inspection we saw 8 men and 11 women in bed, several were epileptics. No patient in bed had a bed sore.

Of the discharged cases (34) recovery is claimed for 25, and 1 patient exhibited no insanity after admission.

The records of employment show a decrease in number of patients since the Commissioners' last visit, the percentage having fallen to 57 for men, 51 per cent. for women. It is but fair to say that there is in this

Employment.

Appendix C.

Exeter Asylum.

this Asylum a proportion larger than in most Asylums of cases whom it is extremely difficult to employ by reason of their mental degradation.

Restraint and seclusion.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, the patients secluded have been 7 males, 2 females, the former for a total period of 316½ hours spread over 47 occasions, the latter twice only and for 3½ hours. One man accounts for 299½ hours of the 316½ and for 40 out of the 47 occasions.

Exercise.

According to the returns given to us, out-door exercise is freely given to the patients. In favourable weather, all except 20 of each sex go out daily for walks beyond the airing-courts.

Divine Service.

Divine Service in the chapel last Sunday brought together 97 patients, about an equal number of each sex ; and at last week's associated entertainment 132 patients were present.

State of wards.

The wards are in excellent order, bright and cheerful, and those occupied by the patients of the private class should attract many whose means are limited, from all parts of England.

We hope that the drying-ground of the laundry will soon be put in a better state.

Attendants.

As to the numerical strength of the staff of attendants, we think that, having regard to the large proportion of turbulent chronic cases under care and treatment, the staff on the male division is certainly not too strong, and that the staff in the Female Wards Nos. 1 and 3 should be strengthened by the addition of another day nurse in each of them.

The duplication of the engine and dynamo for electric lighting, referred to in the Commissioners' last report as having been decided upon wisely, will not be effected until the Autumn of this year, we understand ; the present contract with the electric engineers then coming to an end. The plant is to be taken over from them by the Visiting Committee.

Medical staff.

Dr. Farquharson, assistant medical officer here at the date of the Commissioners' last visit, has returned to Carlisle Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Rutherford is now assisted by Mr. Sproat. We have examined the case books and find them well kept. Photographs of the patients on admission and discharge give additional interest to these records, and the study of pathology is aided by the use of the microscope in the post-mortem examinations.

Hull Asylum.

19 April 1893.

Hull Asylum. Statistics.

Since the last visit by Commissioners to this Asylum on the 19th February 1892 there have been admitted 151 patients (91 males and 60 female), and 66 have been discharged (37 males and 29 females), of whom 44 (23 males and 21 females) had recovered. The number of deaths has been 53, 38 of them being of males and 15 of females. There are now on the books of the Asylum the names of 356 patients, of whom 177 are males and 179 females. There are 25 private patients included in the total. With the exception of 1 male and 2 females, who were out on trial, we saw all the patients on the books, and gave to all the opportunity of speaking to us to-day.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions for 1892 was 25·66, and the percentage of deaths on the average number resident 13·41, a high average of deaths, and obviously due to the large number of general paralytics under treatment in this Asylum.

The vacant accommodation in the Asylum is reported to us as for 13 males

Appendix C.

Hull Asylum.

13 males and 10 females, but this could only be by devoting day-room space to sleeping accommodation. The Asylum was constructed for 360 patients, and 354 are now resident within it.

The deaths since the last visit have, with two exceptions, resulted from natural and ordinary causes. The exceptions were in the case of 2 men, one of whom died from congestion of the lungs, the result of cut throat, self-inflicted before admission, and the other, whose death followed the fracture of several ribs, the circumstances of which were duly reported to our Board, and formed the subject of careful investigation, both by it and the Committee of the Asylum. As many as 21 deaths resulted from general paralysis. Post-mortem examinations verified the causes of death in upwards of 94 per cent., a fact which we record with approval.

No bed-sores were found in any of the cases. Coroner's inquests were held in 3 instances, particulars of which were reported to our office at the time.

The present number of epileptics is 44; of general paralytics, 23; and of those actively suicidal, 18. There are 62 epileptic and suicidal patients sleeping under constant supervision. No wet beds were reported last night. The number of patients under medical treatment is 55.

Divine Service

Amusements.

Two hundred and four patients attended Divine Service in the Asylum chapel last Sunday. The number of those usually attending the associated entertainments is stated to be 172, namely, 84 men and 88 women. Weekly walks beyond the Asylum grounds are taken by 84 men and 70 women, and 40 of the former sex and 64 of the latter walk out daily beyond the airing-courts.

Exercise.

Employment.

From the returns furnished to us it appears that 126 men and 130 women are usefully employed, including 46 of the former and 49 of the latter who assist in the wards. Of the men, 49 work on the farm and in the garden; and of the women, the same number are employed in the laundry.

Seclusion.

No instance is recorded of the use of mechanical restraint. Two male and 6 female patients have been secluded on 11 occasions for a total period of 37 hours.

Casualties.

The only casualties which have occurred without a fatal result have been in 4 cases of fractured bones, which were all apparently accidental. No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum

The charge for maintenance per head per week is 11*s.* 8*d.*; that for private patients from 15*s.* to 30*s.*; and for out-county patients, 14*s.*

Attendants.

The staff of attendants for night duty consists of three of each sex, and for day duty of 18 men and 16 women. This is adequately, but by no means unduly, strong, having regard to the class of cases received here, and the consequent need of careful nursing. The male attendants average one to about 10, and the nurses one to 11 of the patients, which are below the proportions recorded by our Colleagues last year, and we hope will not be further reduced. The duration of service is very satisfactory; only three, and they men, can record less than one year's service in the Asylum.

Condition of patients.

At our visit to-day we found the patients generally quiet and orderly; and, with the exception of No. 3 in the women's division, where there were some excitable patients, there was no noise or turbulence. All were clean and neat in their persons, and properly dressed, and we noticed with special approval the bright and varied dresses of the women.

Dietary.

We saw a fair dinner of fish, potatoes, and bread served in the

Appendix C.

Hull Asylum.

hall, where order and propriety of demeanour prevailed; but, as usual in Asylums, this dinner did not appear to be very popular.

Caution cards.

The special tickets given to the attendants in suicidal cases requiring constant watching are, we think, capable of improvement. They should be larger, and of parchment or cardboard, and should specify the supposed direction of the suicidal tendency and the need of the supervision being close and constant. They should also be endorsed with a declaration that all the signatories, who should comprise every attendant or nurse at any time in charge of the patient, have read the contents, and are aware of their responsibility.

State of wards.

We found the Asylum generally in excellent order; cleanliness prevailed everywhere; and the wards and dormitories were for the most part well furnished, comfortable, and home-like. We thought, however, that additions might be made with advantage to the decoration of No. 3 Wards in both divisions, which at present are very bare, and that pictures, birds, books, plants, and other objects of interest should be multiplied everywhere. To promote the cultivation of plants for ward purposes a greenhouse is needed. We attach much importance to these points, because we know from experience to how large an extent they influence the recovery of the patients, and thus contribute to the truest ultimate economy.

We are surprised to learn that there is no padded room in either division of the Asylum, a want which we think must have been greatly felt in the treatment of the patients, and which, in the interest of their safety, should be no longer suffered to exist. The dangerous stiff gas-pendants should be replaced by safer means of lighting.

Asylum accommodation.

As the Asylum is now practically full, we are glad to learn that the Committee have under their consideration plans for an extension of its dormitory accommodation. New and larger visiting rooms are also much needed; and no time should be lost in providing a small isolation hospital for infectious diseases, the absence of which might at any moment be productive of serious difficulty and danger in the administration of the establishment.

We have examined the medical records, which are well kept.

Ipswich Asylum.

17 March 1893.

Ipswich Asylum.

Since the last visit of Commissioners to this Asylum, on 11th July 1892 the following movements of patients have occurred:—

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	23	25	48
Discharges - - - - -	16	15	31
Of whom were recovered - -	8	11	19
Deaths - - - - -	13	12	25

The recoveries therefore averaged just under 40 per cent., the percentage for 1892 having been 63·7. The deaths were all from natural and ordinary causes, which were verified by post-mortem examinations in

in 16 instances, or 64 per cent., a fair but not a sufficient proportion. No coroner's inquest has been held, and a bedsore existed in only one instance, which is creditable.

Statistics.

The patients now on the books of the Asylum are 269, 110 men and 159 women, of whom 14 (8 men and 6 women) are of the private class, 1 of each sex a criminal, and 118 (44 men and 74 women) out-county. Only 1 of each sex is out on leave, and there are therefore in this Asylum to-day 267 patients, 109 men and 158 women, of whom there are 134 none of whom are chargeable to the borough of Ipswich, or bound to have been received here. The vacancies for patients are stated to be one for men and two for women.

Condition of patients.

We have to-day seen every resident patient and given to all full opportunity of speaking to us, of which many took advantage, some to appeal for their discharge, and a few to complain of some roughness on the part of the nurses. So far as we could judge, however, none of them had any solid basis of fact, and no specific charges were made.

The patients of both sexes were generally clean and neat in their persons and dress, but we were sorry to see several of the women in strong dresses, which we hope it may be found possible to dispense with.

There was a good deal of noisy excitement in some of the wards, which we could not fail to attribute largely to their crowded condition, and to the absence from them of such objects of interest as are now to be found in all public Asylums of the best class. The overcrowding was very conspicuous in Nos. 1 and 3, in both divisions. The cubical contents are painted over the doors, so that it was easy to arrive at this conclusion. This was the case also in all the dormitories throughout the Asylum, in scarcely any of which did the allowance of space per patient exceed 500 feet, and in many instances it was much below that average. This is obviously due to the presence in the Asylum of the large numbers of patients for whose accommodation it has no obligation to provide.

State of wards,

Some painting and decoration has been effected since the last visit in various parts of the house, but the reparative process will need to be carried out much more systematically and extensively to bring it up to the normal standard of similar institutions. The laundry has undergone no alteration, and it is very inconvenient and inadequate for its purpose. The appearance of the bed linen, which is said to be changed every week, would seem to indicate that its resources are greatly overtaxed. Its dormitory, in which 6 patients sleep, is unvisited by the night nurse. The bath rules need revision, and to be hung within reading distance. And the thermometers which are at present absent should be supplied, and be kept in each of the bath rooms.

The caution cards issued in suicidal cases should contain a declaration that their contents have been read; to be subscribed by all the attendants who are at any time in charge of the patient.

We should like to see all the doors of single rooms supplied with handles so arranged as to unlock them without keys, to enable the night attendant to visit noiselessly, and to secure rapidity of opening in the event of fire. From the returns presented to us we learn that the present number of epileptics is 41, in the proportion of 18 men to 23 women, that general paralytics number 8 only (5 men and 3 women), and that 1 man and 4 women are actively suicidal. All in the first and last of these classes sleep under continuous supervision. The number of wet beds reported last night was six. The patients registered as under medical treatment are 9 of each sex; 176 patients, of whom

Appendix C.

Ipswich Asylum.

Divine Service.

Exercise and Employment.

76 were men and 100 women, attended the chapel services last Sunday, and about the same numbers are usually present at the associated entertainments; 42 men and 53 women walk out weekly beyond the grounds, and a rather larger number take daily exercise beyond the airing courts. Only 38 of the men and 22 of the women are employed otherwise than in the wards, and we think that efforts should be made to induce a much larger proportion to engage in some useful occupation. The range of new workshops is now completed and in use, and we hope that in these, and in an enlarged and improved laundry, large additions may be made to the very inadequate numbers.

The use of mechanical restraint has apparently been confined to 1 female patient upon one occasion, and for a period of three hours only. The employment of seclusion has been altogether dispensed with. No serious casualty has occured, and there has been no epidemic or zymotic disease in the Asylum.

The maintenance charge is 11*s.* 4½*d.*, and for private and out-patients, 21*s.* and 14*s.* respectively.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the chiefs, consists of 10 men and 13 women for day duty, giving the insufficient proportions of 1 to 11 for men, and 1 to 13 for women, and of two of each sex for night duty. We regret to find that the duration of service of the nurses is still very short, 8 out of 13 having been here less than a year.

We are glad to learn that the Town Council have voted a sum of 475*l.* for a much-needed addition to the water-closets, which will be no longer delayed. The case books and pathological records are now well kept.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

8 February 1893.

Leicester Borough Asylum.

Statistics.

There are to-day in this Asylum 498 patients, 219 males and 279 females. Of the total number the following are received here under contract: 30 from the Lincoln Asylum; 10 from Suffolk, and 20 from the Leicester and Rutland County Asylum. We are informed that there are 25 vacant beds in the male division, and 28 in the female; but in estimating the accommodation it must not be forgotten that there are 20 female patients in the detached hospital, whose immediate removal into the main building would be necessary on the appearance of any infectious or contagious disease.

Small-pox.

The prevalence of small-pox in the borough at the present time is matter of public notoriety. The visiting of patients by their friends is in consequence very properly prohibited, but we do not learn that any other preventive measures have been adopted here. It seems to us that it would be prudent to make provision for the isolation of new cases until their freedom from the disease is established; and we have no hesitation in expressing very strongly our opinion that all inmates of the Asylum who do not present good vaccination marks should be vaccinated or re-vaccinated, as the case may be. If small-pox should obtain a footing in the Asylum, the omission to take these measures of prevention will, we think, involve the management in serious responsibility.

In connection with this subject it may be useful to refer to the experience of the Three Counties Asylum of an outbreak of small-pox in 1884–85, some account of which will be found in the Annual Report of

of the Commissioners in Lunacy for 1885 (the Fortieth Report), at page 133. Appendix (C.)

Since our visit in March last year 141 patients have been admitted here, and 138 discharged or removed, and 27 died. Leicester Borough Asylum.

The death rate has been low, about 5 per cent. of the average daily number of patients. Thirty-eight patients were discharged on recovery. The deaths were all due to ordinary causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 25 cases. Statistics.

We have seen all the patients. No complaints calling for notice were made by any. Generally the clothing and personal state of the patients in both divisions were fairly good, and we did not on this visit notice so many strong dresses in use. We should like to see more variety of material for the women's dresses. Condition of patients.

The proportion of patients usefully employed at the present time shows some improvement upon that at the date of our last visit, being about 53 per cent. of each sex as against 50 per cent., and we observe also that the relative strength of the staff of day attendants is somewhat greater, being now 1 to 12 patients on the male, and 1 to 10½ on the female, side. A fourth nurse is employed in No. 3 Female Ward, as recommended last year. Employment.

The attendance at divine service and at the entertainments in the recreation hall continues to be somewhat limited. Divine Service and amusements.

All who are able and willing walk daily in the grounds, we are informed, but patients are not at present taken for exercise beyond the grounds. Exercise.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit.

The condition of the wards is satisfactory. Several have been repainted and papered. The top male dormitories stand much in need of this reparation. State of wards.

We observe that the "Unitas" water-closet apparatus has been introduced into some of the water-closet blocks on the male side, and a third seat provided; and we trust that this alteration will in time be general. Earthenware sinks, too, have been provided in lieu of some of the iron sinks.

Better provision of hot water has been made for some of the female wards, and in several wards on each side the warming has been improved by the construction behind the fireplaces of chambers for warming cold external air passing through them.

Outside the Asylum the alteration of the drainage in progress at the last visit has been completed. Drainage.

We observe that complaint has been made of nuisance arising from the outflow of the effluent of the sewage from the Asylum.

It would be well to consider whether a connection should not be made with the town system.

Passing through the laundry to-day we were struck with the insufficient size of the washhouse, which we think might be enlarged by taking in the adjoining yard.

In view of the advance of building which we see in progress we would strongly urge the advisability of increasing the area of the Asylum estate, especially towards the south-west.

The present weekly charge for patients chargeable to Leicester is 11*s.* 8*d.* per head; for out-borough patients, 13*s.* and 14*s.*, and for the private cases (of whom there are 6 only), 15*s.* 2*d.*

The medical records continue to be well kept.

Appendix C.

City of London Asylum.

18 November 1893.

City of London Asylum. Statistics.

Yesterday we commenced, and have this day concluded, the annual inspection of this Asylum. When our Colleagues were here, in April last year, there were 402 patients on the books; there are now 450, of whom 390 belong to the City of London, 17 to the County of London, and 43 are private patients. The changes which have taken place since the last visit are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - - -	103	66	169
Discharged "recovered" - -	38	19	57
" "relieved" and "not improved" -	12	9	21
Died - - - - - -	26	17	43

Condition of patients.

No patient is absent on trial, and we have seen during our visit every patient on the books, and have given to all opportunity of making known to us their wishes or complaints. Nothing was said to us by any patient calling for remarks in this entry. We can give a very good report of the condition in which we found the day-rooms and dormitories. They were clean and in good order; and the day-rooms were properly furnished and supplied with sufficient means of amusement and objects to please the eye. We were not so well satisfied with the dress of the women, and we saw too many strong exceptional dresses. There was some noise and excitement evinced in the refractory wards on either side, and we witnessed two black eyes, having been given by patients, during our visit, one in each division.

Attendants.

We were much impressed with the weakness of the staff, especially with the nurses. If all are on duty, there are 15 nurses to look after 203 patients, 33 patients being at the laundry under the care of four laundrymaids. The following is a list of the number of patients in the various wards, and the staff attached to each ward; but from this number of 15 one must be deducted for the monthly or annual holiday, and two for daily half-day leave. So, in fact, there are, during the best part of the day, only 12 nurses for 203 patients. In the Infirmary Ward there are 40 patients, three nurses, 2 of the patients being in bed, and 1 actively suicidal. In the Refractory Ward are 54 patients, four nurses; 18 patients were clad in exceptional garb. The great objection to these garments is that they tend to keep up the patients' destructive habits, instead of improving these habits by attentive watching. In the Epileptic Ward, 64 patients, five nurses, 1 patient in bed, 20 suffering from epilepsy, and 10 actively suicidal. In the best ward there are 46 patients, 12 of whom are of the private class, paying weekly a guinea each for their care and treatment, and three nurses. In any metropolitan licensed house receiving both pauper and private patients a far larger staff would be employed. As will be seen, the proportion of nurses to patients when all are on duty is only 1 to 13½, and when the three are deducted it is only one nurse to nearly 17 patients. We trust we have said enough to induce the Committee to make a large increase in the number of nurses. Of the whole number of day attendants here, 20 have not been here two years, and

and 12 not one. There are two male and three female night attendants. An extra male night attendant is required permanently in the Infirmary, where we yesterday saw 7 men in bed. Five nurses and one male attendant passed the examination, and obtained the medico-psychological nursing certificate, having attended the course of lectures annually given by Dr. White. There is, we are sorry to learn, as yet no nurses' sitting-room; but we hope this want will ere long be supplied. We saw the dinner supplied in the hall, which was generally liked. A new stage is required here, as the present stage takes up so much room, and curtails the number of patients able to be seated in the dining-hall. Steel forks are in use here; they are dangerous weapons, and white metal forks should be substituted. Thirteen patients here are afflicted with general paralysis. Twenty-three men and 20 women suffer from epilepsy, and 5 men and 11 women are considered to be actively suicidal. All of the two last-named classes sleep under constant supervision at nights. At morning service last Sunday 185, and at evening service 177, patients were present. One hundred and twenty-eight patients were able to enjoy the last associated entertainment. Thirty men only, and no women, walk daily beyond the airing courts. At present some of the airing courts are in disorder. A walk made round the newly-purchased land would prove a great addition to the Asylum, and enable more patients to be taken for extended exercise. One hundred and forty men and 100 women walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate. No patient has been secluded since the last visit; but 3 women have been restrained, 2 by the wet pack for four hours each to allay excitement, and the other woman wore a locked glove for surgical reasons for 288 hours. One hundred and forty-two men and 121 women are usefully employed; 30 men and 41 women work in the wards; 89 men on the land; 15 men assist the artizans, 4 are coal porters, and 4 are in the laundry, where 29 women are also employed; 7 women help in the kitchen, and 34 knit or sew. The associated entertainments are varied and numerous. Forty-two patients were last week registered as being under medical treatment, and we saw yesterday 3 women and 7 men in bed. The percentage of deaths for 1892, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was 10 for males, and 6·97 for females, or 8·45 for both sexes. It has been somewhat lower for the interval since the last visit of the Commissioners. The coroner held two inquests, both on male patients; one died from erysipelas following an accidental blow on the face from a fellow patient; the other from natural causes, viz., suppurative meningitis, associated with mania. We need not mention any other of the deaths, except to state that post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in all but two instances. One male patient was attacked by scarlet fever, 3 female patients suffered from typhoid fever, 2 patients have had erysipelas (one of each sex), and a woman suffered from dysentery, but all these seven cases ended in recovery. The occurrence of these disorders led to an examination and relaying of the drains, a work still in progress. It seemed necessary to construct two new drains, which, we regret to find, pass underneath the wards from the front to the back of the Asylum, an arrangement open to objection even though the pipes are said to be embedded in concrete. Small-pox prevailed last year in the immediate neighbourhood. No case occurred in the Asylum, but, as a precaution, all the patients and staff were vaccinated. Amongst the improvements effected since the last visit have been the removal of several walls and partitions, and the formation of enlarged cheerful day-rooms on the ground floor, and the appropria-

Appendix C.

City of London Asylum.

Attendants.

Dietary.

Epileptic and suicidal cases.

Divine Service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Restraint.

Employment.

Inquests.

Sanitary condition of the Asylum.

Appendix C.

City of London Asylum.

tion, as dormitories, of rooms on the first floor previously used as day-rooms. We are glad to observe in progress the substitution of improved water-closet fittings on the "Unitas" principle, for the old apparatus, and the abolition of objectionable urinals on the male side.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

19 October 1893.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

Statistics.

At the last visit paid by two of our Colleagues to this Asylum there were 408 patients on the books; we find that there are 38 patients this day more on the books than there were at that time. In these circumstances we are glad to notice that the chapel has been divided and converted into dormitories, but still overcrowding exists; and to this cause must in all probability be attributed the fact that over 25 per cent. of the deaths which have taken place since the last visit have been due to pulmonary disease. We have therefore no hesitation in urging the Committee to allow no delay in proceeding with the building of the new Asylum. Two hundred and eight patients have been admitted, 118 men and 90 women; 91 patients left the Asylum, 66 on recovery, and 43 men and 36 women have died. The only facts connected with the deaths we have to notice are, that 27 died from general paralysis, that autopsy verified the assigned cause in all but three cases, and that the

Inquests.

coroner held three inquests. In two instances the verdict was death from natural causes, and in the other, death from fractured ribs and peritonitis. This death formed the subject of correspondence with our Board, and the Committee, being unable to discover who was the attendant to blame in the matter, wisely, as we think, resolved to dismiss all the attendants having charge of the patients after a certain date, and in the result five attendants had to leave summarily. We regret to find

Condition of patients.

that post-mortem examinations revealed the fact that 14 patients had bedsores. This is a large number, and seems to point to want of skillful nursing; but it must be remembered the number of general paralytics is large. Fifteen men and 9 women were in bed to-day, but no one had a bedsore. We saw all the patients excepting 2 absent on trial. That very desirable power of sending out patients on trial with an allowance does not seem to be exercised here. We feel so strongly the advantage and economy of granting this allowance that we urge the utility of this grant upon the Committee. The patients throughout our inspection were well behaved, and with such patients as are here, the staff may be sufficient, but in No. 2 ward, female side, 28 patients of the turbulent class are under care of three nurses, whose time was, as we saw to-day, fully occupied, as two nurses were entirely engaged looking after two patients. The health of the patients is not very satisfactory, six patients and three attendants are at this time suffering from phthisis. We hope the attendants will be careful to secure proper ventilation in the dormitories by opening the windows, both top and bottom, and improved ventilation is required at the chapel dormitories. A very good dinner was served in the hall, where 129 men and 142 women were assembled, and conducted themselves in a quiet and orderly manner. We had no fault to find with the dress of the patients as a whole, but we think that the women ought to be given a change of underlinen twice weekly. We are informed that the men do have two shirts each week. We have again to call attention to the fact that the north

State of wards.

dormitory on either side still has but one exit in case of fire. The day-rooms were on the whole cheerful, and a new piano has been provided for

Appendix C.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Asylum.

for women, and a bagatelle board for the men, at No. 5 day-room on their respective sides. No. 2 on each side, however, requires much brightening and renovation. These wards are occupied by the worst class, and it is precisely for this class that more particular attention is required, that their surroundings may be bright and humanizing. Some of the old baths are so high that they are a positive danger to the patients using them, and in some way their height should be reduced, or new fittings substituted. The only complaints we had, not manifestly founded on delusion, were of undue detention. We referred each complaint to the Committee, with whom, as we told them, rested the power of discharge. Some patients said they were out at work and could not see the Committee during their visit. We hope that means may be devised whereby every patient desiring it, worker or non-worker, may have opportunity of addressing the Committee at every visit. There are 19 persons of each sex acting as day attendants, and three of each sex as night attendants. Out of the 44 attendants 24 have not been here as yet two years. Three patients have been restrained for surgical reasons on 14 occasions, and for 192 hours. Eight patients have been secluded on 28 occasions for a total of 142½ hours. The casualties which have occurred not ending fatally require no comment. There are 40 patients suffering from epilepsy, and 35 men and 7 women are general paralytics. No patient is now deemed to be actively suicidal. Should there be such a case admitted we advise Dr. Callcott to alter his system of giving notice of the suicidal proclivities, and to issue caution cards setting forth the fact of the patients' suicidal tendencies and the nature of the attempt at self-destruction most to be apprehended. This card to have endorsed on it some words acknowledging that the person in possession of the card is aware of the caution given on the other side and understands the notice. Such notice should contain the order that the patient is never to be let out of sight, and the endorsement should be undersigned by every attendant having charge of the patient for ever so short a period. At church last Sunday about 100 patients of each sex were present. The Roman Catholic service takes place monthly. The associated gatherings attract about as many as attend church. The daily walks and outside weekly parties are much the same as were last reported. Employment is given to 147 men and 184 women; but 82 of the former are ward cleaners only, a large number to do real useful work out of a total population of 213. The case books and pathological records are well and carefully kept. We hope that the opportunity afforded here of pathological research will be made use of to as large an extent as possible.

Complaints of patients.

Attendants.

Restraint and seclusion.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Divine Service. Exercise, Employment, &c.

Norwich Asylum.

13 March 1893.

Since the last visit by our Colleagues to this Asylum in February of last year, the following have been the changes among the patients :—

Norwich Asylum.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted	45	55	100
Discharged	23	34	57
Of whom recovered	12	19	31
Died	13	21	34

Appendix C.

Norwich Asylum.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 143 men and 164 women, a total of 307, of whom two women are of the private class, and 33 men and 31 women out-county patients, chiefly chargeable to Suffolk and King's Lynn. One man and two women are out on trial, and we have seen to-day all the rest, speaking to each, affording to them the opportunity of speaking to us. The vacancies for patients are, four for men and 17 for women.

Condition of patients.

We found all the patients quiet and free from excitement, and as regards personal cleanliness and neatness of dress in a very satisfactory state.

State of wards.

A few of them appealed to us for discharge, but none complained to us of their treatment, and general contentment seemed to prevail. The Asylum generally was in excellent order, and all the rooms were bright, cheerful, and comfortably furnished. The objects of interest with which they are supplied have no doubt had their influence in the production of that tranquillity to which we have referred. The beds, bedding, and dormitories were clean and comfortable; a large proportion of the bedsteads are provided with woven wire mattresses. Two men and four women were in bed.

Suicide.

The deaths were, with one exception, from ordinary and natural causes; the exception was that of a man who committed suicide by strangulation, full particulars of which were communicated to our Board. An inquest was held in this, and in no other case.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been held in 17 instances only, exactly 50 per cent. of the deaths, a proportion greatly below the average of County and Borough Asylums generally. We attach great importance to this, and hope that the percentage may be able to be materially increased. It is a creditable fact that no bedsores were found at any of those which were made.

Health of patients.

The present number of epileptics under care is 34, of whom 21 are males and 13 females. The general paralytics only number five, one of whom is a female. Those actively suicidal are 8 men and 1 woman, and all these, with all the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision. No wet beds were reported last night. The patients under medical treatment are only 4 of each sex.

Divine Service and Amusements.

Those attending the religious service last Sunday were 236, viz., 107 men and 129 women; while 110 men and 120 women usually take part in the associated entertainments.

Exercise.

Sixty men and 67 women walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds,

Employment.

and 64 women take exercise daily beyond their airing courts. As regards employment, the records show that 50 men work on the land, and 14 at handicrafts, 27 being also employed in the kitchen and the wards; 12 women work in the laundry, a number which we think might properly be increased, and 73 are otherwise employed. The percentages of those employed are, for men, 60 per cent., and for women, less than 50.

Restraint.

Restraint has been employed for two women on two occasions, and for seven hours only.

Casualty.

There is no record of seclusion. The only casualty has been the fracture of a rib in a man by a fall, full particulars of which were sent to our Board.

There has been one case of measles among the men, and one of influenza, by which, however, 15 members of the staff were attacked, but no other epidemic or zymotic disease.

The charge for maintenance is 9*s.* 4*d.*; that for private and out-county patients ranging from 12*s.* to 16*s.* a week.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants include 14 men, and as many women, for day duty, and two of each sex for night duty; 13 of them show less than one year's service.

Isolation Hospital.

Nothing has been done to provide an Isolation Hospital for infectious diseases,

diseases, and we desire earnestly to impress upon the Committee the importance of its erection. The Workshop Block is nearly completed, and the w.c.'s at No. 3 in the females' division are finished and in use. The exit staircases are still unprovided, but plans are now, we are informed, awaiting the sanction of our Board. Appendix C. Norwich Asylum. Isolation Hospital.

Door-handles have been fixed to all the single room doors on the men's side, and the others will follow in due course.

We have had pointed out to us the proposed situation for the exit staircase at the Laundry Block, and we have suggested to Dr. Harris and the City Engineer what we consider suitable positions for those which should be erected in connection with Blocks No. 1, Male and Female, and No. 3, Male. The asphalting of the walks in the men's airing ground would be a great improvement.

Nottingham Borough Asylum.

7 November 1893.

Another visit of inspection to this Asylum has left upon us a very favourable impression as to its condition. The wards are very clean and bright, and the bedding and furniture are good and sufficient. In some of the wards of the old, or female Asylum, however, the temperature to-day was not as high as is desirable for day-rooms varying from 51 to 55 degrees. In the male wards the temperature was more satisfactory; and on testing the ventilation, the Blackman Fan being in operation, we found the system to be working in a very satisfactory way, and the air in the day rooms very pure. Nottingham Borough Asylum. State of wards.

The only new work undertaken since the last visit has been the provision of a new steam boiler, but the Asylum has been maintained in good repair throughout.

We desire to call attention to the fact that the dormitory over the laundry, in which 11 female patients sleep, has but one staircase; for a second exit in the event of fire, reliance is placed on an external moveable ladder. We do not think this is sufficient, and we recommend the provision of a fixed iron outside staircase. Precautions against fire.

We also recommend the placing of screens and doors at the tops of the stairs leading to the second floor dormitories of the female Asylum, which have not already such doors, so as to stop the ascent of smoke should fire break out below. Hot water taps remain dangerously accessible, we think, to patients. It will be remembered that cases of serious, in one instance fatal, scalding occurred from these.

The patients to-day are in number 561, of whom 10 are of the private class, 60 belong to the County of London, and 2 others to other Unions. Four patients are absent on trial. The vacancies for patients are said to be 19 in the male, and 4 in the female division. The 561 patients are divided into 259 males and 302 females; of the London patients 20 are males and 40 females. Statistics.

Since our visit on 21st July 1892, 111 male and 109 female patients have been admitted, 72 males and 80 females discharged or removed (including a number of London patients), and 76 of both sexes have died. The recoveries were 74. The 76 deaths, 69 of which were followed by post-mortem examination, were all due to natural causes. In the case of one an inquest was held, and it was found by the jury to have resulted from a natural cause. The death rate in 1892 was in the proportion of 11·2 per cent. of the average number of patients

Appendix C.

Nottingham Borough Asylum.

Statistics.

resident ; in the interval since the last visit about 10 per cent. The present health of the Asylum appears to be very fair, but there are a good many patients suffering from general paralysis or epilepsy ; 31 of the first, and 61 of the latter class. No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. There are at present taking medicine 21 patients only, and we found to-day only 11 confined to bed. Three accidental fractures comprise the serious casualties which have occurred since the last visit. No mechanical restraint has since then been employed, and seclusion only in the cases of 5 males on five occasions, and for 18½ hours, and one female once for six hours. The patients have during our inspection been remarkably orderly and free from excitement.

Condition of patients.

Dietary.

We are fairly satisfied with the dress in both divisions, but are glad to learn that the use of winsey for the women's dresses is about to be given up. It soon becomes dingy and shabby. A variety of material is desirable. The dinner to-day was the generally popular one of meat and potato pie, with milk for beverage ; one or two grumblers were heard as to the fish dinner, which is given fortnightly, but we do not attach any importance to them. The general treatment has as usual been the subject of our inquiries. The information elicited in regard to employment, exercise, the amusement of the patients, and their attendance on Divine Service, is satisfactory.

Attendants.

The proportion of day attendants to patients continues as at the last visit ; viz., 1 to 11 in the male, and 1 to 13 in the female divisions. For night duty there are still three on each side. It would be an improvement if there were in each observation dormitory two recording stations, one at each end of the room.

Changes among the attendants do not appear to be frequent. We are glad to record that there are now two Assistant Medical Officers, Mr. Penberthy and Mr. Fox. The present weekly maintenance charge is 10*s.* per head. For out-borough patients it is 13*s.* or 14*s.*, and for private patients 15*s.*

We should mention that a suitable room has been provided for pathological research, and fitted with the necessary appliances, and we hope that it will be made good use of in the midst of the abundant material which exists in this Asylum.

Plymouth Asylum.

20 February 1893.

Plymouth Asylum.

Statistics.

The patients visited here to-day by us are 198 ; this is the number on the books, no one being absent on leave. The weekly charge for Plymouth pauper cases is 13*s.* The other cases in the Asylum are 15, chargeable to Cornwall or unions there, 25 chargeable to Somerset and Bath Asylum or Unions, 4 to other counties or unions, and 3 patients of the private class.

The admissions since the Commissioners' visit on 23rd May 1892 have been 81, the discharges 27, and the deaths 5 all of women, and all due to natural and ordinary causes, verified in every instance by post-mortem examination.

Restraint and seclusion.

The general health has been, and is, good ; 2 women and 1 man were to-day the only persons in bed. There has been no serious casualty. Mechanical restraint has been applied to a woman by gloves for surgical

gical reasons. Seven persons of each sex have been secluded, the men on 13 occasions in the aggregate, for in all 68½ hours, the women on 16 occasions for a total period of 23½ hours. Appendix C.

Plymouth Asylum.

The patients usefully employed are, according to the returns made to us, 57 per cent. in the male, 52 per cent. in the female division, including 19 ward-cleaners on each side of the Asylum. Employment.

Fourteen patients are subject to epilepsy; the women of this class and the only woman actively suicidal sleep with some other patients under continuous supervision. The men liable to fits occupy the male observation dormitory, which is the headquarters of the night patrol for the men. The medical superintendent does not consider any male patient to be now actively suicidal. Epileptic and suicidal cases.

The staff under the chief attendant in the male division consists of 10 men, including three artizans and a farm man, and in the female department under the matron are nine women, besides three laundry maids. To facilitate extended out-door exercise, and to give further attention to the patients, we believe that the employment of another male and another female attendant would be very proper. Attendants.

Twenty-eight patients or thereabouts are taken daily for walks beyond the airing courts, and as many once a week, weather permitting. Extended out-door exercise being beneficial treatment for most patients, we should like to see a rise in these figures. Exercise.

Last Sunday 35 patients of each sex attended Divine service. There are weekly associated entertainments; smoking concerts are very popular among the patients, men and women. The cricket ground is about to be enlarged. Divine Service. Amusements.

We saw the dinner in the hall, which the patients took in a very orderly way. It consisted of beef and mutton, with potatoes, carrots, and parsnips, and was well cooked and substantial. The quantity for each patient of fish given occasionally for dinner has been increased, and very properly so. Dietary.

We found the patients generally clean and suitably dressed, a few excited, but the majority well-behaved, and apparently contented. Such complaints as were made were, we thought, groundless when they had been inquired into, some of them the offspring of insane delusions. Condition of patients.

As to the wards, they were when inspected by us clean throughout, and in most creditable order. Much has been done since the Commissioners' last visit to brighten, to a great extent, the interior of the Asylum by paint and colouring with alabastine; this brightening work has invariably the effect of benefiting insane persons by tranquillising them, or moderating bad habits, including a destructive disposition. A bagatelle board for the male patients and a piano for the lunatic women have been added to the equipment of the wards, pursuant to the recommendation of the Commissioners who last inspected. State of wards.

We find that the w.c.'s are now, as regards flush, working well, but we think that they would be improved by reducing the quantity of wood under seats.

In some directions the external walls of the Asylum have been penetrated by the rain, lately so heavy, and will require attention, otherwise the interior plastering will suffer damage.

The medical superintendent informed us that the occupation by patients as dormitories of certain rooms originally planned for the accommodation of the assistant medical officer, but now vacant by reason of his removal to other quarters, is under consideration, but we warned him that this would probably involve some additional provision

Appendix C.

Plymouth Asylum.

for day space, unless there be an excess of day-room accommodation elsewhere in the Asylum.

A lodge at the main entrance is nearly completed, and progress has been made in the construction of the boundary walk. Some shelters have also been erected, we observe, in the airing courts.

We have examined and signed the several books and registers, and report with pleasure that the "case-books" are well kept.

The general condition, organisation, and management of this new Asylum by the Committee and medical superintendent have produced a very favourable impression upon us.

Portsmouth Asylum.

29 May 1893.

Portsmouth Asylum. Statistics. Asylum accommodation.

We find to-day in this Asylum 579 patients, 264 males and 315 females, as against 536 at the visit paid by our colleagues on June 6th last year, there being thus an increase of 43. The increase has not been altogether in the female division, but that which has taken place there has intensified the over-crowding which our colleagues observed. It would appear that the proper number of female patients for whom there is due accommodation is 296, whereas the actual number in residence is 315, so that there is an excess of 19. In these circumstances the Committee should decline further female cases from London until the number is reduced to proper limits.

The Chairman, whom we have had the pleasure of meeting here, suggests the raising of No. 3 Ward on each side, now one-storied, so as to provide similar wards over. Our Board will, we are sure, carefully consider any proposal of this nature which may be made with the primary object of reducing over-crowding.

Statistics.

Of the 579 patients (one of whom is on trial), 361 belong to the borough, 92 to Southampton, 10 to Chichester, 85 chiefly to London, and 31 are of the private class.

Since 6th June 1892, 146 patients have been admitted, 97 discharged, of whom 36 had recovered, and 40 died.

Of the deaths, three were due to erysipelas, or that disease coupled with senile decay; and of erysipelas there have been, since the last visit, eight cases in all. There have also been two cases, both fatal, of dysenteric diarrhœa. One death was caused by drowning, the patient, a male, falling in a fit into a bath in which there was water. In this case an inquest was held, and the circumstances reported to our office. The remaining deaths were due to causes of an ordinary character. In 27 instances post-mortem examination was made. One patient, a woman, unsuccessfully attempted suicide.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients in residence. They were fairly quiet, but those in F. Ward 3 were somewhat noisy and excited, owing in great measure, we think, to want of space, that class of patients needing plenty of room. The dress of both sexes is satisfactory.

Dietary.

There was some grumbling at the abolition of the lunches given to working patients. We do not know why this step was decided on. We saw the dinners in some of the wards. The fare was good and sufficient, but the serving left much to be desired; a little more attention to this and to the furnishing of the tables should be bestowed. But, as before suggested, we think the recreation hall should, in accordance with the original intention, as shown by its designation on the plan,

plan, be used also for meals, when better supervision by the officers could be exercised. Appendix C.

Portsmouth Asylum.

We have made our customary inquiries into the routine of treatment and management. The proportion of patients usefully employed is still low, being 51 per cent. of the males and 34 per cent. of the females. We note, too, that a considerable number of patients, 120 in all, are confined to the airing courts for their exercise. A very satisfactory number, however, have daily exercise in the grounds, for which the excellent boundary walk affords facility.

Employment.

Exercise.

We have found the wards clean and bright and generally in good order. We would recommend, however, the substitution of w.c. apparatus of the Pedestal type in lieu of that now in use, as occasion may offer; and the gradual plastering of the internal walls. Both these would be sanitary improvements.

State of wards.

Some structural improvements have been effected since the last visit, but none of any great importance.

We observe that 1 patient, a woman, was restrained by strait waistcoat during 12 hours to prevent self-injury; and that 2 males on six occasions, and for 65 hours, and 8 females on 29 occasions and for 216 hours, have been secluded.

Restraint and seclusion.

The epileptics here reach the large total of 94, or over 16 per cent. of the entire number of patients, and the general paralytics are 24. The night-watching of the former, and of the Asylum generally, is entrusted to four attendants for each division.

Epileptic patients.

The ordinary day attendants (including charge attendants) in the wards to-day give an attendant to 11 patients nearly in the male division, and one to 12 on the female side. Change appears to be somewhat too frequent, as one-third of the present staff have not completed a year's service. We do not learn that any increase in the rates of wages has followed upon our colleagues' suggestion last year upon this subject. There has not been any change since then in the medical staff, and there is not now a clinical assistant in residence. The present numbers would justify the engagement of a second assistant medical officer.

Attendants.

The weekly charge for home patients is 9*s.* 11*d.*; for Southampton patients 13*s.*, and for other out-borough patients 14*s.*

Appendix D.

Appendix D.

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1893, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l.*

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Date of Approval.
		£. *s.* *d.*	1893:
Devon - - -	Bay windows in Male Block -	250 – –	22 Dec.
Dorset - - -	Reservoir for water supply - -	700 – –	10 Aug.
Gloucester - -	Bath-room at First Asylum -	750 – –	24 Apr.
Kent (Chartham) -	New mortuary - - - - -	520 – –	9 June.
London (Banstead) -	Workmen's mess-room, painters' shop and timber store.	475 – –	1 Feb.
London (Colney Hatch)	Extension of gate porter's lodge	200 – –	22 Feb.
Monmouth, &c. -	Water storage tank - - - -	750 – –	3 May.
Northampton - -	Steam fire-engine house - -	150 – –	28 Feb.
„ - - -	Two attendants' cottages - -	500 – –	5 Sept.
„ - - -	Extension of epileptic and suicidal dormitories.	450 – – to 500 – –	27 Oct.
Salop and Montgomery	Water softening plant - -	370 – –	16 Mar.
„ „	Warming of infirmary wards -	440 – –	5 Sept.
Somerset - - -	Second staircase and extra water closets.	307 – –	17 Feb.
„ - - -	Filter and divisional wall at high-pressure reservoir.	146 15 –	12 Oct.
Stafford (Burntwood)	New reception and visiting rooms	650 – –	1 June.
„ (Stafford) -	Associated bath-room, and fire-escape stairs.	750 – –	16 June.
Worcester - -	Sanitary alterations to female infirmary.	315 3 –	26 Jan.
Norwich Borough -	Fire-escape staircases to laundry	100 – –	28 Apr.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1893; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1893; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1893.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1893; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1893.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1893.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the					
		On Maintenance.	On Building and Repairs.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: *e. g.*, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	2 April 1860	23,519	2,765	- -	254,962	15,775	2 1¾	- 8	2 1¼	1 -¾	- 1	- 1
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	30 Sept. 1870	11,827	1,301	- -	120,494	8,318	2 8¾	- 6⅛	2 3¾	1 -½	- 1¼	- -¼
Bucks	17 Jan. 1853	11,374	1,254	- -	96,027	7,244	3 6¾ (*a*)	- 8	2 6¼	1 -½	- -¾	- 1
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	2 Nov. 1858	12,171	1,612	- -	132,476	4,842	3 8⅛	- 6	2 7½	1 5	- -⅞	- 1¼
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	26 Sept. 1865	11,135	588	- -	84,099	3,835	3 6¼	- 5¾	2 2¾	- 8	- -⅜	- -¼
Chester (Chester)	25 Aug. 1829	11,205	3,378	- -	120,473	24,627	2 3⅜	- 6¾	2 4	- 7⅛	- -¼	- -¼
„ (Parkside)	8 May 1871	15,321	1,876	- -	182,860	15,238	3 -⅛	- 6⅞	2 8¼	1 -¼	- -⅝	- -½
Cornwall	1820	21,784	2,843	- -	84,029	4,780 (*f*)	4 5½	- 10¾	2 5¾	1 2½	- 1¾	- 1
Cumberland and Westmoreland	2 Jan. 1862	14,647	1,480	- -	122,283	13,000	3 6	- 7¼	2 7¼	1 -¾	- -¾	- 1½
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14 Nov. 1848	13,912	339	- -	70,537	4,795	2 7¼	- 5⅝	1 9½	- 6⅞	- -⅜	- -¼
Derby	21 Aug. 1851	13,136	5,846	- -	130,950	9,815	3 5⅜	- 7½	3 5¼	1 3¼	- -⅝	- -⅛
Devon	1 July 1845	23,511	6,370	1,200	163,904 (*g*)	14,287	3 1⅛	- 7⅝	2 -	1 3⅛	- -⅜	- 1
Dorset (Forston)	1 Aug. 1832	11,491	201	- -	62,544	9,064	3 2⅛	- 6	2 4⅝	1 1⅝	- -½	- -⅛
„ (Charminster)	15 Aug. 1863											
Durham	13 April 1858	36,319	6,900	- -	207,082	32,576	3 11⅝ (*a*)	- 8	2 9⅝	1 1¼ (*a*)	- 1	- -⅝
Essex	25 Sept. 1853	35,405	6,596	- -	200,626	14,298	4 2¾	- 5¾	2 4	1 2¼	- 1¼	- 1¼
Glamorgan (Angleton)	4 Nov. 1864	24,262	6,922	- -	184,263	16,268	3 1¼	- 9¾	2 6	- 11¾	- -⅜	- -¼
„ (Parc Gwyllt)	10 Jan. 1887											
Gloucester (Wotton)	17 July 1823	22,850	2,818	- -	218,385	38,252	3 1½	- 8¼	1 10	- 11½	- -½	- -⅝
„ (Barnwood)	14 June 1883											
Hants and Isle of Wight	13 Dec. 1852	24,818	1,830	- -	134,011	8,994	3 9	- 9¼	2 6	- 11	- 1¼	- -¾
Hereford (County and City)	20 Feb. 1871	10,017	1,514	- -	91,389	11,774	3 7¼ (*a*)	- 10⅝	2 11	1 -½	- -¾ (*h*)	- (*i*) -

(*a*) Including garden and farm.

(*b*) Furniture and bedding charged to Building and Repairs Account.

(*c*) With provisions.

(*d*) Average.

(*h*) Including wines, spirits, and porter.

(*i*) Included in surgery and dispensary.

Appendix E.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

31st March 1893; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1893.

Year ended 31st March 1893. Charged to Maintenance Account. Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge during the Year ended 31st March 1893. Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:
– 5	1 9½	– 4¾	– 7¾	8 1	8 6	14 –	20 –	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
– 2½	1 1¼	– 3⅜	– 6	7 9¾	8 6	14 –	17 6	Repairs	Repairs	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
– –¾(*b*)	– (*c*) –	– 2½	– 8½	7 6	8 –(*d*)	14 –	12/ to 21/	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Bucks.
– 1¾	1 2⅛	– 7	1 –⅞	9 2¾	9 7½	14 –	– –	Building		Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
– 2¼	– 2½	– 2½	– –½	7 6½	8 2	12 2	8/5½ to 63/	Building and Repairs	Building and Repairs	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke.
– 3⅜	– 6⅝	– 3	– –¾	6 10½	7 –	11/6 and 14/	– –	County Council		Chester (Chester).
– 3⅝	– 7½	– 5¾	– (*e*) –	8 9½	9 4	12/ and 14/	12/ to 20/	County and Private Patients		„ (Parkside).
– 6¼	– 6½	– 3	– –¾	10 6¼	10 –	10/ to 14/	10/ to 42/	Repairs	Furniture, Fittings, and Alterations.	Cornwall.
– 5¾	– 9¼	– 4	– 8¼	8 10¼	9 –½	14 –	14/ and 17/6	Maintenance	Building and Repairs	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
– 5¼	– 10⅝	1 9	– 3⅜	8 3⅜	7 7	14 –	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs	Establishment	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
– 4⅜	1 –⅜	– 8	– 7	10 3⅞	10 3	– –	– –			Derby.
– 9	– 8⅛	– 4⅛	– 2⅛	8 8⅜	8 –	14 –	– –	Building and Repairs		Devon.
– 6⅞	– 8⅝	– 3⅜	– 2⅛	8 7¾	8 9	14 –	10/ to 30/	Building	Building	Dorset (Forston). „ (Charminster).
– 4⅜	– (*c*) –	1 11(*a*)	1 10½	9 1	10 6	9/1 to 14/	12/ to 17/	Maintenance	Maintenance	Durham.
– 4	– 2⅓	– 3	– –½	9 2¼	9 6	14 –	– –	Building and Repairs		Essex.
– 5	– 9¼	– 2¾	– 1	8 9¾	8 –	14 –	10/6 to 30/	Maintenance	Building and Repairs	Glamorgan (Angleton). „ (Parc Gwyllt).
– 7	– 9¼	– 4½	– 4⅝	8 1	7 9(*d*)	13/ and 14/	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs	- ditto - ditto	Gloucester (Wotton). „ (Barnwood).
– 4¾	– 7½	– 5¼	– 1¼	9 5½	9 11	14 –	– –	- ditto - ditto		Hants and Isle of Wight.
– 6⅝	– (*c*) –	– 2⅝	– –	9 3⅜	9 7½	– –	14 –	- ditto - ditto	Maintenance	Hereford (County and City).

(*e*) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure.

(*f*) Original site given by Bodmin Town Council.

(*g*) Repairs of buildings not included up to 31st March 1892.

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1893; Total Expense of Building and Land up to and Weekly Charge for Patients

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1893.			Total Expense of Building and Land up to 31st March 1893.		Average Weekly Cost during the					
		On Maintenance.	On Building and Repairs.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: *e. g.*, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
Counties and United Counties—*continued.*		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Kent (Barming Heath)	1 Jan. 1833	35,200	3,736	- -	341,111	16,900	2 7½	- 8¾	2 4	1 2	- 1¾ (*a*)	(*b*) -
„ (Chartham)	5 April 1875	21,180	2,283	- -	239,475	6,236	3 4⅜ (*a*)	- 10	2 6⅜	1 3¾	- -½	(*c*) -
Lancaster (Lancaster)	28 July 1816	40,016	9,399	- -	298,546	4,393	3 6⅜	- 7⅞	2 4⅛	1 -⅞	- -⅞	- 1⅛
„ (Rainhill)	1 Jan. 1851	43,380	8,690	- -	423,827	37,742	3 9⅛ (*d*)	- 10⅛	2 4¾	- 10¾	- -⅝	- -⅝
„ (Prestwich)	1 Jan. 1851	55,329	8,079	- -	443,374	38,412	3 11⅛ (*d*)	- 7⅞	2 5⅜	- 10½	- -½	- 1
„ (Whittingham)	1 April 1873	43,981	10,753	- -	387,605	28,335	3 -⅝	- 7⅜	2 8¼	- 11¾	- -⅞	- -½
Leicester and Rutland	10 May 1837	13,481	1,266	- -	69,348	24,034	3 10¼	- 7⅝	2 9¼	- 11⅝	- -⅝	- -⅜
Lincoln	9 Aug. 1852	19,146	1,250	- -	127,233	6,897	3 8	- 7¼	2 1	1 2¾	- 1¼	- -½
London (Banstead)	27 Mar. 1877	49,773	4,708	- -	473,232	15,389	4 - (*d*)	- 6¼	2 10¾	1 -¾	- -¾	- -½
„ (Cane Hill)	4 Dec. 1883	42,473	14,446	- -	304,131	24,184	3 8¼ (*d*)	- 3¾	2 6¼	1 5	- 1	- -¼
„ (Colney Hatch)	17 July 1851	57,927	7,450	- -	566,407	30,786	3 5¼	- 5	3 2¾	- 11½	- 1	- 1¼
„ (Hanwell)	16 May 1831	49,200	6,015	- -	576,999	20,598	3 4	- 6	3 4¼	- 11¾	- -¾	- 1
Middlesex	14 June 1841	31,020	6,668	- -	408,588	21,225	3 8	- 10	2 10½	1 3½	- -¾	- 1
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	1 Dec. 1851	19,011	2,341	- -	125,552	12,354	2 6½	- 7¼	2 2	- 8½	- -½	
Norfolk	1814	18,420	5,680	- -	96,656 (*g*)	11,193	4 3⅞ (*d*)	- 10⅝	1 8	1 3¼	- -½	- -½
Northampton	30 June 1876	18,652	5,942	- -	159,983	22,155	3 -	- 9⅞	2 1¾	- 8½	- 1	- -½
Northumberland	16 Mar. 1859	14,122	3,218	- -	129,855	7,886	3 9⅞ (*d*)	1 -⅝	2 5⅞	1 1½	- -⅞	- -¼
Nottingham	1812	9,163	1,147	- -	39,846	15,000	3 10⅛	- 6¼	2 11¾	- 11¾	- -¾	
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor)	23 July 1846	10,643	1,263	- -	154,770	3,477	3 1¼	- 6⅝	2 3⅛	- 10¾	- 1	- -¼
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	28 Mar. 1845	16,418	1,842	- -	166,356	9,477	3 2¼	- 7½	2 1⅞	1 -⅜	- -⅝	- -⅞
Somerset and Bath	1 Mar. 1848	24,570	3,289	- -	159,209	10,117	3 6½	- 10¼	2 2⅜	1 1¼	- -½	- -½
Stafford (Stafford)	11 Nov. 1818	23,029	3,988	- -	212,961	21,284	3 4	- 7½	2 3	1 4½	- 1	- -¼
„ (Burntwood)	20 Dec. 1864	15,114	4,621	- -	124,933	11,169	3 3¼	- 8¼	2 5¼	1 -¾	- -¾	- -¼
Suffolk, E. and W.	1829	14,650	2,118	- -	84,389	8,000	3 4¾	- 7½	2 7½	1 6½	- -¾	- -¾
Surrey	17 June 1867	28,312	2,903	- -	221,160	18,971	3 1⅞	- 9½	2 9⅞	1 2½	- 1¼	- -¼

(*a*) Including wine, spirits, and porter.

(*b*) Included in surgery and dispensary.

(*c*) With provisions.

(*d*) Including garden and farm.

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

31st March 1893; Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year ended 31st March 1893.

Year ended 31st March 1893.					Weekly Charge during the Year ended 31st March 1893.					
Charged to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			Counties and United Counties —*continued.*
– 3½	– 7	– 3⅓	– 1	8 1	9 7½	14 –	21 –	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Kent (Barming Heath).
– 6⅛	– 3⅛	– 4¼	– 3⅛	8 11⅜	9 7½	14 –	21 –	County Treasurer - - -	County Treasurer - - -	„ (Chartham).
– 6½	– 3⅜	– 3¼	– –⅝	8 9¾	9 4	14 –	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Lancaster (Lancaster).
– 7⅝	- (*e*) -	– 6	- (*e*) -	9 –⅞	9 4	14 –	- -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - - - -	„ (Rainhill).
– 6½	- (*e*) -	– 4½	- (*e*) -	8 11⅜	9 4	14 –	15/ and 21/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	„ (Prestwich).
– 6¼	1 –¼	– 4	– 2¾	9 1⅛	9 4	14 –	14/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	„ (Whittingham).
– 4¾	- -	– 10⅛	– 3¼	9 3⅜	9 7 (*f*)	14 –	9 6¾	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
– 3¼	– 10¼	– 5	– 8¼	8 7	9 1	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - - - -	Lincoln.
– 4½	- (*e*) -	– 4¾	– 1	9 3¼	9 6 (*f*)	14 –	- -	London Asylums' Common Fund	- - - - - -	London (Banstead).
– 2¼	- (*e*) -	– 4¼	– 1	8 6	9 11	14 –	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Cane Hill).
– 5¼	– 6½	– 6¼	– 1¼	9 7½	9 5¾ (*f*)	14 –	- -	General - - - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
– 4	– 6¾	– 6¼	– 1	9 7¾	9 11	14 –	- -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - - -	„ (Hanwell).
– 5¾	– 10½	– 10½	– 2¼	10 10¼	10 6	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - -	- - - - - -	Middlesex.
– 3½	1 –⅛	– 7¼	– 2½	7 9¾	7 –	8/ to 13/	8/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
– 8⅜	- (*e*) -	– 5⅝	– –⅝	9 4⅛	9 4	14 –	14/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Norfolk.
– 5½	– 8⅜	– 2⅞	– 6⅞	7 7½	7 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	County Council - - -	Northampton.
– 5	- (*e*) -	– 6⅛	– 3¾	9 2⅜	9 7½	14 –	15/ to 21/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Local Authority -	Northumberland.
– 4¼	– 3⅛	– 3	- -	9 3	9 11	12 6	14 –	County for Fabric - - -	County for Fabric - - -	Nottingham.
– 3¼	– 3⅞	– 2⅝	– 1¼	7 7½	8 1½	14 –	- -	Repairs - - - - -	- - - - - - -	Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor).
– 5½	– 2⅝	– 3⅞	– 1⅜	8 –⅛	7 9	14 –	15 –	- ditto - - - - -	2/3 to Maintenance and 5/ to Repairs.	Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).
– 8	– 7⅛	– 3¼	– 1¼	9 2½	9 4	15 2	10/6 to 15/	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	Somerset and Bath.
– 5¼	– 5	– 6¾	– 2	8 11¼	9 6	14 –	14 –	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).
– 4⅞	– 8¾	– 5⅜	– 3⅞	8 9⅞	9 3 (*f*)	14 –	14 –	- ditto - - - - -	Common Fund to County -	„ (Burntwood).
– 6½	– 6¾	– 5¼	– –¼	9 10	9 3	14 –	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - - - -	Suffolk, E. and W.
– 6	– 11⅛	– 5⅝	– 2⅜	9 9⅝	9 6	14 –	- -	Building and Repairs - -		Surrey.

(*e*) Deducted under the respective heads of Expenditure.

(*f*) Average.

(*g*) From 1854.

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1893; Total Expense of Building and Land up to and Weekly Charge for Patients

Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.	Date of Opening the Asylum.	Total Expenditure during the Year ended 31st March 1893.			Total Expense of Building and Land up to 31st March 1893.		Average Weekly Cost during the					
		On Maintenance.	On Building and Repairs.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: *e. g.*, Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.
Counties and United Counties—*continued.*		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Sussex, E and W.	25 July 1859	25,451	2,173	- -	147,345	12,763	3 3⅞	- 5⅜	2 5⅝	1 9½	- -½	- -¾
Warwick	30 June 1852	17,036	8,710	- -	150,901	6,837	2 5½	- 6¼	2 9½	1 1⅞	- 1⅛	- 1½
Wilts	19 Sept. 1851	16,493	7,408	- -	123,643	13,379	3 10¾	- 6½	2 4½	1 -½	- 1	- -½
Worcester	11 Aug. 1852	21,978	7,557	- -	157,451	10,096	2 8½	- 7	2 5¼	1 1¼	- 1	- -¼
York, N. Riding	7 April 1847	19,539	8,635	- -	145,188	22,542	3 6⅞	- 8⅞	2 6⅜	1 2	- -⅛	- 1
„ W. Riding (Wakefield)	1818	32,966	7,868(*c*)	2,250	385,295(*c*)	20,663	3 1⅛	- 8¼	2 6¾	- 10⅜	- 1½	- -¾
„ „ (Wadsley)	27 Aug. 1872	37,985	9,031(*c*)	- -	377,251(*c*)	30,253	3 1	- 11⅛	2 6¼	- 11¾	- 1	- -⅝
„ „ (Menston)	8 Oct. 1888	21,741	9,131(*c*)	- -	316,780(*c*)	22,254	3 -⅜	- 7⅞	2 4⅜	1 3½	- 1½	- -⅜
„ E. Riding	25 Oct. 1871	7,458	1,931	- -	67,364	5,798	4 3½ (*d*)	- 7½	2 5¾	1 1½	- 1	- -⅜
Totals - - £.		1,263,561	242,062	3,450	10,968,058	831,280						
County-Boroughs and City of London:												
Birmingham (Winson Green)	3 June 1850	13,868	2,931	- -	125,208	22,131	3 6¼ (*d*)	- 9	2 4⅛	1 1⅛	- -⅝	- -¼
„ (Rubery Hill)	4 Jan 1882	11,862	1,838	5,980	151,659	12,556	3 4⅜ (*d*)	- 7⅝	1 8¼	- 10½	- ⅛	- -⅛
Bristol	- Feb. 1861	14,049	9,267	3,072	161,720	8,603	3 4½	- 6½	2 8½	1 6⅛	- 1	- -⅝
Derby	13 Nov. 1888	10,523	1,037	- -	43,182	- (*f*) -	2 11¼	- 8½	2 9⅜	1 2⅛	- -⅞	- 1
Exeter	28 Sept. 1886	9,922	854	- -	83,976	9,390	3 6½	- 10⅝	2 6⅛	1 10½	- 1¼	- 1¾
Hull	16 Nov. 1883	11,234	363	- -	65,686	12,770	2 -⅜	- 8⅛	3 6½	1 2¾	- 1⅛	- -¾
Ipswich	- June 1870	6,195	1,224	- -	31,374	2,874	3 5⅝ (*d*)	- 10½	2 7½	1 4⅛	- -⅜	- 1
Leicester	2 Sept. 1869	12,260	1,548	- -	63,485	17,750	3 6¼	- 9¼	2 5⅜	- 11¼	- -⅝	- -⅛
London (City of)	16 April 1866	11,655	1,258	- -	115,263	12,915	2 11¾	- 4¼	2 11¾	1 6¼	- -⅞	- -⅝
Newcastle-on-Tyne	11 May 1869	10,096	1,405	- -	100,123	22,357	3 -	- 8½	2 6⅛	- 11⅜	- -½	- -½
Norwich	9 June 1880	7,773	2,227	- -	79,323	1,874	3 9⅜	- 8½	2 6⅝	1 5⅜	- -⅜	- -⅞
Nottingham	3 Aug. 1880	14,442	1,014	- -	101,249	- (*g*) -	3 8	- 8¼	2 4¾	1 6½	- -¼	- -⅛
Plymouth	17 Nov. 1891	5,528	6,223	- -	45,843	3,790	4 5⅜ (*d*)	- 9⅜	3 4⅛	1 9¾	- 1	- -⅛
Portsmouth	30 Sept. 1879	13,968	1,206	- -	135,574	17,650	3 7⅜	- 9½	2 6	1 1½	- -⅜	- -¼
Totals - - £.		153,375	32,395	9,052	1,303,665	144,660						

(*a*) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure. (*b*) Average. (*c*) Including first cost of furniture. (*d*) Including garden and farm.

Appendix E.—County and Borough Asylums—*continued.*

31st March 1893; Average Weekly Cost of Maintenance, Medicine, Clothing, and Care of Patients, during the Year ended 31st March 1893.

Year ended 31st March 1893.					Weekly Charge during the Year ended 31st March 1893.					
Charge to Maintenance Account.			Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge.	Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Furniture and Bedding.	Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.								
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			Counties and United Counties —*continued.*
– 3½	– 6½	– 3	– (*a*) –	9 2¼	8 8¼(*b*)	14 –	16 –	Maintenance - - - -	County - - - - -	Sussex, E. and W.
– 4⅜	1 6	– 3¼	– 6⅜	8 8¾	8 5½	14 –	10/ to 14/	Building - - - - -	Maintenance and Building -	Warwick.
– 5	– 5½	– 4	– 4¼	8 9¾	8 9	12 9	15 –	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	Wilts.
– 4¼	1 1½	– 3¾	– 5	8 4	8 2	14 –	10/ to 20/	Repairs - - - - -	Repairs - - - - -	Worcester.
– 6	– 6⅛	– 3½	– 2	9 3⅜	9 4	14/ and 15/2	12/3 to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Maintenance and Additions -	York, N. Riding.
– 5¼	– 11⅝	– 7⅜	– 1¾	9 3¾	9 –(*b*)	14 –	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - - - - -	„ W. Riding (Wakefield).
– 4⅛	– 7¼	– 7⅞	– –⅞	9 2⅛	9 –(*b*)	13/6 and 14/	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Building and Repairs - -	„ „ (Wadsley).
– 2½	1 3	– 6½	– 2	9 4	9 –(*b*)	12 6	10/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ „ (Menston).
– 5½	– 1(*e*)	– 5	– 8⅜	8 9½	8 5½	14 –	13/ to 30/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	„ E. Riding.
										County-Boroughs and City of London:
– 7	– (*e*) –	– 2	– 1¾	8 4⅝	9 –	14 –	10/6 to 30/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).
– 4⅞	– (*e*) –	– 1½	– 4⅜	6 9	9 –	13/ and 14/	14/ to 21/	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	„ (Rubery Hill).
– 9	– 2⅝	– 3	– ⅞	9 5	10 6	14 –	20 –	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Bristol.
– 6⅞	– 11⅜	– 4⅛	– 5⅞	9 1⅝	10 6	12/10 and 14/	15/ and 17/6	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Derby.
– 3½	1 7¼	– 4⅜	– 7¾	10 8⅛	12 10	14 –	20 –	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Exeter.
– 3⅛	2 5⅜	– 9¾	– 1⅞	11 –	11 8	14 –	12/6 to 30/	Building and Repairs -	Building and Repairs - -	Hull.
– 5¼	– (*e*) –	– 4½	– (*a*) –	9 3¼	11 5	14 –	21 –	Original Outlay - - -	Original Outlay - - -	Ipswich.
1 –⅞	– 6½	– 8⅛	– 6½	9 5⅞	10 6	13/ and 14/	14 –	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Leicester.
– 3¾	– 11½	1 5	– 1⅛	10 6⅝	11 8	14 –	21 –	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - - -	London (City of).
– 7⅝	– 2½	– 3⅜	– (*a*) –	8 4½	8 2	14 –	16 –	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
– 5⅛	– 1⅛	– 3½	– 1	9 3⅞	9 4	13/ to 16/	12/ and upwards.	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Norwich.
– 6¼	– 5½	– 4⅝	– 1¼	9 7	10 3	13/ and 14/	15 –	Most of Building and Repairs is paid out of Excess - - -		Nottingham.
– 10¾	– (*e*) –	1 –⅛	– 3	12 1⅜	13 –	14 –	16/ and 18/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Plymouth.
– 4⅛	– 9⅜	– 7½	– 1	9 9⅜	9 11	14 –	14/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Portsmouth.

(*e*) With provisions.

(*f*) Held subject to a perpetual rent of 672*l.*

(*g*) Land is rented from Corporation at 875*l.* per annum.

Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACTS of CASH ACCOUNTS, for the Year ended 31st December 1893

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1893.								PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1893.										
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.)	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital	37,479	130	1,967	–	–	–	–	39,576	3,751	4,772	10,521	744	2,284	133	1,449	127	1,033	1,639	108
Wonford House, Exeter	15,437	170	32	–	12	–	945	16,596	1,326	1,388	4,094	–	2,111	195	137	86	602	685	63
Barnwood House, Gloucester	22,135	476	504	–	–	–	2,352	25,467	1,003	2,008	4,110	36	1,801	–	483	51	558	653	99
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	7,088	12	33	49	–	450	–	7,632	398	741	2,280	81	924	–	225	46	514	313	44
St. Luke's Hospital, E.C.	8,364	4,851	57	152	118	–	52	13,594	1,525	1,483	3,843	91	20	85	705	168	613	913	63
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	2,983	1,460	18	–	–	100	–	4,561	498	568	1,346	98	55	–	57	7	247	194	34
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton	41,799	2,081	1,373	–	–	–	4,500	49,753	3,015	4,224	7,230	131	2,490	393	1,569	154	1,756	1,881	317
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital	9,134	619	72	215	–	–	114	10,154	899	975	2,611	66	852	45	262	57	670	500	51
Warneford Hospital, Oxford	4,461	2,382	110	25	820	–	–	7,798	1,065	574	1,670	78	39	53	208	18	232	442	–
Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford	13,324	26	287	26	14	–	20	13,697	1,110	1,759	3,491	32	1,253	107	1,134	66	738	926	40
Bethlehem Hospital, S.E.	7,816	21,741	–	–	184	–	303	30,044	2,597	3,052	6,238	82	232	315	954	419	1,570	1,105	236
Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water	53,606	185	403	–	–	–	–	54,194	2,848	8,695	11,008	522	3,623	373	1,253	166	2,349	2,079	387
York Lunatic Hospital	8,359	369	213	–	75	500	476	9,992	1,039	1,113	2,559	63	651	–	256	38	439	509	97
The Retreat, York	18,936	100	49	–	2,122	981	100	22,288	2,129	2,460	5,292	235	1,235	89	154	71	520	1,095	154

Appendix F.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Vict. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1893.																				
Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.)	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Porterage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total Ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to, or Alterations in Buildings (not Ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and Other Monies invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1893.	Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total Ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		£. s. d.	
290	2,080	640	640	757	91	474	609	58	1,579	–	1,536	992	205	36,512	–	–	36,512	280	2 9 9	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
404	–	350	265	123	209	12	247	26	296	52	963	622	265	14,434	57	907	15,398	124	2 4 6	Wonford House, Exeter.
431	1,405	452	624	401	106	12	308	–	532	69	1,620	–	–	16,756	7,764	–	24,520	159	2 – 6¼	Barnwood House, Gloucester.
80	–	84	–	83	50	–	52	12	319	38	–	168	–	6,452	42	194	6,688	69	1 16 –	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
272	–	56	–	157	282	22	660	78	1,156	14	723	–	32	12,961	511	122	13,594	186	1 6 9½	St. Luke's Hospital, E.C.
201	–	59	4	18	33	7	66	–	280	96	–	–	65	3,933	515	–	4,448	79	– 18 11¾	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
448	2,803	585	655	550	359	–	1,925	–	3,329	500	1,612	–	441	36,367	2,160	9,500	48,027	330	2 2 4¾	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.
145	–	351	140	80	139	–	232	–	529	20	–	–	221	8,845	–	1,000	9,845	90	1 17 5½	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
89	318	212	23	62	65	2	112	25	511	40	58	–	264	6,160	166	2,070	8,396	81	1 8 7¼	Warneford Hospital, Oxford.
174	744	419	–	–	165	–	260	22	602	–	261	119	349	13,771	–	–	13,771	136	1 18 11¼	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill, Stafford.
1,882	–	412	–	461	268	64	1,853	17	1,656	1,368	2,169	–	264	27,214	–	–	27,214	276	1 17 11	Bethlehem Hospital, S.E.
1,260	861	1,515	923	467	337	78	580	–	2,777	–	2,782	–	77	44,960	7,058	–	52,018	384	2 5 –¼	Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.
115	343	152	134	117	77	–	261	8	689	–	–	–	35	8,695	–	–	8,695	143	1 3 4½	York Lunatic Hospital.
202	215	619	383	100	203	198	247	48	1,309	–	638	876	1,467	19,939	815	–	20,754	151	2 9 5½	The Retreat, York.

Appendix G.

Appendix G.

Entries by Commissioners at Hospitals, &c.

Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.

2 May 1893.

Manchester Hospital. Statistics.

The certified patients at present on the books of this Hospital are 257 in number, 98 being males and 159 females. Six males and 11 females are on leave or trial elsewhere than in the branch establishments. The rest are thus distributed :—In the main hospital 69 males and 74 females, total 143 ; in the villas in the grounds, 11 ladies ; in St. Ann's Hospital, 18 females ; in the distant villas, I. and II., 10 males ; at Brookside House, 8 females ; Beech House, 17 females ; Heald Green, 10 females ; Moss Nook, 7 males ; at Colwyn, 4 males and 10 females ; and at Dyffryn Aled, 2 males. Except those on leave or trial as above, and those at Colwyn and Dyffryn, we have seen all the patients. In some we have noticed mental improvement, and these we name in the Patients' book.

We are glad to learn that many of the patients absent on trial had improved, and could probably be discharged.

Boarders.

In addition to the certified patients there are 15 gentlemen and 12 ladies who are voluntary boarders. Of these, 2 gentlemen and a lady are at Colwyn, and 8 gentlemen and 2 ladies at Dyffryn Aled ; the rest are in the main building or neighbourhood, and have been seen by us.

Statistics.

No one thus seen appeared to us to call for certification.

Since October 1892, the date of the last visit to this hospital, 13 male and 15 female patients have been discharged, 6 males and 11 females having recovered. Eleven males and 4 females have died, and 20 males and 19 females have been admitted.

Condition of patients.

The patients whom we have seen have been generally contented, and no complaints of anything but detention have been made to us. No patient, in our opinion, is improperly detained.

The bodily health of the patients seems to be good at present, and very few were found by us in bed, and only 5 are now under medical treatment.

Restraint and seclusion.

One patient, a male, has since the last visit been restrained by canvas jacket on four occasions for 24 hours each to prevent self-injury ; and a male patient during seven weeks for six hours daily, and a lady once for 10 hours, have been secluded.

Additions and improvements.

We observe that a good deal has recently been done to improve and brighten the interior of the Hospital, and we find the various wards in very good order.

Several floors have been relaid with narrow pitch pine boards, grooved and tongued, and galleries and rooms have been re-painted and re-papered. At St. Ann's this work is now in progress.

The Medical Superintendent's new house is finished, and will very soon be occupied by him, and the drainage of this Hospital will shortly be connected with a new public system now being laid down.

The general staff seems to be maintained at an adequate strength.

The medical staff includes two assistant medical officers.

Appendix G.

Wonford House, Exeter.

13 February 1893.

We have to-day visited this institution, and seen all the patients (50 gentlemen and 71 ladies) except 4 of the male sex and 2 of the female sex at Plantation House, and one lady on leave elsewhere. There are also a lady boarder, and the sister of a patient in residence, the former at Dawlish, the latter here. The new admissions are 6; to these we gave special attention. These recent cases are 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies. No death has occurred. The discharges refer to 2 male and 4 female patients; 2 of the ladies and the gentlemen had recovered. They were mentally improved, and so described by the Commissioners at the last visit. The general health of those in residence here appears to be good. In bed to-day we saw 3 gentlemen and 1 lady. The patients' behaviour during our inspection was quiet. We conversed with many, indeed with all who exhibited any desire for such conversation, and with some we had interviews apart from the rest. There are 14 male and 13 female day attendants, and one of each sex up at night. A patient who was at Plantation House when the Commissioners last visited there, and who so expressed himself there as to raise suspicion of a suicidal disposition on his part, has been brought back to the Hospital. There is one female nurse at the house at Dawlish, and a lad 18 years of age to attend to the four gentlemen there. We are informed that the stairs at Plantation House to facilitate exit, in case of fire, from that House have now been erected. We do not notice any further decoration of the wards here, but we think that they were to-day not open to any unfavourable comment upon lack of tidiness. The male accommodation is, however, not up to the standard of comfort reached on the ladies' side, where the best conducted of them are. The absence of any recreation hall here must, we think, militate against the association of the sexes in large numbers, a proceeding usual in most institutions for the insane. The records inform us that 7 ladies have been secluded upon 26 occasions in the aggregate for the total period of 156½ hours; and restraint of a mechanical nature has been resorted to in the cases of 4 ladies on 120 occasions, at night, for 149½ hours, and of 1 gentleman for nine hours once. Side-arm dresses were the means of restraint used with 4 patients, and 1 lady was gloved. One patient was so treated to prevent struggling and self-injury; the others for medical reasons. In regard to payments we learn that 57 patients pay less than 35*s.*, the cost of their weekly maintenance per head; 5 are gratuitously cared for and treated, and 19 patients pay 20*s.* a week or a smaller sum. The only structural work done here recently has been the laying down of new fire mains.

Wonford House. Statistics. Condition of patients. State of wards. Seclusion and restraint.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

18 March 1893.

About six months ago this House was last visited by members of our Board. Since then 14 patients have been admitted; 10 have been discharged and 4 have died, all from natural causes. Three out of the four causes of death were verified by autopsy; four discharges were upon mental recovery. The numbers on the books are now 67 in the male department and 82 in the female division, including four lady

Barnwood House. Statistics.

Appendix G.

Barnwood House.

Condition of patients.

boarders. Thirteen patients are at the Wilderness. All those to-day in the Hospital have been seen by us, and full opportunity has been given to every patient to speak to us. We have conversed with many of those detained, also we have satisfied ourselves that the boarders in residence are not at present certifiably insane. The patients behaved well as a rule during our inspection. None were noisy or aggressive, and many spoke well of their treatment. Several in each division asked kindly about their late superintendent and his wife. The present superintendent appears also to be popular. Two ladies were in bed, one of them not from sickness but for the sake of temporary rest on account of her advanced age. No gentleman was in bed to-day. The actively suicidal patients are 7 men and 13 women, for the constant and strict supervision of whom special instructions have been issued to the attendants in charge of them. There is a large number of demented patients; these cannot benefit by their surroundings as would curable cases, and we strongly recommend that such as are partly dependent on the charity of the Institution should be transferred, and so the benefits of the Hospital would be more widely spread without injury to persons who could at low figures be received in county and borough asylums as private patients. In other words, the luxuries and comforts of this Hospital cannot be appreciated by chronic dements, but are potent for the cure of recent and curable cases. We are glad to hear that several gentlemen are still employed in garden work, and among the amusements are a discussion meeting for the male patients, and a gathering for needlework of the ladies. We noticed specially the cases recently admitted, and are of opinion that they are properly detained and appear to have been properly received. With several patients of each sex we talked apart from the rest. The staff is rightly strong numerically. One patient, a lady, is away at the seaside, and it is likely, we hear from Dr. Soutar, that her mental condition will shortly justify her discharge. About 50 gentlemen and 40 ladies attend the associated entertainments in the Hospital, and many are taken to public entertainments. Indeed, amusements of all kinds are very liberally provided. The general health is good. One lady has been secluded once for two hours on account of her violence. There has been no mechanical restraint. The additions contemplated for extension of the main building, and referred to at the Commissioners' last visit, have not yet been commenced, but a lavatory and pantry in No. 3 Female Ward have been enlarged considerably. Of the general arrangements in the Hospital for the care and treatment of the patients we can report most favourably. Mrs. Soutar, we understand, assists kindly in promoting the social pleasures of the lady patients.

State of wards, &c.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

8 March 1893.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit of Commissioners to this Hospital last July have, for its size, been somewhat numerous; 16 men and 9 women have been admitted, 9 men and 7 women have been discharged, 6 on recovery, and 2 men have died, both from natural causes. There has been no post-mortem examination and no inquest.

The numbers now resident are 69—31 males and 38 females, and we have seen and spoken to them all, with the exception of one gentleman who was spending the day with his friends. Eight of the ladies

ladies were in bed, but most of them would be able to be up later in the day. One lady had a broken arm, sustained previously to her admission. Appendix G.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

The patients generally were quiet and free from excitement, and as to dress and personal cleanliness and neatness, in a satisfactory state. Several of them appealed to us for discharge, but we did not consider any of them fitted for it. We have, however, noticed in the "Patients" book those whom we thought to be improving. No one made any complaint of ill-treatment. Condition of patients.

Five males and the same number of females are registered as under medical treatment, but seven of them only for bodily disorders and they mostly not of a serious nature. The general health appears to have been good.

Restraint is recorded as having been used for five minutes for one patient upon one occasion, the lady having been tied in a chair for the purposes of forcible feeding. Seclusion for noisy excitement was employed for one gentleman upon five occasions and for a period of 58 hours. Restraint and seclusion.

We found the Hospital generally in good order and presenting a bright comfortable aspect and very clean. The ladies' North Gallery has been decorated and thoroughly done up, and is now cheerful and comfortable. We should, however, like to see more books, birds, plants and other objects of interest scattered about it, for we know to how large an extent patients in an unfavourable mental condition are influenced by such surroundings. State of wards

We think it very important that no time should be lost in proceeding with the necessary alterations which have recently been presented for the consideration of our Board.

Nothing short of them can place this Hospital upon the same level as others which rank among the best of their class. At the same time the walls in the ladies "North" airing ground might be lowered with advantage. We should be glad to learn that the ewers and basins, of which there is such a good supply in the dormitories, were put to a practical purpose. At present, we are informed, most of the patients wash in the bath rooms.

Good new bath rooms, lavatories and water-closets have been built in a projection from the ladies' North Gallery and will form a good model for future extensions in this direction, which are so urgently needed.

St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.

19 January 1893.

We have to-day inspected this Hospital and seen all the patients in residence. The Hospital is in good order. We have observed that some of the "wings" have been improved and rendered more light and cheerful by the introduction of windows with lighter sashes, at the ends. Carpets have also been laid down in some of these wards. In the male wards the lavatories have been improved. Similar improvement of those on the female side would be desirable, and will we trust be effected. St. Luke's Hospital. Structural improvements.

The intention of the Committee to provide a sea-side Convalescent Home has been brought to the notice of our Board, who have expressed approval of a project so obviously useful. We are glad to hear Proposed sea-side convalescent Home.

Appendix G.

hear that the negotiations and arrangements for carrying this into effect are making satisfactory progress.

St. Luke's Hospital.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 57 males and 128 females, total 185. Of these two of each sex are absent on trial or leave.

Since the visit of 7th October 1892, 3 male and 8 female patients, have been admitted here ; 14 patients, all of the female sex, have been discharged, 3 having recovered ; and a male and 2 female patients have died, all from ordinary causes. Of the patients so admitted those now here are proper subjects for treatment as insane.

Condition of patients.

We have seen among the patients some manifesting improvement and have given their names in the "Patients" book. A few patients are to-day confined to bed, but there is not much illness. Three males and 10 females are under medical treatment. No serious complaints were made to us.

Seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit. Two patients of each sex have been secluded each on one occasion only and the total duration in the four cases was $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

We find that 18 of the patients now here are on the free list : 5 pay 7*s.* a week ; 49 pay 14*s.* ; 93 pay 21*s.* ; 15 pay 30*s.* ; and there is one "Whitbread" patient.

In Dr. Mickley's temporary absence we have been accompanied in our inspection by Dr. Rawes who has given us all needful information and shews an intelligent acquaintance with the cases.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.

3 March 1893.

St. Andrew's Hospital.

Statistics.

In the seven months which have elapsed since the last visit of Commissioners to this Hospital, 43 patients in the proportion of 21 males to 22 females have been admitted, 12 males and 20 females have been discharged, and 3 males and 4 females have died. Of the patients discharged 22 had recovered. The deaths were all from natural causes. A post-mortem examination was held in one case only.

Condition of patients.

The number of patients on the books is now 327, 165 being of the male, and 162 of the female sex. Yesterday and to-day we have seen and spoken to all of them, with the exception of one lady who declined to see us, and took refuge in a w.c., 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies who are absent on trial, and 7 gentlemen who are on leave at Benarth. We found them all remarkably free from excitement, and generally contented with their treatment. Many, of course, appealed to us for discharge, but they were generally among the least fitted for it, and we had no complaints of ill-treatment.

They were, for the most part, well and suitably dressed, and there was every evidence of proper care as to their neatness and tidiness on the part of the attendants and nurses. The general health of both ladies and gentlemen appeared to be good, only 2 of the former and 1 of the latter being in bed. Five gentlemen and 4 ladies only are under medical treatment for bodily disorders, but as many as 68 are entered in the Medical Journal as taking sedatives. There are 4 epileptics and 6 general paralytics at present under care in the Hospital.

The employments and amusements of the patients continue to be very much as heretofore.

As many as 79 of the male patients are able to be usefully employed, 57 of them in various capacities upon the land. The records of employment in the ladies' division are scarcely so satisfactory. We think that an

an endeavour should be made to secure a larger attendance at Divine service in the chapel. Last Sunday only 84 of both sexes appear to have been present, which is a very small proportion. Appendix G. St. Andrew's Hospital.

Restraint and seclusion have been sparingly employed; the former for 1 male and 1 female patient, upon 11 occasions and for a period of 210½ hours; the latter in the case of 4 males and 2 females for 458½ hours, and upon 46 occasions. Most of the restraint used was for surgical reasons. Restraint and seclusion.

We found the hospital generally, as well as its dependencies, viz., the various houses at Moulton Park and the Villas, in excellent order, but there is still a noticeable discrepancy between the furnishing and decoration of some of the male and female wards which is much to the disadvantage of the former. We think that more might be done to brighten No. 2, and the infirmary especially, by an increase in pictures, bright hangings, and objects of interest of various kinds. Much has been done in this direction, and since the last visit the process has been applied to No. 3 with satisfactory results. There has also been an increase in the library, but more books in some of the rooms occupied by the less promising cases would, in our opinion, be a welcome and a desirable addition. State of wards.

The villa, to which reference was made in the last entry, is now completed and occupied, and affords very good accommodation. It has been furnished and decorated in very good taste, and an outside stone staircase, enclosed in an ornamental tower, has been built as a provision in case of fire. We are glad to learn that the Committee, at their meeting yesterday, sanctioned the erection at the branch house at Benarth, of an external iron staircase for a similar purpose, and Mr. Bayley tells us that it will be proceeded with immediately.

The proposed new male wards at the hospital have been commenced, and, it is hoped, will be completed during the summer.

Owing to the prevalence of small pox in Northampton many of the patients and staff have been re-vaccinated. A case of scarlet fever occurred some time since in a female servant, who was promptly removed to the isolation cottage, and no extension of the disease took place.

We have entered in the patients' book the names of patients whom we thought improving, and of those with whom we had separate interviews.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

13 March 1893.

We have to-day visited this Hospital, and seen all the patients in residence, giving to each the opportunity of speaking to us, speaking to each, and to one giving a separate interview. Bethel Hospital.

We found them all quiet and free from active excitement, and as regards their personal state and dress, clean, neat, and properly cared for. Condition of patients.

Some of them appealed to us for discharge, but they were none of them suitable for it.

We carefully examined all the new cases, and were satisfied as to the propriety of their confinement.

No one struck us as being sufficiently improved to be suitable for notice in the Patients' Book.

We had the benefit, during our inspection, of the presence of Sir Frederick Bateman and Dr. Fielding.

Appendix G.

Bethel Hospital.

State of wards, &c.

The Hospital generally was very clean, and otherwise in good order, but many of the rooms are bare and cheerless, and would be much improved by bright, cheap curtains, pictures, plants, birds, books, and other objects of interest being multiplied. Some of the bedroom landings would be made much more comfortable by narrow lengths of carpet, and the No. 1 gentlemen's sitting-room should be covered with either carpet or linoleum. A good deal of new papering and whitewashing is still needed in various parts of the house.

The new kitchen is a very convenient building, which well answers its purpose, and is a valuable addition to the domestic resources of the Hospital. We understand that the Committee have not yet arrived at any decision as to the purpose to which the old kitchen is to be devoted.

Dietary.

We saw the various articles of consumption in the stores, and thought them generally satisfactory. One gentleman complained bitterly of the stoppage of the dinner beer, which we understand has been general throughout the Hospital.

There are still no alternative exits from the upper floors on the female side, and as unprotected candles are used for the lighting of the bedrooms, there is continual and serious danger of fire.

The upper floor corridor has been made much more comfortable by the introduction of hot-water pipes for heating purposes.

Exercise, &c

The airing courts have been improved and planted, and were very neat and in good order.

No acts of destruction have followed the introduction of flower beds and shrubs into those where the most excitable patients exercise.

The arrangements for exercise, entertainments, and religious services, remain as usual.

Restraint and seclusion.

Restraint has been made use of by means of a body strap and hand mufflers in the cases of 1 male and 5 female patients upon 14 occasions, and for a period of 96½ hours, and seclusion in the cases of 5 men and 2 women upon eight occasions, and for a total duration of 30 hours.

Statistics.

Since the last visit of Commissioners 6 men and 13 women have been admitted, 5 men and 12 women discharged, and 3 men and 1 woman have died. In eight of the discharges recovery had taken place.

The deaths were all from natural causes. No inquests have been held.

The numbers on the books to-day are 76—namely, 29 males and 47 females, of whom 3 male patients are absent on leave.

The Coppice, Nottingham.

7 March 1893.

The Coppice. Statistics.

Since the last visit of Commissioners to this Hospital in July of last year the following changes among the patients have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - - -	4	7	11
Discharges - - - - -	5	3	8
Of whom recovered - -	0	3	3
Deaths - - - - -	4	1	5

The

The numbers now remaining on the books and in the house are 91— namely, 44 males and 47 females. The deaths were all from ordinary and natural causes; those of 3 gentlemen and 1 lady from general paralysis. No post-mortem examinations were made, and there has been no coroner's inquest. Appendix G. The Coppice. Statistics.

Seven male and 9 female patients are registered as under medical treatment, but only 6 of them for bodily disorders. The general health of the patients appears to have been, and to continue, good. There is no record of the employment of either restraint or seclusion.

The patients generally were free from excitement, and for the most part contented and comfortable. Several appealed to us for discharge, but none of those struck us as being at all suitable for it. We saw and spoke to every patient whose name appears on the books, and to all of them we gave ample opportunity of speaking to us. No one made any complaint which needed investigation by us. All were neatly dressed, and their appearance gave assurance that they are properly cared for. Condition of patients.

The rooms and corridors were in very good order, and improvements have been made in the furniture of some of them. The old iron bedsteads have been removed, and wooden ones of good construction, with woven wire mattresses, substituted for them. The hydrant and hose cases, to which reference was made in the last entry, have been fitted with new locks of one uniform pattern, and a key has been issued to each attendant and nurse, and one hung in a glass case close to each hydrant. State of wards

We are informed that 12 of the patients attend church, and 47 chapel, while the entertainments, which are held weekly, are participated in by an average of 44 of the inmates. We had private interviews with 3 of the ladies, whose names we give in the Patients' Book. Divine Service, &c.

Warneford Asylum, Oxford.

12 May 1893.

Since this Hospital was last visited, 2 male patients have died in it; 4 male and 2 female patients have been discharged, 2 of the former and 1 of the latter having recovered; and 3 male and 2 female patients have been admitted. These changes leave on the books the names of 31 male and 49 female patients. Thus there are vacancies for 19 males, but only 1 female. Warneford Asylum. Statistics.

We have seen all the present patients, except a lady who is absent on trial. In 1 gentleman and 2 ladies we are glad to notice some improvement, indeed one of the ladies will shortly be discharged. The insanity of the rest appears unfortunately to be of a very chronic character. The bodily health of the inmates is good, and no one is now confined to bed. There has not been any exceptional disease in the Hospital since the last visit, and no serious casualties have occurred. Condition of patients.

A few very insane complaints were made to us; and one or two patients expressed some dissatisfaction with the food; but the dinner we saw to-day afforded no just ground of complaint.

The clothing of some of the male patients was rather untidy and worn.

Appendix G.

Warneford Asylum.

We find the Hospital in good order. The usual spring cleaning has just begun.

Detached hospital.

The erection of a small detached hospital for infectious disease is contemplated, and Dr. Ward has shown us some plans for it, which we think may be improved. When the plans are settled, they will no doubt, in accordance with our rules, be sent to our office for examination.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and seclusion only on one occasion, for a short time.

Coton Hill Institution, Stafford.

18 February 1893.

Coton Hill Institution.

We have inspected this Hospital, and find it in good order. Several of the galleries have been redecorated and some supplied with new carpets, and have a very bright and comfortable appearance

Statistics.

As regards the means of escape in the event of a fire occurring, we think the building is well furnished with exits.

The patients now on the books are 56 males and 79 females, total 135. Since the visit of September 22, 5 ladies and 3 gentlemen have been admitted as patients. Seven ladies (4 on recovery) and 8 gentlemen (2 having recovered) have been discharged, and 3 gentlemen have died, one from epilepsy and two from debility. On the body of one of the latter an inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of death from syncope from failure of the heart's action, mental excitement, and exhaustion from burns accidentally received at his own house in October 1892. In the case of two of the deaths, post-mortem examinations were made.

The general health of the patients is good, and no one was found by us in bed to-day.

Restraint and seclusion.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, and the record of seclusion is to the effect only that it has been applied to 2 males on five occasions, and for a total duration of 18 hours, and to 2 ladies on eight occasions and for 73 hours.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients, and also a lady boarder.

We notice a few cases of mental improvement, and give the names in the Patients' Book.

Arrangements are being made for some of these patients to go out on trial. The great majority of the cases here are, however, very chronic, offering little prospect of cure.

One lady, an epileptic, was very full of complaints, but we could place no reliance on her statements; generally an air of contentment with the place and treatment prevailed.

We are glad to find that good use is made of the handsome new recreation hall which has been well decorated for associated entertainments and social meetings of the patients. There is a certain amount of vacant accommodation which we should be glad to see occupied by patients.

The staff of attendants is adequately maintained.

Appendix G.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.

3 March 1892.

Bethlem Hospital. Statistics.

This is our first visit to the patients here this year. On the books are 246, of whom 2 of each sex are on leave, and 8 gentlemen and 15 ladies are away at Witley. Besides the patients are 19 boarders, 2 of whom are not resident here, but at Witley to-day. All the patients and boarders now at this, the parent institution, we have seen, and to every person we have given the opportunity of speaking to us, and with nearly all we have tried to converse, most of them replying to our questions as to their treatment and condition. No person is, we think, improperly detained. The paying patients are 75, the total number admissible being 80. Those whom we saw, paying or received gratuitously, appear to have been duly received, both patients and boarders. Dr. Smith evidently takes care that the boarders are persons not certifiably insane. One of the males of that class has become mentally worse (this he admitted to us), and we think that on account of his suicidal disposition Dr. Percy Smith is quite right in pressing his detention as a patient. Very few patients exhibited insane excitement. Fifteen men and 7 women were in bed during our inspection. No patient is epileptic; a considerable number suffer from general paralysis. There is no bedsore in either division, but since paying patients have been admitted the absence of proper infirmaries cannot but be severely felt. We earnestly hope that when finances permit, the Committee will carry out improvements in this direction.

Boarders.

Indoor amusements are liberally supplied, but in so large and important a Hospital the want of a recreation hall cannot escape notice from the Commissioners visiting other institutions under the Lunacy Acts. We recognise the progress of other improvements here. We think, however, that early attention should be given to raising the temperature in some wards by artificial means, and to the further plastering of rough brick walls inside the Hospital. Many wards are well furnished and comfortable. We regret the large size of some wards, and the consequent necessity for employment there of a larger staff than might otherwise be necessary. The staff of attendants is, perhaps, strong enough, though not too strong numerically. The general health of the patients has not been greatly affected by the prevalent influenza, but there are several patients admitted whose mental condition has followed that malady. The total number of admissions since the Commissioners visited last—viz., on the 6th October 1892, have been 108, and the discharges have been 71, besides 7 removed for treatment elsewhere. Of those discharged 55 are reported to have recovered. Ten deaths are registered. There has been no suicide or serious casualty at the Hospital or at Witley, but a lady patient on leave committed suicide. It is, of course, easy to be wise after an event, but the facts show that in her case there was an error in judgment on the part of the Medical Superintendent. The lady was admitted with suicidal tendency on October 13th. The first notice in the case-books of her loss of that tendency was on January 25th, and then she went on leave to her husband. On February 4th, while in his charge, she drowned herself in a canal. The cases in the Hospital now reported to be actively suicidal, and in regard to whom special instructions are given in writing for their constant supervision by day, are 25 men and 28 women. The instructions are now reconsidered weekly by the Medical Superintendent, and any case is then struck off the list which

Amusements.

Attendants.

Suicidal patients.

Appendix G.
Bethlem Royal Hospital.

is believed by him to be no longer such as to require constant oversight. Mechanical restraint has only been used for feeding purposes, medical or surgical reasons, and generally for very brief periods, except when prolonged baths were resorted to. Four patients were treated by these baths on 67 occasions in all, for an aggregate of 248½ hours. We saw 3 gentlemen to-day wearing canvas vests, with sleeves flannel-lined, and having the sleeve ends closed. This is not here recorded as treatment, but as it might be considered by our Board to come within the statutory meaning of restraint, we consider it to be our duty to mention the matter. There has been seclusion of 11 men on 37 occasions for 341 hours, and of 17 women on 83 occasions for 546 hours.

Condition of patients.

We saw some of the patients at dinner, and were well satisfied with the fare, and no complaints were made to us by any of the patients on that subject. Indeed, the contentment of patients and boarders with the domestic arrangements was very general. The boarders and many of the patients were seen by us in the wards, and several had private conversations with us. The supply of bed linen and body linen is liberal, and we had no fault to find with the clothing of any individual.

We have already adverted to improvements which we should like to see carried out, and must not omit to say that the ventilation of the lower wards is by no means perfect. We were sorry to see that works appeared to be in progress which threaten to interfere further by neighbours with the privacy of the Hospital grounds.

Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.

17 May 1893.

Holloway Sanatorium.

This is the third consecutive day we have devoted to the visitation of this institution, the examination of the patients and boarders and inquiries into their general treatment.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 334 patients, of whom 142 are gentlemen, 192 are ladies. Of these 23 are away on trial, of both sexes; 9 are on leave with friends or at Chertey, these are ladies; 5 gentlemen and 10 ladies are at Hove Villa, under the charge of a lady superintendent and attendants.

The patients in residence at the Sanatorium are all in the Hospital except a lady boarded out at a cottage at no great distance, whom we visited, as well as those in the main building, all the patients indeed here, except a female patient whom we thought it better for others, that we should not visit, she suffering from scarlet fever and being in the White House, in the Sanatorium garden.

Boarders.

The boarders are 17 persons of each sex. Four are at Hove Villa, and one boarder of each sex is absent elsewhere. All at the Sanatorium we saw and conversed with separately. We refer in the Patients' Book to the boarders who should be certified as patients or sent away from the Hospital.

Among the patients on leave is a lady absent from the Hospital since July 1891, and being so, she has not been seen by us, nor by the Chancery Visitors while on that leave, granted, it appears, for no specified period, by a Master in Lunacy before whom some proceedings were instituted, and ever since, we hear, suspended. The Commissioners visiting referred to this case in their last entry, and we think that the position of this patient is very unsatisfactory, she being,

being, it seems, still insane, yet under no official visitation, and the authority for her prolonged detention, unless it be by the Master, not easy to define. No leave was given by the Committee here for her absence from the Hospital.

Statistics.

The admission of patients since December 7th 1892, when the institution was last inspected by Commissioners in Lunacy, have been 35 in the male and 34 in the female division; the recorded discharges are 62, of which 44 were on recovery. The deaths appear to have been 11; one death was from scarlet fever. There have been 10 cases, in a mild form, of that fever among the patients, 14 among the staff. There has been no other exceptional disorder.

No serious casualty has occurred. No death was followed by autopsy verifying the actual cause of death, but the deaths appear to have been natural, and led to no coroner's inquest.

Since the Commissioners' last visit 33 boarders have been received, 10 have been certified as patients, 10 have left, 1 died, a lady. There is no statutory record of the deaths or causes of deaths of boarders. We understand that the cause of her death was natural.

The only person here suffering from scarlet fever is the lady patient at the White House. The Hospital patients in bed yesterday were 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies. No one had bedsores, and their ailments do not require special mention. In the male division are 15 general paralytic patients, on the ladies' side are 2 women subjects of that malady. The epileptic patients are 7. Under medical treatment are 10 gentlemen and 16 ladies, so registered. The Retreat is not at present occupied, the acute male patients having been accommodated in the main building.

We found the Hospital throughout in excellent order, and the patients generally contented. Members of the Committee were yesterday visiting the wards.

Enquiry informs us that there have been, exclusive of reception by transfer from other charge under the Lunacy Acts, 49 admissions, of whom 27 had not been seen by a magistrate; none of these exercised their right to see a magistrate after admission, 6 only were prevented by a medical certificate that the exercise of the right would be prejudicial to them.

Attendants.

The staff in direct charge of the patients consists of 53 attendants and 45 lady and other nurses for day duty, and at night there are on duty 4 men and 9 women. In the male department there are 4 housemaids, on the female side, 23. The proportion of male attendants under 1 year's service is large, viz., 25 of the total 57; that of the nurses is 17 of the total 54.

Precautions against fire.

The strong necessity for a night staff is illustrated by the recent occurrence here of two outbreaks of fire, believed to be incendiary work. We learn that on January 2, at 10.15 p.m., a fire was discovered in a second floor corridor leading from Dormitory 16 on the ladies' side. It is believed that some person had set fire to some chairs which were heaped with patients' clothes. The fire was soon extinguished, but on the following night another fire was found to be raging in a bath-room used as a dressing-room by three nurses. This bath-room is at the end of a long passage, so that a fire once started there might get considerable headway before being observed. Fortunately the glare from the windows attracted notice, and the fire was extinguished. Two disaffected nurses were discharged, additional night attendants were placed on duty, and half-hourly patrols introduced. We are informed too that clear glass panels have since been put into all bath-room and

Appendix G.

Holloway Sanatorium.

Precautions against fire.

passage doors, and, as further projected structural improvements will reduce the length of unnecessary passages, it will be hardly possible, the Medical Superintendent thinks, for a fire to start, except in the basement, without being speedily observed. A professional fireman here superintends the arrangements for extinction of a fire. Alternative exits for escape from the burning building are provided throughout the Hospital, except from the attics, where no patient sleeps. An attendant or nurse sleeps, we are told, in every dormitory.

Restraint and seclusion.

No patient was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion during our visits to the several wards. Nine have been secluded on 42 occasions in the aggregate for a total period of 484 hours. A male general paralytic has been restrained by gloves four hours to prevent self-injury, and 2 ladies have had continuous baths for nine and 24 hours respectively, one for medical, the other for surgical purposes.

The conduct of the patients was, with very few exceptions, orderly in our presence. The Medical Superintendent records in his annual report to the Hospital Committee great improvement in the staff of male attendants, which he attributes to the efficiency of the head male attendant, who was previously in Brookwood Asylum as deputy chief attendant.

Lectures given to the staff of attendants and nurses in practical nursing have, Dr. Philipps tells us, resulted in producing in the staff a more intelligent interest in their work and in their patients.

Amusements and employment.

The amusement of the patients is properly studied. Of the 133 male patients on the books and in residence here 60 are employed usefully in various ways, of these 38 on the farm. In all, 94 of the 154 female patients are induced to employ themselves.

Exercise.

According to the returns furnished to us, the daily walking exercise of the patients beyond the airing-courts is limited to 55 ; of the 287 patients in the wards here at the present date, 176 go for walks beyond the Hospital grounds once a week, or somewhat oftener ; 30 have their parole beyond the grounds. Aware that Dr. Philipps agrees with us in the advantage of extended walking exercise for most insane patients, we feel that he must be desirous of promoting such exercise as far as practicable, and we hope that he will attain greater success in this direction, in spite of the drawback of limited grounds for exercise, which is a blot on this Hospital where, upon the buildings chiefly, have been laid out, we learn from the auditors' report, 216,014*l.* by the founder, and nearly 40,000*l.* by his trustees, besides a large sum from the profits of the establishment since its opening.

We visited the offices as well as wards and dormitories and single rooms, also the chapel, which would be greatly improved by colour.

Medical staff.

The Medical Superintendent tells us that at last Sunday's service 97 male and 88 female patients were present.

So far as we could learn the patients have no reason to be dissatisfied with the cuisine.

An addition to the amusements is in progress for the promotion of calisthenics for the ladies and athletics for the gentlemen.

The medical staff is very properly kept up to the number of five, including the superintendent and a lady doctor, but we advocate photographic likenesses of the patients in different stages of their malady as useful, and there must be so much clerical work here that a dispenser, with skill in photography and leisure for clerical work, would be found, we think, a wise addition to the medical staff.

In

Appendix G.

Holloway Sanatorium.

In the annual report of the House Committee for 1892 we read with satisfaction that the finances of the Hospital prosper, and from a balance-sheet we gather that the surplus revenue for 1892 was 4,866*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The average weekly income per patient is stated to have been in that year 2*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, the weekly expenditure per patient we cannot readily arrive at, as sums which should be entered as expenditure of capital are wrongly entered in the maintenance account. This we understand will be rectified in this year's comparison of income and expenditure.

The patients' payments as stated to us are, 25*s.* and under for 131, including three who pay nothing; 144 are here paying from 25*s.* to 42*s.*; over 42*s.*, 96.

Structural additions and improvements.

Further progress has been made in the construction of the ward for excited male patients, and it is nearly completed. We would recommend that the quarters there provided for the assistant medical officer be improved by giving him a better bedroom and adding a w.c. and bath-room for his use convenient to that room. He should, we think, be near the ward the greater part of the day. A new engine and boiler-house for electrical purposes, and a large coal store are nearly completed, and areas have been opened out to better light the basement; further alterations to improve the basement are needed, which we have pointed out to Dr. Philipps. We suggest that handrails be fixed on the new principal stairs of each division.

Hove Villa, Brighton.

20 May 1893.

Hove Villa.

We have to-day visited this house that we might see the ladies and gentlemen patients on leave here from Holloway Sanatorium. They are 12 ladies and 3 gentlemen. There are, besides, 1 lady and 3 gentlemen staying here in the character of boarders.

We have seen all of each class, and found them contented and in a comfortable condition.

We, however, cannot approve of the occupation by a lady patient of an attic from which there is only one exit in the case of an outbreak of fire, and the fire might bar that exit. For the security of the patients, and having regard to the fact that they are to-day 15, and that there are also several boarders, and that the alternative exits for them from their bedrooms are also far from perfect, we think that it would be very desirable that there should be a female night patrol, with tell-tale arrangements to show that she made her rounds of the house at hourly intervals. Mrs. Philipps is at present acting as lady superintendent with a staff of six nurses, and as many female servants; and in the male division two attendants are on duty. There are also a coachman, two gardeners, and a boy.

A carriage and pair of horses are kept; there is a kitchen garden well stocked, besides some ornamental ground attached to the house.

Nearly all the patients walk or drive out. There is a billiard table, and a liberal provision of the means of amusement is evidently placed within reach of the patients. We were satisfied by the conversation with them that the boarders are persons who may be allowed to remain in that capacity here. The house is in excellent order.

Appendix G.

York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.

15 April 1893.

York Lunatic Hospital. Statistics.

Since the last visit of our colleagues to this Hospital in July of last year, 17 private and 23 pauper patients have been admitted, 10 private and 9 pauper patients discharged, of whom 13 were recovered, and 4 private and 6 pauper patients have died. All the deaths have been from natural and ordinary causes. The recovery rate for 1892 was 41·73 per cent., and that of deaths on the average numbers resident 9·81 per cent., the latter being a little high for a mixed hospital. There have been no coroners' inquests, and post-mortem examinations were held in only two instances.

No restraint or seclusion has been employed in the treatment of the patients.

The numbers now on the books are 71, of whom 39 are men and 32 women of the private class, and 65, in the proportion of 32 men to 33 women, of the pauper class, a grand total of 136 patients.

In 1874 there were, we find, in this hospital 135 private patients and 49 paupers, so that while the paupers have somewhat increased, there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of private patients, amounting to nearly 50 per cent., while other hospitals have more than doubled their population. We hope that some remedy will be found for this state of things, either in a reduction of rates or otherwise, so that larger numbers of private patients may be enabled to participate in the really excellent accommodation and treatment which this hospital now affords.

Two female patients were absent on leave to-day, but all the rest we have seen ; and are able to give a very favourable report of the state in which we found them.

Condition of patients.

They were, without exception, neat and clean in their persons and dress, which bore every indication of care and attention on the part of the attendants, many of whom are old and tried servants of the hospital, and all of whom struck us as being of a respectable class. The patients generally were quiet and free from excitement, and we had no complaints from them which were not obviously the outcome of their insane condition.

Employment, &c.

We are informed that 52 men and 40 women are usefully employed in various ways ; that about 40 of each sex attend the chapel services, and a rather larger number the weekly associated entertainments in the recreation room, which we are glad to learn is shortly to undergo complete redecoration, and in which we saw an ample and a very good dinner served to a large number of the patients, and that almost all the patients, both male and female, take exercise frequently beyond the grounds.

The general health appears to be good. Thirteen patients only are under medical treatment, and but two were in bed to-day, one of them, a man, for the treatment of a broken leg, accidentally sustained by a fall in an epileptic fit.

We paid special attention to the recent admissions, and satisfied ourselves that they are properly under care.

State of wards.

We found the institution throughout in very good order, and most comfortable. Some papering and whitewashing is needed, but this will, no doubt, be shortly supplied. New lavatory fittings have been provided in several places, and we note with much approval that an observation

observation dormitory, with a special night attendant in charge, has been set apart in each division. Appendix G.

The airing courts and grounds generally were in trim order, but we think that more planting might be done with advantage in the airing ground to the No. 6 Female Ward. York Hospital. State of wards.

The Friends' Retreat, York.

17 April 1893.

Since the last visit of our colleagues to this Hospital in July last, there have been the following changes among the patients :— The Friends' Retreat.

Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admissions - - - -	6	16	22
Discharges - - - -	7	8	15
Deaths - - - - -	0	5	5

Recovery had taken place in seven of the discharges. The deaths were all from natural and ordinary causes, and in one of them these were verified by post-mortem examination. No inquest has been held.

The numbers on the books to-day are 153, namely, 58 males and 95 females, of whom 12, 4 males and 8 females, are absent on leave at Scarborough and elsewhere, and have not been seen by us. All the rest we have seen and spoken to, and with two of them, whose names are given in the patient's book, we have had separate interviews. We have paid special and careful attention to all the more recently admitted cases, and are satisfied that both they, and all whom we have seen, are properly under care.

They were all, as regards dress and personal condition, in a very satisfactory state, and while we had some appeals for discharge, no complaints were made to us of rough or unkind treatment on the part of the staff. The general health appeared to be good, 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies only being in bed, and 1 of the former and 9 of the latter under medical treatment. Restraint has been made use of, according to the records, in the case of two gentlemen upon 6 occasions, and for one hour's duration, for feeding purposes only, and seclusion has been employed in the treatment of 9 patients upon 54 occasions, and for a total duration of 335 hours. Condition of patients. Restraint and seclusion.

We are informed that 20 of the men and 39 of the women are usefully employed, 12 of the former on the land, a number which may be very advantageously increased ; that 13 of the patients attend Divine service outside the Hospital, and that an average of 64 are present at the Sunday services in the house. The associated entertainments are enjoyed by about 80 patients of both sexes, and are provided for them at frequent intervals. Employment. Divine Service. Amusements.

The recovery and death rates for 1892 were favourable, being 45 per cent. of the former, and only 1·92 of the latter, calculated in the usual way.

Appendix G.

The Friends' Retreat.

We found the institution generally in very good order, clean, comfortable, and well furnished, but some of the older parts of it will need much decoration and furnishing of a superior kind to bring them up to the present average of similar institutions of the best type.

State of wards.

Some of the galleries and rooms, such as those for gentlemen 1 and 3, are shabby, in need of much brightening by homelike decoration and furniture, such as would materially aid Dr. Bedford Pierce and his assistants, all of whom appear to be zealous in the discharge of their duties, in promoting the recovery and comfort of their patients, upon which, our experience has shown us, they exercise so large an influence.

We have been shown the site of the proposed new boot-room and lavatory, and strongly advise a reconsideration of the plans so as to avoid darkening the West Lodge corridor, which at present has no superfluity of light.

Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester.

9 June 1893.

Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum. Statistics.

Since the last visit of members of our Board to this Asylum a year since, 18 patients, of whom 12 were males and 6 females, have been admitted, 2 females discharged and 4 patients of each sex have died; all the deaths having resulted from natural and ordinary causes.

The numbers at present on the books are 214, of whom 146 are males and 68 females, and we have to-day seen them all, except one of each sex, who were out on leave, and one male patient, who was on parole in the town.

Most of them were out of doors, either at work or playing at games, or sitting in the sunshine, and for the most part looking cheerful and contented.

Condition of patients.

Their condition, both as regards neatness of clothing and cleanliness of person, gave assurance of attention on the part of those who are responsible for their care, and we were glad to notice that the best relations appeared to exist between them.

Employment.

As many as 165 of both sexes are reported as being able to be more or less usefully employed, either in school, at household or laundry work, in the garden, or at various handicrafts.

Before we left we saw many of them at tea, at which the food seemed to be ample and of good quality. The staff remains as recorded in the last entry.

State of wards.

The general health appeared to us to be good; a few patients were in bed, but most of them for slight and temporary ailments, and we are informed that no case of typhoid has occurred since the last visit. Epidemic or zymotic disease has been confined to one case of measles, a few cases of chicken-pox, and some cases of influenza. This immunity has no doubt been contributed to by a thorough testing and overhauling of the drains, which has recently been effected. We found the asylum generally very clean, comfortable, and in good order, but many of the corridors and rooms need redecoration and an increased supply of bright pictures, and we hope that the funds will render this possible at an early date. Much has recently been done in addition and improvement. Three new nurses' rooms, with corridors and an additional staircase, have been built. A new engine and steam machinery of good type have been erected in the laundry, and a large rustic summer-house

summer-house is approaching completion in the grounds. Thirty-two additional acres of farm land, which will add materially to the resources of the establishment, have been purchased, and in various directions there have been many minor but useful improvements. The state of the asylum and the progress made indicate that it is entitled to the confidence and support of the public. We should be glad to learn that a seaside branch had been able to be secured. Appendix G. Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum. State of wards.

Royal Albert Idiot Asylum, Lancaster.

22 April 1893.

As this Asylum was so recently visited by members of the Lunacy Commission, it is unnecessary on the present occasion to add much to the remarks then written in this book. Our present inspection of the Asylum, however, enables us to say that the satisfactory conditions found to exist in November last are fully maintained, and that good order generally prevails. Royal Albert Idiot Asylum.

The present number of patients in the Asylum and its dependencies is 591, which is six fewer than at the last visit. There will be an election next month of 50 patients, but we hardly think that so many could be properly taken in in addition to those now here. Some time, however, elapses after election before actual admission, and it is considered that in the interval many vacancies will occur. Since the last visit, on 4th November, 14 patients have been discharged, 8 have died, and 16 have been admitted. The present patients are divided into 446 of the private and 145 of the pauper class; 321 are election cases, 233 pauper or received at reduced payments, 14 are received at full payments, *i.e.*, 50 to 60 guineas per annum, 13 are associated and private patients, 7 are life, and 3 presentation cases. Statistics.

The general bodily health of the patients continues to be good in relation to their normal physical condition, and there has not been any epidemic since the last visit.

The general staff appears to be maintained at a sufficient strength.

We learn with pleasure that the financial condition of the institution continues to be satisfactory. The amount of legacies received since 1st July 1892 is 2,416*l.*, which will go to increase the Sustentation Fund.

Dr. Shuttleworth continues to have the assistance of Dr. Telford Smith in the medical and other care of the Asylum, and from this gentleman we have, in Dr. Shuttleworth's absence, received all the information we have required. He is evidently fully conversant with the cases, and with the system and routine of the establishment. Medical staff.

Earlswood Asylum for Idiots.

25 November 1893.

This Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board just a year ago, since which time scarlet fever has been prevalent in the Asylum. It is believed to have been imported into the institution on the occasion of the annual fête in July last, and though only one patient died since 17th July up to 19th October, 81 patients have been attacked, Earlswood Asylum. Outbreak of scarlet fever.

Appendix G.

Earlswood Asylum.

Outbreak of scarlet fever.

44 of the male and 37 of the female sex. Though since the latter date no patient has been attacked, there are still 19 males and 3 females isolated, though they are considered to be convalescent. This recent outbreak enables us to urge with considerable force upon the committee the necessity of building a detached hospital for infectious disorders. Had such a hospital been available, we consider that, humanly speaking, the number attacked would have been greatly reduced. The infirmary was used as an infectious hospital, for which it is not properly equipped, though if it were duly protected against danger from an outbreak of fire, by alternative exits, it would be a very useful infirmary. In consequence, the infirmary patients are now placed in makeshift infirmaries in the main building, which cannot be a satisfactory arrangement. Besides the infectious hospital, we must urge upon the committee the great desirability of placing the w.c.s exterior to the building, and we were glad to hear from the Clerk of the Works that a commencement is to be made by carrying up, at one place on the male side, a block to contain on each floor three w.c. seats, a urinal, and a slop-sink. This, though very satisfactory, will not nearly meet the requirement, as to-day we saw at one time about 16 children seated on the w.c.s in one room inside the building. There are 590 patients on the books, of whom nearly 400 are males. Since our colleagues' visit 57 patients have been admitted, 45 have been discharged, and 21 have died. With the exception of the one fatal case of scarlet fever, all the deaths were due to ordinary causes. In 12 out of the 21 cases post-mortem examinations were made. There has been no coroner's inquest. Eight males and 6 females were seen by us in bed. The condition of the patients was very creditable, and we saw an excellent dinner well served and duly appreciated in the dining hall. The behaviour of the patients at the meal was very commendable. No seclusion has been employed; 38 patients have been restrained by gloves on various occasions. No other means of restraint has been required. Two hundred and eighteen of the patients are kept here free for five years, and 84 are permanently maintained gratuitously; 68 pay less than 25*l.* per annum, 57 from 25*l.* to 50*l.*, 87 from 50*l.* to 100*l.*, 21 above the latter sum, and 55 are life-payment cases. The school attendance to-day is limited to 33 boys and 70 girls, but, before the scarlet fever, the average was 93 boys and 125 girls. The restriction at present is due to the appropriation of class rooms as day rooms and dormitories consequent upon the disorganisation resulting from the outbreak of scarlet fever. The average number of patients and pupils employed, and undergoing industrial training, is returned as 182 males and 77 females, giving a proportion of the total number under care of 46 per cent. of the former and 40 per cent. of the latter.

Statistics.

Medical staff.

In April last Dr. Robert Jones resigned the post of Medical Superintendent here, on his appointment to the chief charge of the County of London Asylum at Claybury. He has been succeeded in office here by Dr. Lloyd Francis, favourably known to the Commissioners as having been for several years senior medical assistant at St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. He is assisted by Mr. Jones, previously at Dunston Lodge.

Appendix H.

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

22 September 1893.

State Criminal Asylum. Statistics.

We, two of the Commissioners, have this day finished our annual inspection of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and find that there are in residence 472 male and 159 female patients. The changes since the last visit have been the admission of 43 men and 15 women, the absolute discharge of one man on recovery, and the conditional discharge of 5 of each sex also on recovery, 8 men and 4 women sent back to prison, and 11 men and 4 women transferred to other asylums on the expiration of their sentence. The deaths were 28 in all, 4 being of women. The causes of death were all ordinary, and such as are general in asylums. In every instance a coroner's inquest was held, and post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause. The general health of the asylum is good. Mechanical restraint has not been found necessary. Seclusion for the purpose of preventing the patients injuring themselves or others has been employed in the case of 26 men and 5 women on 4,308 and 814 occasions respectively, and for a total of 32,791 and 5,810 hours. There are here 50 men and 10 women suffering from epilepsy or general paralysis, and 3 of the men suffer from both diseases. The 28 men and 6 women who suffer from epilepsy and 49 men and 19 women who are deemed to be actively suicidal all sleep in associated dormitories with attendants sitting up, or in single rooms visited by the attendants at least every half-hour. There are 84 men and 30 women engaged as attendants here, 9 of the former and 4 of the latter being on night duty. Their duration of service is satisfactory, and no patient complained of cruelty or harsh treatment at their hands. There is to-day room for 8 more male and 11 more female patients, but when the additions now in progress on the female side are completed there will be 26 vacant beds in this division. There are 194 men and 94 women who are made of use in the asylum, 60 men and 23 women assisting in the wards, the rest being employed in various trades, in the laundry and wash-house, on the land, or in the kitchen stores and offices. The services last Sunday in the chapel were attended by 84 men and 54 women, and the average daily attendance in the chapel for last week was 8 men and 5 women. Fifteen men were present at the last Roman Catholic, and 26 at the last Wesleyan service. The returns of the means of amusement, exercise, &c., afforded to the patients show that they are varied and numerous. The principal alterations and additions which we have to notice are the completion of the additions to Block 1, female side, the near completion of Block 2 on the same side, and the enlargement of the old day-rooms and dining-rooms, which is now being undertaken. The warming appliances for the additions and the improvement of the old warming apparatus will be ready by the winter. A new building for a serving room and attendants' rooms above is externally completed. A boundary wall, 16 ft. high, has been erected, and thereby nearly 8¼ acres have been added to the garden. At the gas works much improvement has been made in the purifying plant, and at the water works a large filter, 58 ft. by 34 ft., has been begun. We were sorry to find

Attendants.

Employment.

Divine Service.

Exercise, &c.

Alterations and additions.

Appendix H.

State Criminal Asylum.

Alterations and additions.

that in the extensive alterations to the female wards the new walls are unfaced with plaster. The surface both of corridors and rooms are rough bare brickwork which will be neither suitable in appearance nor sanitary. The stone stairs in many places were so much worn as to be dangerous. The older w.c.s of bad type need renewal. Throughout the asylum much fresh painting is required, and whitewash on the walls and ceilings. A selection of paints of lighter shades would add materially to the cheerfulness of the wards, some of which we thought very deficient in brightness. New linoleum and carpeting is needed in many parts; much of that now in use is shabby and worn. All hot-water taps should be secured so as to be out of the control of the patients, and we think that the attendants should not be able to give aperient medicine without medical orders, and receiving the dose so ordered from the dispensary. The airing grounds were bright, cheerful, and in good order.

Dietary.

We saw yesterday a good dinner served, and the dietary seemed sufficient. Several of the patients, however, objected to the substitution of tea for coffee at breakfast.

Condition of patients.

The patients generally seemed contented, and, though a few were noisy, no one was aggressive. Complaints of detention and appeals for discharge, of course, were numerous, but the relation between the patients and those in charge of them, including the medical staff, appears to be generally good.

Appendix I.

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital, Netley.

25 May 1893.

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital.

On the 25th inst. we paid our annual visit of inspection to this Hospital. We were received and accompanied throughout our inspection by Surgeon Lieut.-Col. L. A. Irving, who afforded us every assistance in his power, and although only recently appointed appeared to us to have a thorough knowledge of the cases under his care and to take a lively interest in his work.

We were glad to hear from him that he maintained the practice of his predecessor in giving a regular course of clinical instruction to a class of young medical officers from Netley Hospital in the diagnosis, pathology, and treatment, of the various forms of insanity. One course, at which 27 surgeons on probation attended, has been completed, and a similar number are at present attending another.

Statistics.

We found 58 soldiers, but no officers, under care to-day, and can express generally our approval of the order and cleanliness everywhere apparent, while the dress and state of the lunatics, both those that were in the airing court and in the infirmary, show that due and sufficient attention is paid to them.

No one was was restrained or secluded or in exceptional strong dress at the time of our visit, and we noticed 2 or 3 convalescing cases, spoke to all who cared to speak to us, and heard no complaints either about treatment or diet.

Our last visit was paid on the 18th November 1892 ; there were then the names of 33 lunatics on the books, 118 have been admitted since that date, making a total of 151. Of these, 32 have been discharged recovered, 2 of whom have returned to duty, while 30 have been sent to their friends, 38 have been returned to their parishes, and 23 have been sent to asylums.

No deaths, and no suicides or escapes or serious casualties, are recorded.

We saw three cases in the infirmary ; two of them to-day in bed were seriously ill, one probably suffering with enteric fever, very properly isolated in a single room, the other, a case of hydatid tumour or abscess of the liver making its way through the diaphragm and lung.

Since the last visit no structural alterations have taken place, the sanitary condition of the Hospital has given entire satisfaction, all requisite repairs are promptly carried out by the Royal Engineers' Department, but the kitchen range, which we remarked on as being worn out at our last visit, has not as yet been replaced, and the verandah which we suggested should be erected in the airing court some time ago has not been carried out ; it would however afford opportunity of exercise in the open air for many men who cannot get this in wet weather for want of shelter.

The staff remains as it was at our last visit, unaltered in number ; 5 private soldiers are constantly being trained in the duties of lunatic attendants and after 4 months' instruction, if found sufficiently qualified, they are sent on duty to various Military Station Hospitals, their places

Appendix I.

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital.

being filled by 5 other training probationers—a system we highly prove of.

We observed a sentry stationed outside the walls, and, as we think from General Asylum experience, very uselessly employed there, while the services of an extra attendant on duty in the Hospital would or might be advantageous.

Employment and amusements of patients.

Parties of from 12 to 15 patients are taken outside the hospital precincts for walks, whenever the weather permits. About 27 of the lunatics are usefully employed in the garden and in the vicinity of the Hospital, and more we think might be, if the mowing of the grass were carried out by a much larger and better mowing machine than that we saw to-day in use, and which could be dragged about by a team of 4 or 5 men incapable of other employment. In the treatment of mental disease there is nothing more important than the occupation of patients ; 14 men do some domestic work daily, but 17 out of the 58 here are returned to us as unable or unwilling to work at all.

The outdoor amusements provided are, rounders, handball, racquets and skittles ; while indoors we observed a fair supply of periodicals, illustrated and other journals, and some, not too many, books ; bagatelle boards, draughts, dominoes, cribbage, and cards should be encouraged by the attendants taking share in the games with the patients. We should also be glad to see a few more pictures upon the walls, birds in cages, and general internal furnishing, and cheerful ornamentation of the sitting rooms.

Foremost in the desirable additions to the equipment of the Lunatic Hospital, we must mention wire mattresses for the infirmary (seven beds), four cane reclining chairs or couches, two invalid chairs, one a carrying chair for bringing a feeble patient from the infirmary downstairs in the open air, the other as an out-of-door draw chair on wheels.

The comfort of the sick and those confined strictly to the infirmary wards would, we understand from the medical officer in charge, be greatly promoted by the supply of a few extra cooking utensils for the Hospital, not usually included in the ordinary army regulation supplies. As a matter of fact the kitchen, both as regards its fire range, absence of gas stoves, and general lack of furniture, is not up to the modern requirements of a lunatic hospital.

Appendix K.

Royal Naval Hospital, Great Yarmouth.

14 March 1893.

At our visit to this Hospital to-day we were sorry to find that Dr. Browne was laid up with influenza. We were, however, accompanied during our inspection by Dr. Underhill, the assistant medical officer, who was able to afford us every information, and by Dr. Price, who was in temporary residence during Dr. Browne's indisposition. Royal Naval Hospital.

At the last visit of our Colleagues on the 10th February 1892, there were resident 138 patients, of whom 30 were officers and 108 men.

Since that date there have been the following changes :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	33	45	78
Discharged - - - - -	2	4	6
Of whom were recovered - -	1	2	3
Died - - - - - -	3	9	12
Leaving resident to-day - -	58	140	198

Statistics.

an increase of 28 officers and 32 men, of whom a considerable proportion were received on transfer from the Royal India Asylum.

The vacant accommodation in the Hospital now is for two officers and 55 men.

The patients under medical treatment are 22 ; the general paralytics, 18 ; the epileptics, 6 ; those actively suicidal, 4. All those in the two last classes sleep under continuous supervision.

Divine Service is attended by an average of 20 officers and 60 men, and at the entertainments, which are given at short intervals, at least an equal number are present. Eight officers and 44 men join the walking parties beyond the hospital grounds ; 12 officers and 24 men have their parole within the grounds, and two officers have freedom to walk unattended beyond them. Divine Service, &c.

There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease among the patients since the last visit, nor has there been any serious casualty. There has been no employment of either restraint or seclusion.

The percentage of recoveries has been very small, and when regard is had to the advanced ages of so many of the patients, and their obvious mental condition, there does not appear to be much prospect of any considerable increase in it from among those at present under care and treatment. Statistics.

The deaths were all from natural and ordinary causes. Two post-mortems were made, but no inquest was held in any case. Of the deaths, twelve in all, no fewer than nine were due to general paralysis.

About 60 of the patients are usefully employed, as distinguished from those who spend their time in reading, drawing, and other forms of Employment.

Appendix K.

Royal Naval Hospital.

of amusement; 16 work in the garden, 5 in the tailor's shop, in the washhouse, 2 with the cook, and 30 occupy themselves in domestic work of various kinds.

Attendants.

The attendants, who appear to be of a respectable class, are for day duty 27, and for night duty 4, and of the whole number only 9 are within their first year of the service in the Hospital, while 8 have served above two, and 14 above five years. All the night attendants come under the last of these classes.

Condition of patients.

During our inspection to-day we saw all the patients, and gave to each the opportunity of speaking to us. Many of them appealed to us for their discharge, but none of those who so spoke to us were at all suitable for it.

No complaint was made to us by any one of ill-treatment or rough usage on the part of the attendants. Many of those, both officers and men, recently transferred from Ealing, expressed their satisfaction with the change.

The personal condition of all, as regards cleanliness and neatness of dress, was satisfactory, and there was no noise or excitement to speak of even in the wards devoted to the most turbulent.

Fifteen patients were in bed, 10 of them general paralytics, some of whom had been confined to bed for months and even years, and it is a very creditable fact that not only was there no bedsore on any of them, but that for many years past, although there has been no shortening in the average duration of the disease in this Hospital, there has been no record of the existence of a bed-sore in any case.

Dietary.

We visited the kitchen and stores, and saw an excellent dinner of roast beef and potatoes in course of service, together with a good supply of extras for the invalids.

During the past year handles to open and lock the doors quietly at the visits of the night attendants, or rapidly in case of fire, have been fitted to all the single rooms, and many of the w.c.s have been provided with improved fittings of a modern sanitary type. We hope that this process will be applied to all of them as rapidly as possible.

State of wards.

The Hospital generally was in excellent order, but we thought that additions might be made with advantage to the furniture and decoration of some of the officers' cabins, which were scarcely so bright and cheerful as the rest of the establishment.

The two airing grounds also struck us as being unduly limited in size and cheerfulness. They are small and surrounded by high walls, while there is no lack of space around from which to enlarge them.

The ground beyond them would be greatly increased in usefulness if asphalte paths were made, and some kind of shelter erected in it.

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham

12 June 1893.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

We the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy inspected the Imbecile Asylum at Caterham on the 8th instant. We found the wards clean, cheerful, and in good order; and we were glad to observe that the water-closets in all the wards had been improved by the introduction of larger flushing tanks and pipes, and by making the door action discharging the water to act more efficiently. We tried a great number of the closets, and found the apparatus in all to work satisfactorily. All lead D traps have now been replaced by stoneware S traps, and where new closet seats have been introduced they have been made of hard wood.

We may also mention that the drying ground at the laundry has been enclosed by an iron railing, and a large tank within the enclosure, heretofore used for the collection of rain water, is now used for additional storage of well water, the general supply of the Asylum passing through it. We recommend that the shafts which have been constructed to ventilate this tank should be raised, so that the openings at top should be beyond the reach of patients employed in the drying ground. The objection noticed in the Commissioners' report of last year, as to the use of the same foul linen washhouse for articles coming from the male and female divisions, is being removed by appropriating a part of the middle washhouse as a foul linen department for the female side.

The Asylum at our visit contained 2,017 patients, which is an increase of 90 over the number at the visit of 27th May 1892. The 2,017 include 943 males and 1,074 females; and it was evident that the proper limit of accommodation was reached, if indeed it was not passed, although we were informed that there were still vacancies for two males and a female.

Since the visit on 27th May, 255 patients had been admitted; four had been discharged "recovered," 18 were removed to the County Asylums, seven given into the charge of friends, three escaped, and 133 died.

The rate of mortality in the interval between the two visits was 6·71 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. One death was due to typhoid fever; the causes of the rest were ordinary in character. In 63 cases only was post mortem-examination made, about the same proportion as had been noticed at the previous visit. No death was followed by a Coroner's inquest.

We are informed that since the last visit one male patient sustained fracture of ribs by being struck by another patient, and another suffered a similar injury by being pushed by a patient against a bedstead; and that three women had legs broken by accidental falls.

The epileptics in the Asylum are 432 in number, all being under continuous supervision at night; and there are 19 general paralytics.

Appendix L. — Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

There were 86 patients in bed at the time of our visit, and 14 males and 25 females were wearing exceptionally strong dresses owing to destructive or dirty habits. The foregoing figures, coupled with the fact that the proportion of feeble, absolutely demented, and degraded patients is high, indicates that the duties of the attendants in connection with the proper care of the inmates must be onerous.

The class of patients in the Asylum, moreover, especially in the male division, appears to be undergoing some change, and we noticed in the wards persons much resembling the inmates of ordinary Lunatic Asylums, who are there regarded as chronic lunatics, generally quiet and harmless, not liable to occasional attacks of excitement.

Of each sex 33 per cent. are usefully employed in some way. This is a slight improvement upon the corresponding proportion at the previous visit. About one-fourth of the entire number of patients attend the weekly associated entertainments, and some 700 are present at the occasional cricket matches and out-door games; but the members having the benefit of regular extended exercise are still small; the great majority not having any walking exercise outside of their airing-courts.

Some patients of the class already noticed became rather excited and noisy during our stay in their wards, but, generally, the patients were quiet, and, except on the subject of their detention, contented. On the whole the patients' dress was very fair, but we should be glad of a further reduction in the number of strong dresses. Some reduction has been effected by the employment for the women of pinafores of strong material, not easily torn.

The staff of attendants remains of the same absolute strength as at the last visit, but relatively to the increased numbers it is, of course, weaker, being now only one attendant to about 24 patients in each division. We cannot help thinking that a stronger staff is needed for the proper working of the Asylum. The duration of service of the present staff is satisfactory, only 11 out of 95 being in the Asylum service less than 12 months.

The occurrence of a death from typhoid fever induces us to touch on the means of isolating cases of infectious disease. The large detached hospital is now occupied by 41 female patients, whose transfer into the general wards would be very inconvenient, did occasion arise for putting the hospital to its special use. For this it is too large; and in view of the prevalence of small-pox at the present time, and the danger at all times of infectious disease being introduced, we would strongly advocate the provision of a much smaller building in which, being always kept ready for the purpose, the first occurring cases of such disease could at once be isolated.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Darenth.

27 June 1893.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Darenth.

We paid our annual visit to this institution on the 24th instant, and inspected the Adult Asylum, the schools, and the pavilions, seeing the patients who were resident in these several departments, and inquiring into their care and treatment, and the appliances and arrangements for their comfort and improvement. We have generally a very good report to make upon these points, and as to the state in which we found the Asylums.

Since

Appendix 1.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Dareuth.

Since the last visit of our Colleagues in December 1892, the admissions into the Adult Asylum have been 62, all of whom were transferred from the schools; 11 have been discharged, and 48 have died; all, with one exception, from natural causes common in Asylums. The exception was in the case of a woman who died from pneumonia, the result of an accidental fracture of ribs sustained by a fall from her chair. This formed the subject of the only inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 22 instances, or 45 per cent. only, a fact which we record with regret, as we consider them to be of great importance, especially in an institution where numbers of helpless imbecile patients are under care.

The patients now on the books of the Asylum, and resident therein, are 1,026, of whom 449 are males and 577 females, and there are vacancies for 1 man and 25 women.

The epileptics number 270, and there are 8 male and 3 female general paralytics.

All the epileptics sleep under constant supervision.

The patients under medical treatment are 90; those attending chapel, 539, in nearly equal proportions of the sexes, and those usually attending the associated entertainments, 520.

Seventy men and 80 women walk weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, and 360 men and 400 women daily beyond the airing-courts.

Employment is found for 419 patients, of whom 237 are women and 182 men, and while 28 of the former work in the laundry and kitchen, 83 of the latter are employed in the grounds and at the farm.

Restraint has been used for 4 patients upon nine occasions, and for a period of 3,396 hours, and seclusion for one patient only upon two occasions, and for 82 hours.

No serious casualty has occurred, and there has been no case of infectious disease. This is fortunate, for no isolation hospital is attached to this department of the Asylum. All cases of infectious disorder would have to be accommodated in the hospital provided for the schools, which is at present filled with ordinary inmates. We think that each Asylum should have its own small isolation hospital for the segregation of suspicious cases, to prevent the possible spread of infectious disease, which, amid so much young material, might rapidly assume serious proportions.

The staff of attendants comprises 55 for day and 18 for night duty, and the former bear the proportion to patients of 1 to about 18. Twenty-six, or upwards of 35 per cent., have been less than a year in the Asylum service.

We are able to give a good report of the state in which we found the patients and their various rooms. Contentment and good order prevailed, and we had no complaints which need further mention here. The patients were clean and neat in their persons and dress, and their sitting and bedrooms creditable to those who have the charge of them. They were generally bright, cheerful, and comfortably furnished, and we were glad to see the lavatories well supplied with toilet requisites. We visited the stores and kitchens, and saw a good dinner of roast mutton, potatoes, bread, and porter served to the patients in their wards, in some of which, however, we noticed that the knives and forks had been only wiped and not cleaned for dinner.

In some of the day-rooms and dormitories the south walls are much defaced by damp, which appears to have penetrated the bricks, and for which some remedy should be found. The fire-hose is not kept attached to the stand-taps, but that for the three floors is suspended

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Dareuth.

near the taps on the ground floor, and would be difficult of rapid removal by women if suddenly required on the upper floors.

A good new needle and workroom has been obtained by the acquisition of the Matron's Stores, for which other provision has been made.

Dr. Dyer still retains the office of Medical Superintendent, and he continues to be assisted by Dr. White.

The schools and pavilions now contain 947 patients, of whom 594 are males, and 353 females. Ninety-five have been admitted since the last visit, 82 discharged, and 40 have died, all the deaths having apparently resulted from ordinary and natural causes. There has been no inquest, and we much regret to find that in only two instances were the causes of death verified by post-mortem examination.

Bed-sores are said to have existed in only five instances, and during our visit we were informed that there were no more than 2 patients at present under treatment for this complication—a fact which is very creditable to the nursing of the establishment. There are said to be vacancies for 6 males and 27 females.

There are 352 epileptics, all of whom sleep under constant supervision. Forty nine patients were undergoing medical treatment at the date of the last entry in the Medical Journal. The chapel services are attended by 337 patients, of whom 247 are of the male sex ; and 206 boys and 114 girls are usually present at the associated entertainments, which we understand consist of weekly dances and frequent theatrical and other performances.

According to the returns made to us, none of the children are taken for exercise beyond the Asylum grounds, and all except 279 are confined altogether to the airing-courts. We do not consider this amount of outside exercise at all adequate in an institution whose object is the training and improvement of imbecile children, especially as many of the airing-courts are both circumscribed in extent and dull in appearance.

Employment is given to 150 males and 90 females in the wards, laundry, kitchen, and shops, and in some of them considerable efficiency in handicrafts has been attained. The shops themselves are, however, much too small for their purpose, and the inadequate size and equipment of the laundry must unduly strain the resources of those who are responsible for a proper supply of clean linen and other articles for clothing and domestic purposes. It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that plans have been submitted to the Local Government Board for an enlargement and improvement of these departments and of the needle-room and the nurses' recreation room, both of which are inconveniently small, as well as of the much-needed erection of a dormitory block for the female staff.

There is no record of the use of seclusion in the treatment of the patients, but mechanical restraint appears to have been used in 78 cases, and we saw a considerable number of patients wearing fingerless leather gloves during our visit, to prevent self-mutilation or destruction of clothes. We are glad to learn that Dr. Walmsley, who is evidently quite alive to the desirability of keeping restraint within as narrow limits as he thinks consistent with the proper treatment and safety of the patients, has been empowered to make such arrangements as he considers desirable for the purpose.

No serious casualties seem to have occurred since the last visit, and epidemic or zymotic disease has been confined to influenza, by which, however, and in a severe form, 150 of the patients and 35 of the staff were attacked early in the year.

The

The staff of attendants, nurses, and others, as returned to us, consists of 13 men and 63 women for day duty, and 21 women for night duty.

The duration of service is good, only 18 per cent. being unable to count more than one year's service here—a fact which is especially satisfactory, having regard to the delicate and trying duties which devolve upon them, which, so far as we could see, are discharged with kindness and efficiency.

We found the patients quiet and comfortable, and in a satisfactory condition both as to the care of their persons and neatness of dress.

The wards generally were in excellent order, bright with plants and flowers, and very clean and free from unpleasant odours; but, while fully appreciating this, there are obvious defects to which we think it necessary to draw attention. There are still no alternative staircases in the event of fire from the upper floors of Blocks F, G, H, I, and N, which are consequently in a very unsafe condition, and the hose is not kept attached to the stand-taps, nor close to them, but at some distance, on a lower floor.

The hot-water taps in the lavatories, to which patients have access, are unprotected, and even where they have square heads and loose keys they can be easily turned by the fingers; and we saw one girl whose hand had been scalded in the absence of the nurse.

The w.-c. seats and bath enclosures are many of them out of repair, and require renewal, which at present is proceeding very slowly.

There are no clocks to test the vigilance of the night attendants in the pavilions, a want which we think ought to be supplied.

There are only two pianos in the wards. We agree with our Colleagues in advocating the purchase of musical-boxes and additional pianos, both here and at the Adult Asylum. They would be a great source of amusement to the patients, both children and adults.

Dr. Walmsley, lately Senior Assistant Medical Officer at the Leavesden Asylum, has succeeded Dr. Fletcher Beach as Medical Superintendent; and the Rev. Mr. Jenkins and Miss Griffiths have been respectively appointed Chaplain and Matron.

Dr. Ridley retains the office of Medical Assistant.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.

16 June 1893.

We yesterday visited the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, and can again report very favourably of its general condition and management. The wards are maintained in excellent order. We found the dormitories, beds and bedding, well attended to, and, even in the rooms used by patients of faulty habits, the air was quite free from offensive odour.

The patients in residence yesterday were 1,989, of whom 888 were males, and 1,101 females. The vacant beds were 12 only, all in the male division, and all to be immediately filled, in compliance with promises made to applications from parishes.

Since the visit of our colleagues on the 13th of June 1892, 327 patients have been admitted; 34 have been discharged, of whom 26 are reported as "recovered," 2 have escaped; 20 have been transferred

Appendix L.

Metropolitan District Asylum, Leavesden.

to County Asylums; and 192 have died. The rate of mortality for 1892, calculated upon the average daily number resident throughout the year, was 12·6 per cent. for both sexes. For the interval since the last visit of Commissioners, the death-rate, similarly calculated, has been somewhat below 10 per cent. per annum.

The deaths since our colleagues were last here have, with one exception, been due to natural causes, calling for no particular remark from us. Post-mortem examination was made in 60 only of the 192 deaths. The exceptional death above referred to was that of a man (C. W.) aged 63, who died of injuries sustained in trying to escape at night from an upper floor by means of a sheet, which broke through the strain upon it of a heavy man. Another patient who joined in the attempt, and who was of lighter weight, was successful in getting away without injury.

A coroner's inquest was held on C. W., and a verdict of "death from misadventure" returned.

The general health of the patients has been good, and no contagious or infectious disorder has occurred. For the isolation and treatment of such diseases there is a detached house, now occupied by a few quiet female patients; but this would only be suitable for the use of patients of one sex. It would be a great advantage if another similar house were erected in the Asylum grounds, so that if an infectious disorder should attack both sexes simultaneously, the patients could be separately and suitably treated.

The patients of both sexes at the time of our visit were free from excitement, and we had few complaints except on the score of detention, and these from persons unfit for discharge.

The dress of the women was generally suitable and in good order; the clothing of the men was also fairly tidy, but we regret to find that the laundry is still unable to supply to the cleaner patients more than one shirt a week for both day and night use.

We saw 24 men and 18 women in bed in the infirmary wards. No one was in seclusion, or wearing any instrument of restraint. Since the last visit, according to the records, 24 men on 155 occasions, and for a total of 1,983 hours, and 42 women on 295 occasions, and for an aggregate of 3,862 hours, have been secluded. During the same period the records show that the only form of restraint used has been locked gloves, and 18 males and 13 females have been thus treated for periods and reasons stated in the Restraint Journal; but chiefly to guard against self-injury by picking the skin.

The staff of day attendants remains much the same as at previous visits, and, as has been before observed, it is not large enough in proportion to the number of patients to admit of the employment and extended out-door exercise of the patients, beyond the airing-courts, being developed and encouraged to the extent that we could wish. In the male division 336, and on the female side 267 patients only are returned as usefully employed. The present number of general paralytics is stated to be 18, and the epileptics to be 412. All the latter sleep at night under the continuous supervision of attendants whose wakefulness is checked by tell-tale clocks. The night staff at present consists of 8 men and 11 women. One male epileptic patient, who has lately developed a suicidal tendency, is about to be removed to a County Asylum.

The dietary remains unaltered, and we had no complaints as regards the food. We were glad to observe that a commencement has been made

made in substituting earthenware for tinned and enamelled utensils at table.

Among the recent structural additions and improvements we have to mention a new tailor's shop and some auxiliary stores. Several wards are at present undergoing renovation by paint and colour, and we hope that improved w.-c. fittings, with syphon cisterns and pedestal seats, will gradually supersede the present old-fashioned arrangement by which the flush of water is dependent on the opening of the w.-c. door, and is apt to be inefficient.

The most important addition to the establishment, however, since the last visit, has been the spacious and excellent Recreation Hall. It is not in use in the summer months; but in spring, autumn, and winter it provides valuable opportunity for amusement in the way of concerts, dances, and dramatic representations for a large number of patients.

Appendix M.

Table (1).

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1894.					
	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:						
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	3	3	448	575	451	578
Berks (Reading and Newbury)	4	3	236	302	240	305
Bucks	9	5	194	253	203	258
Cambridge and Isle of Ely	1	–	211	290	212	290
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	18	15	250	263	268	278
Chester, at Chester	1	1	282	316	283	317
„ at Parkside	15	20	291	379	306	399
Cornwall	24	25	300	365	324	390
Cumberland and Westmorland	18	23	279	259	297	282
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth	17	15	235	271	252	286
Derby	–	–	224	226	224	226
Devon	4	–	446	620	450	620
Dorset	13	18	229	246	242	264
Durham	2	3	723	649	725	652
Essex	2	1	552	881	554	882
Glamorgan	13	5	533	538	546	543
Gloucester	12	8	478	535	490	543
Hants and Isle of Wight	5	1	454	560	459	561
Hereford (County and City)	1	1	187	205	188	206
Kent, at Barming Heath	3	–	650	916	653	916
„ at Chartham	21	3	407	453	428	456
Lancaster, at Lancaster	10	24	723	1,050	733	1,074
„ at Rainhill	1	2	892	902	893	904
„ at Prestwich	13	17	(*a*)1,067	(*a*)1,290	(*a*)1,080	(*a*)1,307
„ at Whittingham	3	5	961	896	964	901
Leicester and Rutland	12	18	207	232	219	250
Lincoln (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Lincoln and Grimsby Boroughs.	–	–	343	367	343	367
London, at Banstead	1	3	709	1,288	710	1,291
„ at Cane Hill	–	–	874	1,148	874	1,148
„ at Claybury	2	1	793	1,097	795	1,098
„ at Colney Hatch	7	1	838	1,330	895	1,331
„ at Hanwell	1	1	770	1,140	771	1,141

(*a*) In addition to these there were 80 patients (44 males and 36 females) boarded out in Rochdale Workhouse.

Appendix M.

Table (1).

Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1894.						
Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				Names of Counties and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
		Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
						COUNTIES, &c. :
428	543	19	31	1	1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
235	300	–	–	1	2	Berks, &c.
155	247	35	–	4	6	Bucks.
211	270	–	19	–	1	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
222	226	27	37	1	–	Carmarthen, &c.
257	277	25	39	–	–	Chester, at Chester.
279	375	–	–	12	4	„ at Parkside.
297	363	–	–	3	2	Cornwall.
279	258	–	–	–	1	Cumberland and Westmorland.
234	271	–	–	1	–	Denbigh, &c.
224	226	–	–	–	–	Derby.
446	620	–	–	–	–	Devon.
229	246	–	–	–	–	Dorset.
589	532	132	117	2	–	Durham.
550	876	–	–	2	5	Essex.
533	538	–	–	–	–	Glamorgan.
383	451	95	83	–	1	Gloucester.
451	559	–	–	3	1	Hants and Isle of Wight.
187	205	–	–	–	–	Hereford.
399	566	–	–	251	350	Kent, at Barming Heath.
341	449	62	1	4	3	„ at Chartham.
722	1,048	–	–	1	2	Lancaster, at Lancaster.
886	901	–	–	6	1	„ at Rainhill.
1,065	1,289	–	–	2	1	„ at Prestwich.
961	895	–	–	–	1	„ at Whittingham.
267	282	–	–	–	–	Leicester and Rutland.
267	291	–	–	76	76	Lincoln, &c.
708	1,286	–	–	1	2	London, at Banstead.
810	1,029	64	116	–	3	„ at Cane Hill.
786	1,086	–	–	7	11	„ at Claybury.
886	1,328	–	–	2	2	„ at Colney Hatch.
769	1,132	–	–	1	8	„ at Hanwell.

TABLE (1)—*continued.*

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS HAVING ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1894.					
	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Middlesex	–	–	471	645	471	645
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	27	26	452	430	479	456
Norfolk	2	5	319	432	321	437
Northampton	18	22	400	419	418	441
Northumberland	2	4	319	278	321	282
Nottingham	3	2	165	173	168	175
Oxford (Oxford City and Windsor)	1	–	217	299	218	299
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	9	20	347	403	356	423
Somerset and Bath	3	9	356	497	359	506
Stafford, at Stafford	2	1	472	418	474	419
„ at Burntwood	–	–	297	302	297	302
Suffolk, East and West	3	–	212	281	215	281
Surrey	–	–	410	609	410	609
Sussex, East (and Brighton)	2	4	333	489	335	493
Warwick	6	6	304	455	310	461
Wilts	5	6	315	384	320	390
Worcester	13	29	430	531	443	560
York, North Riding	28	30	299	365	327	395
„ West Riding, at Wakefield	3	1	686	693	689	694
„ „ „ at Wadsley	28	32	673	795	701	827
„ „ „ at Menston	24	27	362	490	386	517
„ East Riding	4	8	138	167	142	175
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY OF LONDON:						
Birmingham, at Winson Green	11	9	307	297	318	306
„ at Rubery Hill	4	7	320	311	324	318
Bristol	7	7	271	331	278	338
Derby	3	9	141	153	144	162
Exeter	15	25	144	161	159	186
Hull	3	17	186	164	189	181
Ipswich	10	11	99	134	109	145
Leicester	3	7	216	280	219	287
London, City of	15	28	196	207	211	235
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	9	212	225	215	234
Norwich	–	1	142	159	142	160
Nottingham	5	9	252	288	257	297
Plymouth	5	6	96	117	101	123
Portsmouth	11	16	249	284	260	300
TOTAL	514	615	26,644	32,508	27,158	33,123

TABLE (1)—*continued.*

Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients resident on 1st January 1894.						
Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				Names of Counties and County-Boroughs having Asylums.
		Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
431	641	40	–	–	4	Middlesex.
437	420	14	10	1	–	Monmouth, &c.
310	393	–	18	9	21	Norfolk.
187	234	196	176	17	9	Northampton.
319	260	–	18	–	–	Northumberland.
154	126	5	37	6	10	Nottingham.
217	299	–	–	–	–	Oxford, &c.
332	392	15	10	–	1	Salop and Montgomery.
356	496	–	–	–	1	Somerset and Bath.
353	307	119	111	–	–	Stafford, at Stafford.
168	183	129	119	–	–	„ at Burntwood.
212	279	–	–	–	2	Suffolk.
340	468	69	139	1	2	Surrey.
284	456	49	33	–	–	Sussex.
304	453	–	–	–	2	Warwick.
305	363	9	20	1	1	Wilts.
401	502	29	29	–	–	Worcester.
239	286	–	–	60	79	York, North Riding.
679	692	–	–	7	1	„ W. R., at Wakefield.
673	759	–	–	–	36	„ „ at Wadsley.
360	490	–	–	2	–	„ „ at Menston.
138	166	–	–	–	1	„ East Riding.
						COUNTY-BOROUGHS, &c.:
305	296	–	–	2	1	Birmingham, at Winson Grn.
320	311	–	–	–	–	„ at Rubery Hill.
239	331	29	–	3	–	Bristol.
86	114	45	39	10	–	Derby.
70	68	69	91	5	2	Exeter.
185	164	–	–	1	–	Hull.
57	72	38	40	4	22	Ipswich.
201	237	14	16	1	27	Leicester.
181	204	–	–	15	3	London, City of.
212	225	–	–	–	–	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
105	128	36	31	1	–	Norwich.
232	246	20	40	–	2	Nottingham.
65	92	30	25	1	–	Plymouth.
172	205	39	54	38	25	Portsmouth.
24,625	30,273	1,453	1,499	566	736	TOTAL.

TABLE (2).

Names of certain Counties and a County-Borough having Patients Boarded out in Asylums, &c., not belonging thereto.	Number of Pauper Lunatics resident in "Out-County" Asylums, in York Lunatic Hospital, and in Licensed Houses, on 1st January 1894.								
	In "Out-County" Asylums.			In Licensed Houses.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTIES:									
Denbigh	67	10	77	–	–	–	67	10	77
Durham	46	18	64	29	30	59	75	48	123
Lincoln	1	63	64	–	–	–	1	63	64
London	534	739	1,273	267	280	547	801	1,019	1,820
Somerset	60	55	115	–	–	–	60	55	115
Stafford	100	79	179	–	–	–	100	79	179
Suffolk	31	37	68	–	–	–	31	37	68
Sussex	106	103	209	49	53	102	155	156	311
COUNTY-BOROUGH:									
York	–	–	–	24	34	(*a*)58	24	34	58

(*a*) Not in Licensed Houses, but in York Hospital.

Appendix N.

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ended 31st December 1893.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ENGLAND:				
Bedford - -	Leighton Buzzard -	5	2	7
Bucks - - -	Amersham - - -	1	1	2
	Aylesbury - - -	3	6	9
Cambridge - -	Cambridge - - -	–	4	4
	Caxton and Arrington -	1	4	5
	Chesterton - - -	3	3	6
	Ely - - - -	4	4	8
	Linton - - -	–	2	2
	Newmarket - - -	1	2	3
	North Witchford - -	2	6	8
Cheshire - -	Macclesfield - -	22	17	39
	Stockport - - -	47	60	107
Cumberland - -	Cockermouth -	15	18	33
Derbyshire - -	Ashbourne - - -	2	2	4
	Bakewell - - -	2	2	4
	Belper - - - -	15	11	26
	Chapel en-le-Frith -	4	6	10
	Chesterfield - - -	25	20	45
	Derby - - - -	15	15	30
	Hayfield - - -	3	2	5
	Shardlow - - -	9	6	15
Devon - - -	Crediton - - -	8	8	16
	East Stonehouse - -	–	2	2
	Exeter - - - -	10	17	27
	Kingsbridge - -	6	1	7

Appendix N.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Devon—*continued* -	Newton Abbot - -	5	9	14
	Plymouth - - -	35	34	69
	Plympton St. Mary -	5	5	10
	Stoke Damerel - -	9	20	29
	Thomas, St. - - -	8	9	17
	Tiverton - - -	2	1	3
	Totnes - - -	9	7	16
Dorset - - -	Poole - - - -	12	16	28
Durham - -	South Shields - -	1	8	9
	Sunderland - - -	37	36	73
Essex - - -	West Ham - - -	44	52	96
Gloucester - -	Barton Regis - -	75	91	166
	Bristol, City - -	43	113	156
	Cheltenham - - -	21	38	59
	Cirencester - - -	6	9	15
	Dursley - - -	8	3	11
	Gloucester - - -	1	3	4
	Newent - - -	4	3	7
	Northleach - - -	–	1	1
	Stow-on-the Wold -	1	3	4
	Stroud - - - -	16	25	41
	Tewkesbury - -	3	6	9
	Westbury-on-Severn -	4	3	7
	Wheatenhurst - -	4	4	8
	Winchcomb - -	5	6	11
Herts - - -	Berkhampstead - -	1	1	2
	Hemel Hempstead -	2	2	4
	Watford - - -	2	1	3
Huntingdon - -	Ives, St. - - -	1	5	6
	Neots, St. - - -	2	6	8
Kent - - -	Gravesend and Milton -	2	5	7
	Hollingbourn - -	5	7	12
	Hoo - - - - -	–	–	–
	Maidstone - - -	17	27	44
	Malling - - -	6	2	8
	Medway - - -	11	16	27
	Milton - - - -	1	1	2
	Sheppey - - -	4	2	6
	Strood - - - -	2	2	4
	Tonbridge - - -	1	1	2

Appendix N.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancaster	Ashton-under-Lyne	30	49	79
	Blackburn	101	67	168
	Bolton	9	19	28
	Burnley	31	21	52
	Bury	26	49	75
	Chorley	13	21	34
	Chorlton	84	89	173
	Haslingden	27	58	85
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	9	11	20
	„ Dingle Mount	–	54	54
	Manchester (New)	136	154	290
	Oldham	56	79	135
	Prescot	21	31	52
	Preston, Fulwood	3	47	50
	„ Ribchester	58	–	58
	Prestwich	42	50	92
	Rochdale	76	75	151
	Salford	76	117	193
	Toxteth Park	43	53	96
	West Derby	56	51	107
	Wigan	29	33	62
Leicester	Ashby-de-la Zouch	–	3	3
	Leicester	29	41	70
	Loughborough	6	7	13
Lincoln	Caistor	6	6	12
	Gainsborough	–	4	4
	Glanford Brigg	1	3	4
	Lincoln	8	15	23
London	Bethnal Green	12	20	32
	Camberwell	4	7	11
	Chelsea	1	5	6
	Fulham	3	2	5
	George, St., in-the-East	–	2	2
	George's, St. (Infirmary)	2	2	4
	Giles, St., and St. George	10	13	23
	Greenwich	3	4	7
	Hackney	5	2	7
	Holborn, City-road	–	3	3
	„ Gray's Inn-road	11	7	18
	Islington, Hornsey Rise	6	6	12
	Kensington, Wright's lane	3	–	3
	Lambeth	1	4	5

Appendix N.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London—*continued*	Lewisham	1	–	1
	London, City of	21	14	35
	Marylebone, St.	4	5	9
	Mile End Old Town	2	1	3
	Olave's, St.	6	4	10
	Pancras, St.	12	22	34
	Poplar	5	11	16
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	5	4	9
	Stepney	–	1	1
	Strand (Edmonton)	5	6	11
	Wandsworth and Clapham (Infirmary).	4	4	8
	„ (Garrett-lane)	–	–	–
	Westminster	4	21	25
	Whitechapel	1	1	2
	Woolwich	3	3	6
Middlesex	Brentford	5	5	10
	Edmonton (Upper Edmonton).	5	12	17
	„ (Chase Side)	10	–	10
	Uxbridge	7	12	19
Norfolk	Docking	–	1	1
	Downham	1	4	5
	Freebridge Lynn	2	4	6
	King's Lynn	2	7	9
	Norwich	21	32	53
	Swaffham	–	–	–
	Yarmouth, Great	48	52	100
Northumberland	Alnwick	–	4	4
	Belford	–	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed	3	6	9
	Glendale	1	1	2
	Morpeth	2	1	3
	Newcastle-on-Tyne	55	55	110
	Rothbury	1	–	1
	Tynemouth	11	9	20
Nottingham	Nottingham	80	56	136
Oxford	Witney	5	13	18

Appendix N.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Salop	Atcham	10	18	28
	Church Stretton	1	3	4
	Clun	–	6	6
	Ellesmere	1	4	5
	Oswestry	6	6	12
	Wellington	6	3	9
	Wem	2	7	9
	Whitchurch	5	7	12
Somerset	Bath	35	47	82
	Bedminster	17	20	37
	Dulverton	3	3	6
	Frome	13	18	31
	Taunton	7	8	15
	Wellington	7	10	17
	Williton	10	10	20
Southampton	Alresford	1	3	4
	Alverstoke	18	8	26
	Andover	1	2	3
	Catherington	–	3	3
	Christchurch	3	3	6
	Droxford	5	–	5
	Fareham	1	–	1
	Fordingbridge	–	2	2
	Havant	2	4	6
	Hursley	3	–	3
	Lymington	1	1	2
	New Forest	5	–	5
	Petersfield	–	1	1
	Portsea Island	90	133	223
	Ringwood	–	9	9
	Romsey	4	4	8
	South Stoneham	2	3	5
	Southampton	38	28	66
	Stockbridge	3	4	7
	Wight, Isle of	14	15	29
	Winchester, New	1	3	4
Stafford	Burton-on-Trent	16	11	27
	Lichfield	5	5	10
	Stoke-on-Trent	38	42	80
	Tamworth	2	3	5
	Walsall	13	12	25
	West Bromwich	55	68	123
	Wolverhampton	44	53	97

Appendix N.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Suffolk - - -	Mildenhall - - -	5	4	9
Surrey - - -	Chertsey - - -	3	4	7
	Epsom - - -	13	6	19
	Farnham - - -	4	6	10
	Kingston - - -	16	30	46
	Reigate - - -	2	9	11
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	78	71	149
Warwick - -	Alcester - - -	4	5	9
	Aston - - - -	27	54	81
	Birmingham - -	87	128	215
	Meriden - - -	1	4	5
	Solihull - - -	2	1	3
	Stratford-on-Avon -	1	4	5
	Warwick - - -	4	8	12
Wilts - - -	Marlborough - -	1	2	3
Worcester - -	Dudley - - -	48	76	124
	King's Norton - -	7	16	23
	Stourbridge - - -	17	35	52
York, E. Riding -	Kingston-upon-Hull -	9	5	14
	York - - - -	27	72	99
York, W. Riding -	Barnsley - - -	29	31	60
	Bradford - - -	66	63	129
	Dewsbury - - -	8	8	16
	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	26	36	62
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	—	—	—
	" Deanhouse	30	32	62
	Leeds - - - -	28	36	64
	North Bierley - -	19	26	45
	Penistone - - -	2	4	6
	Saddleworth - -	—	5	5
	Sheffield - - -	108	90	198
	Wakefield - - -	12	9	21
	Wharfedale - - -	3	4	7

Appendix N.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
WALES:				
Montgomery - -	Llanfyllin - - -	3	6	9
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	888	1,101	1,989
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult Asylum	449	577	1,026
	Darenth { Schools - -	594	353	947
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	943	1,074	2,017
	TOTAL - - -	6,039	7,045	13,084

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 223.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix O.

Appendix O.

REGULATIONS prescribed by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY with regard to the RECEPTION into the ROCHDALE UNION WORKHOUSE, and treatment therein, of CHRONIC PATIENTS from the PRESTWICH ASYLUM, under Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

1. THE number of Prestwich Asylum patients to be accommodated shall be not more than 40 of each sex, or such a lesser number as shall, with the Rochdale Union's own cases, make the total number in each lunatic ward not more than 75 insane of each sex.

2. The patients in each ward shall be accommodated by day on the ground floor, namely in the principal dayroom, supplemented by the infirmary, from which ten of the present 18 beds now in position should be removed ; this room to be used as a combined dayroom and dormitory for the more feeble patients.

3. At night 14 patients shall occupy beds on the ground floor, and the remainder the dormitories on the two upper floors.

4. A list, corrected from time to time, of the names of the patients received from Prestwich Asylum, with the dates of admission, shall be kept by the Master, who shall supply to the charge attendant of each lunatic ward a copy of the list as regards the patients under their care. These lists to be produced to the guardians, the visiting members of the Asylum Committee, the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, the Poor Law Inspectors, and the Commissioners in Lunacy.

5. There shall be a paid attendant on duty at night in each ward, a man for the male ward and a woman for the female ward. Each shall visit every dormitory in his or her ward once an hour, recording the visits with some tell-tale arrangement.

6. For day duty there shall be, for each ward, three paid attendants ; men for the male ; women for the female ward. One of these to be the chief or charge attendant in his or her ward, and, under the Master, Matron, and Medical Officer of the Workhouse, to have the chief care and control of the ward and its patients. The daily and nightly routine of the duties of the attendants shall be prescribed by the Master, Matron and Medical Officer of the Workhouse, in written regulations.

7. The Prestwich Asylum patients' dietary shall be on the scale approved by the Local Government Board in 1888, and now in use for the imbecile inmates of the Workhouse; varied by any extras ordered by the Medical Officer in special cases.

8. The clothing of the Prestwich Asylum patients shall be suitable to the season of the year, and satisfactory to the Medical Officer, who, in consultation with the Master and Matron, shall prescribe the occupations and outdoor exercise of those patients.

9. Proper arrangements shall be made for religious ministrations to the Prestwich Asylum patients, and for their recreation and amusement.

10. The wards shall be visited daily by the Master and Matron, and not less than twice a week by the Medical Officer, and more frequently if special circumstances should require.

11. The

11. The Medical Officer shall make a personal examination of every patient as soon as possible after admission from Prestwich Asylum, and shall record the result of that examination in a book to be called a "Case Book." He shall also make entries in this book once in every three months as to the mental and bodily condition of every patient received from the Prestwich Asylum.

12. He shall keep, as regards the Prestwich Asylum patients, a book called the "Medical Journal" in Form 2 in the Schedule to the Rules made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, pursuant to the Lunacy Act, 1890.

13. The Medical Officer shall give a certificate of death as regards every Prestwich Asylum patient dying in the Workhouse, and shall transmit the same by first post to the Medical Superintendent of the Prestwich Asylum. He shall also enter particulars of the death in the "Case Book."

14. The relatives of the Prestwich Asylum patients shall be permitted to visit them at reasonable intervals, to be fixed by the guardians. In the event of serious illness or death of a Prestwich Asylum patient, a notice shall be sent by the Master to his or her nearest known relative through the Medical Superintendent of the Prestwich Asylum.

15. In the event of any Prestwich Asylum patient becoming, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, violent or dangerous to himself or others, and no longer fit for Workhouse care, the Master shall immediately notify the fact to the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, with a view to the patient's return to the Asylum.

REGULATIONS prescribed by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

Article I.—No patient shall be admitted to the said Workhouse either upon his first or any subsequent admission without a written or printed order signed by the Medical Officer or Manager of the said Asylum. Such written or printed order shall be according to the form in the schedule to this order.

Article II.—The patients shall be classified in such manner as the guardians, with the advice of the Workhouse Medical Officer, shall direct. To each sex shall be assigned its proper wards and yards, and each class of patients shall remain therein without communication with those of the other sex.

Article III.—The guardians, acting under the advice of the Workhouse Medical Officer, may cause any patient to be returned to the said Asylum when they shall consider that it is expedient that he should not continue in the said Workhouse.

Article IV.—The Workhouse Master shall give to the Manager or Medical Superintendent of the said Asylum not less than 48 hours' notice of the proposed return of any patient to the said Asylum as aforesaid.

Article V.—The Master of the Workhouse shall keep a separate admission and discharge book with respect to the patients received into the said Workhouse from the said Asylum.

Article VI.—The guardians shall cause accounts to be opened and entries to be made, in such form as we may approve, in their books of account and in the financial statements to be submitted to the district auditor, so that the costs and expenses incurred in respect of the main-

Appendix O.

tenance and care of the said patients may be distinguished from the expenses of a like sort in regard to the other inmates of the said Workhouse.

Article VII.—Subject to the foregoing regulations and the regulations of the Commissioners in Lunacy above referred to, every patient received into the said Workhouse shall be amenable to the regulations in force respecting the government of the said Workhouse.

Article VIII.—Expressions in this order shall have the same meaning as in the Lunacy Act, 189).

SCHEDULE.

Form of Admission Order.

County Lunatic Asylum, Prestwich.

To the Master of the Rochdale Union Workhouse at Dearnley, near Rochdale.

Admit the patient named and described below.

Name.	Sex.	When Born.	Calling, if any, and Occupation for which suited.	Religious Persuasion.	Name and Address of nearest known Relatives.	
					Name.	Address.

Certificate.

I hereby certify that I have this day personally examined the above-named patient, who is a chronic lunatic, not being dangerous, and that in my judgment he [*she*] is, considering his [*her*] age and mental infirmity, in good bodily health and not affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

Manager or Medical Superintendent of the Asylum.

Date _____.

Appendix P.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1894.)

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LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1894.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Near Hitchin	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury	Moulsford, Wallingford	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn, Cambridge	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen	E. Goodall, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester	Upton, Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
,,	Parkside, Macclesfield	T. S. Sheldon, M.B.	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S.	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	J. M. Lindsay, M.D.	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon	Exminster	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D.	A. E. Ward, Exeter.
Dorset	Dorchester	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill	Robert Smith, M.D.	
Essex	Brentwood	G. Amsden, M.B.	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	F. M. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Burghill, Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	F. P. Davies, M.D.	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
,,	Chartham, Canterbury	G. C. FitzGerald, M.B.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
,,	Rainhill, Prescot	J. Wiglesworth, M.D.	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
,,	Prestwich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
,,	Whittingham, Preston	F. Perceval, M.R.C.S.	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	W. H. Higgins, M.B.	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	J. W. Marsh, M.R.C.S.	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.

London	Banstead, Epsom	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 21, Whitehall-place, S.W.
„	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	ditto ditto.
„	Claybury, Woodford, Essex	R. Jones, M.D.	ditto ditto.
„	Colney Hatch, N.	W. J. Seward, M.B.	ditto ditto.
„	Hanwell, W.	R. R. Alexander, M.D.	ditto ditto.
Middlesex	Wandsworth, S.W.	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	J. Cartledge, The Asylum.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	James Glendinning, M.D.	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	Berrywood, Northampton	R. Greene, F.R.C.P. Ed.	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, Morpeth	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	J. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	Nottingham	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P., M.D. (Washington).	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Oxford City, and Windsor	Littlemore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	Bicton, Shrewsbury	Arthur Strange, M.D.	E. C. Peele, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	Wells	A. Law Wade, M.D.	John Coates, The Asylum.
Stafford	Stafford	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. L. Bufton, The Asylum.
„	Burntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D.	R. B. Smethurst, The Asylum.
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	Brookwood, Woking	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
Sussex (East) and Brighton	Haywards Heath	C. E. Saunders, M.D.	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	Alfred Miller, M.B.	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	Devizes	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	Robert Holtby, York.
„ W. Riding	Wakefield	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
„ „	Wadsley, Sheffield	W. S. Kay, M.D.	ditto ditto.
„ „	Menston, Leeds	J. G. McDowall, M.D.	Trevor Edwards, Wakefield.
„ E. Riding	Beverley	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHS.			
Birmingham	Winson Green, Birmingham	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	E. P. Smith, Council House, Birmingham.
„	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	A. C. Saffern, M.D.	ditto ditto.
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	H. A. Benham, M.D.	D. Travers Burges, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby	Rowditch, Derby	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	Digbys, Heavitree	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	John Merson, M.D.	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	Ipswich	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	Ernest W. White, M.B.	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	Hellesdon, Norwich	Wm. Harris, M.R.C.P. Ed.	G. B. Kennett, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth	Blackadon, Ivybridge	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	R. Percy Smith, M.D.
„ - - - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		
Devon - - - -	*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - - -	*Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester.	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent; F. W. Hall, M.D., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	Telford Smith, M.D.
Surrey - - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	Lloyd Francis, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS:		
Hants - - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	L. A. Irving, M.R.C.P.I., Surgeon Lieut. Colonel.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	T. Browne, M.D., Fleet Surgeon R.N.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients:					
Of both Sexes:					
Bethnal Green, N.E.	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	164	246	410	J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson.
Bow, E.	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	355	85	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D. Toronto, M.B.
Camberwell, S.E.	Camberwell House	159	330	489	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	Hoxton House	90	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	Peckham House	125	250	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. Warnock, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only:					
(*a*) Of both Sexes:					
Chiswick	Chiswick House	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	Brooke House	38	50	88	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	Northumberland House	49	46	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and S. Simpson, M.B.
Isleworth	Wyke House	25	20	45	Mrs. S. J. Willett, C. W. Willett, and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W.	The Priory	45	45	90	S. C. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	Halliford House	15	15	30	Major F. J. M. Mason, John W. Barnes, F.R.C.S., and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.
(*b*) Males only:					
Fulham, S.W.	Munster House	35	–	35	G. F. Blandford, M.D., C. F. Williams, and E. C. Hammond, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	Moorcroft House	48	–	48	H. Stilwell, M.D., and R. H. Cole, L.R.C.P.
South End, Catford, S.E.	Flower House	32	–	32	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road	28	–	28	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only—*continued.*					
(*c*) Females only:					
Fulham, S.W. - - -	Peterborough House - - - -	–	30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, W. - -	Otto House, North End - - - -	–	35	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Mrs. E. Chapman.
Hayes, Uxbridge - -	Hayes Park - - - - - -	–	19	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D., and Mrs. M. H. Benbow.
„ „ - - -	Wood End House - - - - -	–	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss A. E. Goss.
Hendon, N.W. - -	Hendon Grove - - - - - -	–	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton - - - *q.*	Great House - - - - - -	–	15	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Nunhead, S.E. - - *q.*	Silverton House, 24, Linden-grove - -	–	8	8	Mrs. A. G. Preston.
Southall - - - -	Featherstone Hall - - - - -	–	10	10	Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
„ - - - *q.*	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green - - -	–	14	14	Mrs. B. Oliver.
Wandsworth, S.W. - *q.*	The Huguenots, East Hill - - - -	–	12	12	Miss M. Leech and John Leech.
III. For Special Cases:					
Notting Hill, W. - -	24, Royal Crescent - - - - -	–	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Teddington - - -	Goudhurst, Stanley-road - - - -	–	2	2	R. A. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.P.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c.					
Of both Sexes:					
Hampton Wick - - -	*Normansfield - - - - - -	–	–	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds - - - *f.*	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig -	–	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
„ - - - -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto.
Derby - - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed. - -	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon - - - *f.*	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	William Mules - - - - -	–	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter.
„ - - -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	C. Aldridge, M.D., and Mrs. M. A. Aldridge.	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham - - *q.*	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	J. W. Eastwood, M.D., and Mrs. A. M. Eastwood.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
„ - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead - -	W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt -	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex - - - -	Witham - - - - - - -	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S. - - -	–	–	25 *	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry - -	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S., and E. V. Pegge	6	14	20	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester - - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol -	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour -	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
„ - - -	Fairford House, Fairford - -	D. Iles, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Kate J. Iles.	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
Hants - - - -	Westbrook House, Alton - - -	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
„ - - - *f.*	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight -	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	–	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts - - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans - -	A. MacLean, L.R.C.S. Ed. - -	2	11	13 †	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
Kent - - - -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tunbridge - -	W. A. Harmer, and Mrs. Harmer -	18 ‡	10	28	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.
„ - - - *q.f.*	Springcroft, Beckenham - - -	Mrs. Stilwell - - - - -	1	2	3	- ditto - ditto.
„ - - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	J. Newington - - - - -	6	2	8	- ditto - ditto.
„ - - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone -	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam -	18	21	39	- ditto - ditto.

* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† All patients admitted in future to be females.

‡ Not more than 15 to be received until 3 additional bedrooms are provided.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.		HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
				M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	Mrs. Bennett	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
,,	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	J. Holmes, M.D.	8	8	14	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
,,	*p.*	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	60	9	150	R. Davies, Warrington.
,,	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
,,	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	Stanley A. Gill, M.D.	20	20	40	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	Mrs. C. J. Watson and A. Mottram	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich.
,,	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	T. J. C. Rackham and Mrs. Rackham	1	19	20	W. E. Ripley, Norwich.
Shropshire	*m.*	Stretton House, Church Stretton	Mrs. Hyslop and W. C. Hyslop	40	–	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
,,	*f.*	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. McLintock	–	40	40	ditto ditto.
,,	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.D.	–	6	6	ditto ditto.
,,	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and E. O. H. Sankey.	12	18	30	ditto ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	B. B. Fox, M.D., and Mrs. A. Fox	56	50	106	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
,,	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	L. A. Weatherly, M.D., Mrs. G. M. Weatherly, C. S. W. Cobbold, M.D.	20	24	44	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford	-	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
,,	*f.*	Moat House, Tamworth	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S., and Edward Hollins, jun.	–	16	16	ditto ditto.
Surrey	*f.*	Church-street, Epsom	W. C. Daniel, M.D. Heid., M.R.C.S.	–	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

„ - - -	*q.*	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S. - -	2 or 1	– 1	2	- - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - -	*q.f.*	Chalk Pit House, Sutton - -	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S. - - -	–	3	3	- - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - -	*f.*	Sutherland House, Surbiton - -	R. Collum, M.D., and A. T. Collum, F.R.C.S.	–	3	3	- - ditto - - ditto.
Sussex - - -	–	Ticehurst Asylum - - - -	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P.Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
„ - - -	–	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill -	Miss Eccles, &c. - - - -	20	55	75	- - - ditto.
„ - - -	*f.*	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner - - - - -	–	5	5	- - - ditto.
„ - - -	*q.f.*	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington - -	Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams -	–	6	6	- - - ditto.
Warwick - -	–	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., S. H. Agar, jun., M.R.C.S., J. J. Agar, and Miss M. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.
Wilts - - -	–	Laverstock House, Salisbury - -	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
„ - - -	*p.*	Fisherton House, Salisbury - -	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	- - - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - -	–	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Hitchcock.	16	14	30	- - - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - -	–	Kingsdown House, Box - - -	G. B. L. Woodburne and H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	17	26	43	- - - ditto - - ditto.
York, E.R. - -	*q.f.*	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown - - - - - -	–	11	11	George L. Shackles, Hull.
York, W.R. - -	*q.*	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Jane Parker - - - -	6	4	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.
„ „ -	*f.*	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	W. C. S. Clapham M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. C. A. Clapham.	–	20	20	- ditto - - ditto.
York, City - -	–	Lawrence House, York - - -	G. I. Swanson, M.D. - - - -	8	14	22	F. J. Munby, York.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:							
Somerset - -	*f.*	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	Miss C. I. Page - - - - -	–	7	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.
Warwick - -	–	*Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.	Miss Lukey and W. G. Blatch -	30	30	60	E. Field, Leamington Priors.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

† The total number not to exceed 14.

LUNACY—IRELAND.

THE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

(WITH APPENDICES)

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

(IRELAND).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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No. 9,296

DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th July, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1893.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,

Dublin Castle.

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

ON THE

DISTRICT, CRIMINAL,

AND

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS

IN IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON CREWE MILNES, BARON HOUGHTON,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

Lunacy Office,
Dublin Castle, 1st July, 1894.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour to lay before you the Forty-third Annual Report on the condition and management of lunatics and lunatic asylums throughout Ireland during the year 1893.

Number and distribution of the insane.

The following Table shows the number and distribution of the insane in Establishments on the 1st January, 1894, as compared with the number and distribution on 1st January, 1893 :—

—	On 1st January, 1893.			On 1st January, 1894.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In District Asylums, ...	6,601	5,532	12,133	6,818	5,616	12,434
„ Central Asylum, Dundrum, .	128	21	149	130	26	156
„ Private Asylums, ...	275	369	644	281	361	642
„ Workhouses, ...	1,701	2,497	4,198	1,718	2,326	4,044
„ Gaols, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8,705	8,419	17,124	8,947	8,329	17,276

These numbers, as pointed out in former reports, do not take into account five Government patients residing at the Stewart Institution, nor are the numbers of the insane residing in private dwellings or wandering at large included.

It thus appears that the persons of unsound mind in Ireland of whom we have official cognisance on January 1st, 1894, were

supported as follows:—642 were maintained out of private funds, 16,478 were supported either in District Asylums or Workhouses, some few at their own expense, but, practically, either wholly or partly out of public rates, while 156 in the Criminal Asylum were charged to the expense of the State.

Increase of insanity.

The following is an analysis of the changes in the numbers and distribution of the insane on January 1st last, as compared with January 1st, 1893:—

The numbers in District Asylums have increased by 301.
„ in the Criminal Asylum „ by 7.
„ in Private Asylums, a decrease of 2 has taken place.
„ in Workhouses, „ 154 „ „

showing at the beginning of the year an increase of 152 above the number under care on January 1st, 1893. This increase is very much below that of previous years, the increment of the previous year having been 436, and the average increase for the past ten years 330, showing that the very rapid influx of the insane to District Asylums and Workhouses has for the past year been somewhat modified.

Although it is to be hoped that the yearly increase which has been taking place in the past in the numbers admitted to District Asylums may never again attain the same alarming proportion, still we are compelled to fear that the number of admissions must go on increasing for some years to come, and especially must this be true as regards the female insane. We know that in other countries the proportion of females to males rather preponderates, and in our Workhouses the number of female lunatics is larger than that of the men, while in District Asylums the reverse is the case. This can only be due to the difficulties of obtaining admission to District Asylums. Admission is now generally obtained only under the Dangerous Lunatics Act, and to obviate the exposure and trouble incurred by having recourse to the provisions of this Act, the friends prefer, if it can possibly be done, to keep their female insane relatives at home.

The following statement, taken from the General Report, Part II. of the Census Commissioners, shows the number of lunatics and idiots in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 at large, in asylums, in prisons, and in workhouses, as returned in the Census Forms:—

Years.	Lunatics.					Idiots.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	
1851, . .	1,073	3,234	273	494	5,074	3,562	202	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861, . .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,675	403	21	934	7,033	14,098
1871, . .	1,343	7,141	5	1,274	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,505
1881, . .	943	7,547	-	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,896	-	2,195	8,639	18,413
1891, . .	893	11,265	-	2,787	14,945	4,077	996	-	1,170	6,243	21,188

"From the foregoing it will be observed that the number of lunatics returned in 1891 was nearly treble the number in 1851, and that the increase between 1881 and 1891 was from 9,774 to 14,945, there having been an increase of 3,718 in the number of lunatics in asylums, and of 1,503 in the number of those in workhouses, whilst there was a decrease of 50 in the number at large. There was a decrease of 2,396 in the number of idiots returned in 1891, compared with the number in 1881; a decrease of 900 appears to have occurred in the number in asylums, a decrease of 1,025 in the number in workhouses; and of 471 in the number at large. Increase of insanity.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned on the Census Forms in 1851, amounted to 9,980; in 1861, to 14,098; in 1871, to 16,505; in 1881, to 18,413; and in 1891, to 21,188."

The variations in the relative numbers of lunatics and idiots thus returned by the Census Commissioners are, in our opinion, due in some measure to a difference in classification, many of those now included as lunatics being formerly returned as idiots.

"The total number of lunatics and idiots returned in 1851 was equal to a ratio of 1 in 657 of the population; in 1861, to 1 in 411; in 1871, to 1 in 328; in 1881, to 1 in 281; and on the present occasion, to 1 in 222, the ratio in the Province of Leinster being 1 in 202; in Munster, 1 in 197; in Ulster, 1 in 264; and in Connaught, 1 in 258. The counties having the highest ratios were—Meath, 1 in 126; Carlow and Kilkenny, each 1 in 149; Westmeath, 1 in 157; Waterford, 1 in 160; Clare, 1 in 168; and King's, 1 in 173. The following counties had the lowest ratios—Down, 1 in 333; Antrim, 1 in 310; Dublin, 1 in 284; Mayo, 1 in 282; Kerry, 1 in 270; Galway, 1 in 269; Donegal, 1 in 257; and Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda, 1 in 251."

The following Return shows the Proportion of Lunatics *under care* per 100,000 of the estimated Population for each Year from 1880 to 1893:—

Years.	Estimated Population.	Number of Lunatics under care.	Proportion per 100,000 of Estimated Population.
1880, . . .	5,202,648	12,982	249
1881, . . .	5,144,983	13,326	259
1882, . . .	5,097,853	13,704	268
1883, . . .	5,015,282	13,981	278
1884, . . .	4,962,570	14,178	285
1885, . . .	4,924,342	14,307	290
1886, . . .	4,889,498	14,590	298
1887, . . .	4,837,313	15,147	313
1888, . . .	4,777,534	15,551	325
1889, . . .	4,730,566	16,026	338
1890, . . .	4,688,318	16,251	346
1891, . . .	4,704,750	16,683	355
1892, . . .	4,638,175	17,124	369
1893, . . .	4,615,190	17,276	374

Increase of insanity.

This table shows that the number of the insane has increased from 249 per 100,000 of the population in 1880, to 374 per 100,000 in 1893. If to this be added the number of the insane wandering at large, according to the Census Returns of 1891, the number would be found to amount to 482.

During the earlier months of the present year, by the direction of the Chief Secretary, we were engaged in obtaining statistics from the Medical Superintendents of the various district asylums on the alleged increase of insanity in this country, and obtaining their opinions, founded on long experience, as to the causes which go to explain this increase. These reports will be found *in extenso* in Appendix G.

The CONCLUSIONS at which we then arrived, are as follows :—

(1.) That the great increase of the insane under care is mainly due to ACCUMULATION, and is, so far, an apparent and not a real increase.

We desire to give the first place in the present enumeration of our conclusions to this particular source of causation, viz. :— the yearly growing tendency to a progressive increase of asylum population as the necessary result of simple accumulation, (1) because it is almost everywhere regarded as constituting the prime factor in the case, and (2) because we apprehend that the important influence it exercises is but very imperfectly understood or appreciated by the public generally. The difference experienced in regard to this in hospitals for the insane, as compared with those devoted to the treatment of ordinary disease, is a very broad one, and is so clearly defined in the carefully prepared report of the Medical Superintendent of the Enniscorthy District Asylum that we venture to here submit a short quotation from his observations, which fully embody our own views on the subject. He says :—

"The immediate cause of the continuous increase of the asylum population is of course the preponderance each year of the admissions over discharges and deaths combined. THE CONDITIONS DIFFER FROM THOSE OF ORDINARY HOSPITALS, in which, if a patient does not recover, and fails to improve after a fair period of treatment, he is discharged as incurable. But in an asylum *all the incurable have to be kept on as permanent* patients, except a few which may be sent to workhouses ; so that from the nature of things an asylum population must perforce go on increasing until the admissions are balanced by an equal number of discharges and deaths : a condition of things the occurrence of which is only a remote possibility at present. Were all the other hospitals for the sick conducted on the same principle (unavoidable in the case of asylums), they too would be rapidly overcrowded with occupants, and, like asylums there would be an ever-recurring necessity of adding to their accommodation by structural additions. This peculiarity connected with asylum economy is one apt to be lost sight of, or at least not to receive the attention which it deserves."

(2.) That the yearly increase of admissions is drawn in a considerable proportion of the cases from the reserve of UNREGISTERED INSANE existing throughout the

country, as shown by the reduction in the number of lunatics and idiots at large given in the Census Returns for 1891, as compared with 1881. Increase of insanity.

(3.) That the annual increase in the face of a shrinking population of the number of FIRST ADMISSIONS, including as it does such a large proportion of FIRST ATTACKS, of insanity, almost irresistibly points to SOME increase of occurring insanity in particular districts.

(4.) That the main factors which contribute to the development of occurring insanity in this country may be classed as :—

(*a.*) HEREDITY.

We need hardly point out that hereditary influence largely preponderates over all other existing causes of insanity ; as stated by Darwin, it is only too certain that insanity and deteriorated mental powers run in the same families.

(*b.*) CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES among those having any tendency to nervous disease.

This is illustrated by the prevalence of insanity in certain secluded valleys in the West and South of Ireland, where intermarriage is common. On the other hand its absence under like conditions where there is no instability of nervous constitution in the families of either parent is shown by the infrequency of insanity among the population of Tory Island off the coast of Donegal, referred to in the report of the Medical Superintendent of Letterkenny Asylum.

(*c.*) THE INNUTRITIOUS DIETARY of the poorer population tending to produce anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favour the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease.

(*d.*) THE IMMODERATE USE OF CERTAIN NERVOUS STIMULANTS, such as alcohol, ether, tea, and tobacco.

ALCOHOL may as is well known act as a direct cause of insanity, but it more frequently transmits an hereditary tendency to the production of nervous disease.

ETHER DRINKING obtains over a very limited area of this country, and so can have played but a small part in the causation of insanity.

While the moderate use of properly prepared Tea is regarded as innocuous or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill-effects when decocted or over infused on persons who make it their staple article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the Resident Medical Superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation adopted, and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general, among our poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to states of mental depression highly favourable to the production of

Increase of insanity.

various forms of neurotic disturbance. The excessive use of tobacco also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our Medical Superintendents, acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centres.

(*e.*) One further contributory influence in the increase of insanity dwelt on in some of the reports remains to be here specially noticed by us, namely that of the ACUTE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND DISLOCATION so widely experienced in recent years, and the great mental strain and harassing anxieties that have followed in their wake.

In illustration of the reality of this as a causative element reference is made in the excellent report furnished by the Medical Superintendent of the Armagh Asylum to the SUGGESTIVE FACT, that of patients admitted during the last ten years, as many as 349 belonged to the agricultural population, while only 28 were drawn from the artisan and commercial classes.

In this connection we desire to observe that in our Forty-first Annual Report it is stated that we felt driven by the facts then before us to conclude that the large increase of lunacy indicated by the returns then under review had been *absolute* as well as *relative*, and in our Forty-second Report of the following year, after analysing the various reasons urged in support of the view that this increase was only apparent, and not real, we took occasion to add that, while the causes assigned must be regarded as accounting for a very large relative increase of insanity, we felt constrained to adhere to our previously expressed opinion that they were not sufficient to explain the entire of the increase experienced in this country during recent years.

The main factor on which this conclusion was based was the large and continuing increase experienced in the great majority of the districts in the number of *first* admissions to the asylums, and if first *admissions* and first *attacks* could be read as being convertible terms, the inference so drawn from the recorded facts then before us would have been a perfectly just and reasonable one—the number of first admissions during the period 1880-1893 having risen from 1,925 in the first year of the series to 2,415 in the last: this being equivalent to an increase of 494, or a little over 25 per cent., within the years quoted, and during the course of which the general population of the country had experienced a sensible and continuous decline.

This, however, is precisely the point at which reliable information has been found to fail us in our investigation, and without a full and accurate history of the cases included in the returns it would be obviously unsafe to come to any GENERAL and positive conclusion on this highly debatable subject.

Thus of the total number of 22,752 first admissions during the decade 1883-92, about 12 per cent. of the entire, consisted of cases transferred to the asylums from the workhouses, which, in the vast majority of them, had presumably been under care for more or less protracted terms, while of the remainder it can hardly be doubted that if an accurate knowledge of the actual facts was attainable, many would prove to have been more or less mentally affected long anterior to the period of their reception into the asylum. Increase of insanity.

The considerations just indicated, and the contents of the exceedingly careful and valuable reports furnished to us by the several resident medical superintendents in the early part of the present year, have, after the fullest consideration we have been able to bestow on the subject, led us to modify to a certain extent the view originally formed by us on this question. We have in the special report furnished by us in February last to the Chief Secretary, when submitting an abstract of the information supplied to us by the resident medical superintendents, explained the precise extent to which our original impression as to the ABSOLUTE increase of insanity, as conveyed in our 41st and 42nd Reports, had been qualified by subsequent experience, in the following terms, viz.:—

"The facts and statistics we have as yet obtained, and the reports of the different Resident Medical Superintendents throughout Ireland do not justify us in positively stating, with any pretence to scientific accuracy, that conclusive proof exists that any general increase of insanity has taken place in this country. This arises chiefly from the insufficiency of lunacy statistics. The needed information either does not exist, or, when it appears to exist, proves on examination to be imperfect.

Nevertheless, the ever-increasing proportion of the insane, and the steady yearly advance in the number of first admissions, point to the conclusion that SOME absolute increase of insanity is taking place in certain districts of this country."

To the conclusion thus described, our subsequent inquiries do not so far enable us to make any very material addition on the present occasion, but, as bearing both on the general question at issue, and on the assumed recent preponderance of insanity in Ireland as compared with England, we take leave to give here a few short quotations from a most able and exhaustive paper, on the entire subject, read at the recent meeting in Dublin of the Royal Medico-Psychological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, by Dr. Drapes, Resident Medical Superintendent of the Enniscorthy District Lunatic Asylum.

"The net result then of this examination is to show that, while there is an undoubted increase in occurring insanity, as indicated by the records of first admissions, by far the larger part of the apparent increase of insanity generally is due to accumulation; and that the seeming preponderance of insanity in Ireland as compared with England, is fictitious, and depends entirely upon the greater amount of accumulation in Ireland occasioned by the lower death-rate in that country, and (possibly) the lower rate of discharge of the unrecovered."

Increase of insanity.

"The death rate in English County and Borough Asylums, taking the average of the last five years has been 10·211, that in Irish District Asylums only 7·8 per cent. on the daily average. If the English death rate had prevailed in Irish Asylums during the past five years, the deaths would have numbered 5,736, instead of 4,384. In other words, 1,352 persons were alive in Irish Asylums on the 31st December, 1892, more than would have been had the rate of mortality been the same as in English Asylums. Now the number of patients in district asylums increased from 1887 to 1892, by 1,654, and if we deduct from this the number that would have died, over and above the actual deaths, had the English death rate prevailed (1,352), the increment is reduced to the comparatively insignificant one of 282 in a period of five years, or a rise of only 2·68 instead of 15·56 per cent. as it really was. It would appear, therefore, that the apparent preponderance of insanity in Ireland, as compared with England, is mainly, if not entirely due to the lower death rate in the former country."

A further element adverted to in Dr. Drapes' paper in explanation of the greater preponderance in the number of asylum inmates in Ireland as compared with England, to which he draws attention as follows, is that relating to the relative rates of discharges in the two countries :—

"As regards the discharge rate, we find it is considerably higher in England than in Ireland. During the quinquennium, 1883-1887, the total discharges in Ireland were 59.26 per cent. of the admissions; in the last quinquennium they were 59·94, and for the whole decade 59·61. In England the proportion for the two quinquennia was 61·12 and 63·46, respectively, and for the whole decade 62·38, so that while the rate in Ireland remains fairly constant, that in England is on the increase."

From the figures last quoted it is obvious that the two particular factors adverted to by Dr. Drapes furnish in themselves a very full and sufficient explanation of the greater accumulation of insanity in the Irish as compared with the English asylums.

Age distribution.

An additional and most important element in connection with the question as to the increased prevalence of lunacy in Ireland is that relating to the age distribution of the insane. With respect to this aspect of the case, we beg to submit a tabular statement showing the age distribution of the insane in Ireland during the census periods of 1871, 1881, and 1891, respectively, from which it will be seen that while a decline has taken place in the number under the age of 45 between 1871 and 1891, there has been, on the other hand, a marked increase in those exceeding that age for the same period; a fact clearly indicating that the progressive increase observed in the number of the insane throughout the country is in a large measure due to the prolongation of life experienced amongst the mentally afflicted classes.

PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION of the total Insane at the Census Periods, 1871, 1881, and 1891.

—	1871	1881	1891
All ages, ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
0–15 years, ...	72	52	36
15–25 years, . . .	158	134	118
25–45 years, . . .	448	450	426
45–65 years, . . .	258	285	334
65 years and upwards, .	64	79	86

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

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On the 31st December, 1893, the number of the insane resident in these institutions was 12,434—6,818 men, and 5,616 women.

During the year 1893 the admissions amounted to 3,207; of these 749 were re-admissions, while 2,458 were admitted for the first time.

The following Table gives the admissions to District Asylums for each year since 1880, and shows the number of first admissions, and also the number of re-admissions:— Admissions.

Years.	First Admissions.	Re-Admissions.	Total Admitted.
1880, . . .	1,925	441	2,366
1881, . . .	2,044	458	2,502
1882, . . .	2,137	508	2,645
1883, . . .	2,185	519	2,704
1884, . . .	2,209	527	2,736
1885, . . .	2,240	610	2,850
1886, . . .	2,140	606	2,746
1887, . . .	2,243	620	2,863
1888, . . .	2,190	631	2,821
1889, . . .	2,329	627	2,956
1890, . . .	2,451	644	3,095
1891, . . .	2,350	660	3,010
1892, . . .	2,415	766	3,181
1893, . . .	2,458	749	3,207

Of the admissions 2,343 were sent to their district asylums under the provisions of the Dangerous Lunatic Act, while only 864 were admitted in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Privy Council Rule.

1,239 patients—678 men, and 561 women—were discharged Discharges.

District Asylums.

recovered, giving a percentage on the admissions of 39·0 for men, and 38·1 for women. 580 patients were discharged unrecovered.

We pointed out in last year's report that owing to the absence of any law of settlement, no transfer from one district asylum to another can be made, and therefore it is not necessary to take transfers into consideration.

During the year 1,076 patients died—515 men and 561 women—giving a proportion per cent. to daily average number resident of 8·7.

Imperial contributions towards maintenance

The contribution from Imperial Funds toward the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each of the years from 1875 to 1893, during which the Parliamentary Grant has been in operation, is shown in the following Table :—

For the Year.	Amount of the Contribution from Imperial Sources towards the maintenance of Lunatics in the District Asylums of Ireland.	Daily Average Number Resident.
	£	
1875,	56,948	7,692
1876,	77,907	7,943
1877,	80,380	8,102
1878,	82,054	8,306
1879,	84,810	8,423
1880,	85,841	8,545
1881,	87,250	8,794
1882,	89,425	9,170
1883,	92,867	9,495
1884,	91,500	9,619
1885,	98,698	9,781
1886,	99,609	9,998
1887,	101,800	10,263
1888,	103,996	10,691
1889,	109,118	11,019
1890,	112,211	11,297
1891,	111,990	11,644
1892,	112,050	11,958
1893,	119,721	12,307

Owing to the growing increase from year to year of the amount of this vote for pauper lunatics the Treasury directed special inquiries to be made into the cause of the increase in the face of a diminution of the population. This subject will be found dealt with in the Report of the Mitchell Commission on Lunacy Administration in Ireland. It was there pointed out that the increase is largely due to the accumulation in District Asylums.

Having regard to the very great remission of local taxation through this vote an important circular dated 16th March, 1893, was issued and will be found in Appendix H., calling attention to the conditions under which this large and generous contribution from the Imperial Treasury—which consists of monies voted annually on Estimates prepared by the Lords of the Treasury—was made to the support of pauper lunatics. This contribution was granted not only as a relief to local taxation, but still more as a means for improving the condition and treatment of the insane poor, and it pre-supposes a certain standard of care and comfort which, if persistently withheld, in any particular district, would render it incumbent on their Lordships to withhold from such district the whole or part of this contribution.

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Contributions from paying patients.

During the past year, instead of any increase, a slight diminution in the amount contributed from private sources for the support of inmates in these institutions has been experienced. In previous reports we drew attention to the strikingly small sums thus contributed, and also to the very great contrast exhibited in this respect in Scotland. In these reports we have pointed out the several causes which tended to produce this very unsatisfactory result. One of these was the fact that the Treasury refuse to contribute where the incidence of taxation on a county, is, in addition to the family contribution, less than 4*s.* a week, and we ventured to make the suggestion that the Treasury should in all cases pay half the net costs of maintenance remaining after the family contribution had been deducted. We think that this course would prove a very strong incentive to the local authority to create as many paying patients as possible, and so in the long run benefit, through the increased number of families contributing something towards the support of their relatives, the Imperial Treasury as well as the local ratepayers. In illustration of our meaning, it may be observed that in the case of a patient whose net capitation maintenance costs £22 a year, and whose family contribution is £12, the difference (£10), representing less than 4*s.* a week, falls altogether on the local rates; whereas, if our suggestion were adopted, the ratepayers would only have to pay £5, a difference sufficiently important to supply the local authorities with a strong incentive to make every effort to realise this additional source of income.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTS.

SUICIDES AND ACCIDENTS.

The total number of deaths by suicide which have occurred during the year in District Asylums in Ireland amounts to five. The detailed account of these and of the serious accidents is as follows:—

BALLINASLOE.

At BALLINASLOE, P. H., an old inmate, had been employed for years in the kitchen; he was quiet and harmless, and was not supposed to have any suicidal tendencies. On the evening of the 8th March he was found hanging from a rafter at the back of the engine-house by a short piece of rope which he had attached to the beam. The coroner's jury considered that no blame was attachable to any of the attendants, and in that opinion we felt bound to concur.

BELFAST.

At BELFAST, a patient (W. G.) cut his throat while at breakfast. He had been lately admitted from the Ballymena Workhouse, where he had made a previous attempt on his life. On the morning of the 19th February the attendant left him in the infirmary day-room, eating breakfast, and on returning from the kitchen found him lying on the ground with his throat cut. Afterwards a piece of iron hoop was found with which he is supposed to have inflicted the wound.

At the same Asylum a patient (F. G.) met with fatal injuries by an accidental fall from the farm cart.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES and ACCIDENTS.

Cork.

At CORK, on the 5th August, 1893, a patient (D. C.), while at exercise in a yard, was seen to cross the wall. He was followed at once, and kept in view while crossing the Asylum grounds. He scaled the wall of the city reservoir, and immediately jumped into the water. His body never rose, and was not found for some hours afterwards.

At the same Asylum, on the 1st February, 1893, H. P. died under the following circumstances:—This patient, a general paralytic, was, at the time of the fatal casualty, helpless, noisy, and incoherent. On the attendant bringing in tea to the ward, on the evening of the 29th January, the patient rushed to the can, and endeavoured to put his hand into it. A struggle took place, when the attendant strove to place the patient in the padded room, during which he fell heavily to the ground. The patient died three days afterwards, and after death four ribs were found fractured. The verdict of the coroner's jury was:—"That the deceased died in the Cork District Lunatic Asylum on the 1st instant, and that death resulted from injuries caused by fracture of his ribs." The attendant was afterwards tried at the Assizes, but was acquitted. We, however, after a careful consideration of the case at the Asylum, reported to the Governors that, taking the mildest view of the case, we did not consider the attendant a suitable person to have charge of the insane, and he was accordingly dismissed.

Ennis.

At ENNIS, a patient (M. Q.) was found to have hanged himself from the top rail of his bed. He was seen repeatedly during the night by the attendant, but on the last visit he was found to have hanged himself with his sheet. In this Asylum there is no continuous night supervision, nor is there any head attendant during the day.

Limerick.

At the LIMERICK Asylum, J. M. inflicted a dangerous wound on himself. He was working in the shoemakers' shop, and went out to the water-closet. After some time search was made for him, and he was found to have amputated his penis and laid bare his testicles with the shoemaker's knife with which he had been working; he, however, made a good recovery.

Omagh.

At the TYRONE Asylum an inquest was held in the case of an old patient on whose body marks were found after death. The verdict of the coroner's jury was as follows:—"That death resulted from senile atrophy, accelerated by injuries from another patient."

Richmond.

At the RICHMOND Asylum a male patient (J. M.), when dressing himself in the morning, received a kick in the abdomen from another patient. He died shortly afterwards, with symptoms of rupture of the bladder. At the *post-mortem* this was found to be the case, and a verdict to that effect was returned by the coroner's jury. The jury added:—

"We are unanimously of opinion that the liability to such occurrences as the above would be greatly lessened by providing the accommodation which the evidence in this case proves is so urgently needed to relieve the existing overcrowding, and also by providing a greater number of paid attendants."

ACCOMMODATION.

District Asylums.

Accommodation.

The rapidly increasing number of the insane in Ireland seeking accommodation in District Asylums has rendered the provisions originally made for their care and treatment utterly inadequate. Contrasting the number of admissions in the years 1863 and 1893, we find that in the former 1,420 patients were admitted to these institutions, while 3,207 patients were received during the latter year. On the 31st December, 1863, the Irish District Asylums contained 4,672 patients, whereas at the end of December last, 17,276 remained in these institutions. At the present time every District Asylum, with the exception of Cork —recently enlarged—is full to overflowing, and in every district throughout Ireland, with this one exception, additional accommodation is being provided, or is in contemplation, either by adding to the existing buildings, or by erecting new institutions.

Repayment of loans.

A very large expenditure has been incurred in the past, and must be expected to continue for some time to come, until sufficient accommodation for the insane population has been provided. This would have entailed a heavy burden on the ratepayers, had it not been that the Treasury, at the instigation of the Irish Executive, introduced a measure during the present Session of Parliament, extending the time for the repayment of loans for asylum purposes. Up to a short time ago such loans were repayable in 14 years, by an annuity of £9 3*s.* 4*d.*, per cent. By the Public Works Loans Act of 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 42), the Treasury had the discretionary power to extend the period to 20 years, the maximum allowed by the above Act, and early in the year 1893, their Lordships, moved by the strong representations of the present Chief Secretary, extended the term to the maximum period.

The Under Secretary, by circular dated 16th March, 1893, drew public attention to this concession, the effect of which was to reduce the annual contribution for these loans from £9 3*s.* 4*d* to £7 0*s.* 9*d.*

Substantial as was the relief thus afforded, it still fell short, in our opinion, of what the exigencies of the present time demanded, in view of the exceptionally heavy outlay which, in numerous instances, Boards of Governors have been unavoidably urged to undertake.

Under these circumstances, in a special Report dated 31st October, 1893, addressed by us to the Chief Secretary, we drew attention to this important subject. In that Report, amongst other subjects, we took occasion to point out that while the maximum period allowed for the repayment of loans for asylum purposes was limited to 20 years, other local authorities were, by recent legislation, enabled to obtain such loans on terms much more favourable to the local ratepayers, viz.:—for Labourers Dwellings, and Sanitary Works, &c., for terms of 35 and 50 years. We took leave to draw the Chief Secretary's attention to the great assistance which could not fail to be obtained in the execution of

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ACCOMMODATION.

the many important buildings now in so many cases imperatively demanded by the increased number of the insane, if the same facilities were extended to loans granted for asylum purposes. In this view we desire to acknowledge the cordial and effective support we experienced at the hands of the Chief Secretary, to whose strong representations on the subject to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury we feel we are entirely indebted for their Lordships' ultimate concurrence in our recommendations, to which practical effect has been since given by the enactment of the Public Works Loans (No. 3) Act of the Autumn Session of 1893 under the provisions of which loans can now be obtained for asylum purposes by fixed instalments for 35 and 50 years, with interest on the outstanding portion of the loan calculated at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., respectively.

These favourable terms are only to continue so long as the Exchequer will be secured from loss; nevertheless they are such as to confer an inestimable boon, not alone on the hardly-pressed ratepayers, but on all who have an interest in the welfare of the insane poor.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

The following are the various alterations, and additions in connection with district asylums which are in progress, or have been completed during the year.

At the ARMAGH Asylum the following alterations have been completed :—

The diningroom has been reconstructed, and an orchestra erected. An attendants' dining-hall has been built, the stores rearranged, the kitchen re-built, and fitted with cooking appliances; the laundry has been added to, a new drying closet, and disinfecting apparatus supplied; a detached mortuary has also been built, and the entire sanitary arrangements throughout the institution have been reconstructed.

The plans for the new ANTRIM Asylum have been now finally approved of by the Board of Control and the Board of Governors, a site selected, and the contract entered into for building the new asylum, which will accommodate 400 patients, with administrative departments for 600.

A much needed addition to the farm of the BALLINASLOE Asylum was made by the purchase of 160 acres adjoining the asylum. This addition to the land will not alone provide means of employment for the male patients, but will reduce the cost of maintenance by the supply of milk and farm produce at cost price. This asylum is much overcrowded, and after a conference with the Governors it was decided to build a detached hospital, for the treatment of acute and feeble cases, containing 200 beds. This, with the re-arrangement of some parts of the old asylum and new sanitary blocks, will render the institution capable of meeting the requirements of the district.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

In consequence of the rapid extension of the City of BELFAST the existing asylum site is now surrounded with buildings, and consequently does not admit of extension at any reasonable cost. Under these circumstances the Governors have determined to obtain a site outside the city, whereon to erect an auxiliary asylum, and propose, when a favourable opportunity offers, to dispose of the existing buildings and estate, which in consequence of the rapid growth of the city have become most valuable.

At CARLOW the contract for the necessary additions and alterations of the asylum has been concluded, and the work is now in progress. This includes the erection of a laundry, a new block for the accommodation of male patients, the remodelling of the kitchen and stores, the erection of refectories, the fitting up of sanitary blocks, and laying new sewerage system.

At CLONMEL the works described in our last report are now completed. The new block for sixty women is ready for occupation. This, however, only provides the accommodation required in the immediate present.

At CORK the new building is now partly occupied, but in consequence of the delay in the completion of the connecting passage the accommodation thus provided can only be occupied by quiet and well-behaved patients. New sanitary blocks are at present being erected in the old building, and the laundry is being enlarged and remodelled.

At DOWNPATRICK plans have been prepared for the proposed extension of the female hospital, and the erection of a block for the treatment of acute cases. Further improvements and alterations will be made in the female building in order to provide an observation dormitory, and more day-room space.

At KILKENNY the structural works required at the institution described in a former report are now being carried out. The works include the erection of a chapel, additional accommodation, the re-modelling of the kitchen and laundry, and the introduction of a water softening apparatus.

At LETTERKENNY a contract has been taken for various works. These comprise additional accommodation especially for male patients, a new dining-room, the remodelling of the kitchen and laundry, and the erection of a detached house for the Resident Medical Superintendent. This latter work was found necessary as the existing house takes up part of the accommodation which should be utilised for the patients.

At LIMERICK it is proposed to erect a detached house for the Medical Superintendent, and to convert the present house into additional accommodation for patients, and rooms for the Assistant Medical Officer. This institution is much overcrowded, containing sixty patients over the estimated accommodation. Additional land is also urgently required. At present a boiler-house is being erected which will be fitted with new boilers.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS.

At LONDONDERRY, after long and careful consideration, the Governors have decided to abandon the present site, and seek for one where sufficient land can be obtained outside the city. This decision must be highly commended, as the situation of the present institution is such as to render it in some respects unsuitable for the treatment of the insane.

At the Asylum situated at MARYBOROUGH, the Governors decided to provide the additional accommodation so long urged by us. Plans have therefore been prepared for a new male block containing 100 beds. Extensive structural works are at present being carried out, including two new chapels, and the remodelling of the kitchen and dining hall.

The Asylum at MULLINGAR has been for a considerable time in the hands of contractors. The various works which have been carried out are now almost completed. These include the remodelling of the kitchen, which has been fitted with the most modern appliances, the erection of a new laundry and Turkish bath, and the laying of a new sewerage system. Arrangements are now being made to light the whole establishment with electric light. The Governors have wisely decided to obtain additional land, by means of which a saving in maintenance may be reasonably expected.

It has been at length decided to erect a second asylum for the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT at PORTRANE for 1,200 patients, while accommodation in an improved form will be provided at the RICHMOND for 800 inmates. For this purpose the existing male block will be remodelled to accommodate both male and female patients, the detached hospitals enlarged and improved, while the female block, which is so hemmed in by public buildings as to render any large expenditure on it unwise, will be given up.

It is to be hoped that the competition for the plans for the new building at Portrane will be proceeded with without delay, as the overcrowded condition of the Richmond still continues, rendering the management and care of that institution a matter of great anxiety. The workhouses of the Metropolis are also overcrowded with the insane whose condition is far from satisfactory.

The overcrowded condition and the want of proper sanitary arrangements in the SLIGO District Asylum have been frequently dwelt on by us. It has now been decided to obtain plans for the providing of additional accommodation, for the erection of new sanitary blocks, and for remodelling the kitchen, laundry, and stores.

At WATERFORD the contract for the additional accommodation required is being carried out most satisfactorily. Two blocks will be provided, which, when completed, will afford the necessary room. Steps are at present being taken to warm and ventilate the new building on the most modern principles.

THE STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM.

The following changes have taken place in the population of the Criminal Asylum during the year:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1st January, 1893,	128	21	149
Admitted during Year,	20	8	28
Total under treatment during Year,	148	29	177
Discharged recovered,	4	1	5
„ improved,	6	1	7
„ unimproved,	1	1	2
Died,	6	—	6
Escapes,	1	—	1
Remaining on 1st January, 1894,	130	26	156

No suicide, accident, or death from misadventure is reported to have occurred during the year. One escape took place, and the man has not since been captured. The patient, who slept in a dormitory, is said to have removed the bars, then pushed out the sash of his window, and let himself down to the ground with his sheet. The matter was the subject of a prolonged investigation by this office, and two of the attendants were eventually dismissed.

Many structural alterations and improvements have been carried out. The upper wing on the female side has been converted into most excellent sleeping accommodation for male patients, and has been fitted up with a number of single rooms.

A range of shops and stores for tradesmen are now being built. Commodious and suitable detached buildings have been provided for Catholic and Protestant worship. A messroom has been fitted up for the male attendants, and the room formerly utilised for Catholic worship has been converted into a recreation hall. The building of the sanitary annexes is now in progress, and one at least will be completed at an early date.

The report of our inspection will be found in Appendix B.

WORKHOUSES.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1893, the total number of insane persons residing in workhouses was 4,198, and on the 1st January, 1894, 4,044, showing a decrease of 154 during the year. Through the courtesy of the Local Government Board we have been furnished with a list of the inmates of the lunatic wards of the different workhouses in Ireland on 31st December, 1894. No separate returns of the admissions, discharges, and deaths of the lunatics resident in these institutions are as a rule kept. None of the insane inmates are detained under any legal authority, nor is their insanity vouched for by any medical certificate, except in those cases where contracts have been entered into with the Guardians of four workhouses for the maintenance of a certain number of patients from the neighbouring district asylums, under the provisions of the 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 97, section 9. The following table gives a return of the four workhouses, and the number of the insane located therein :—

Ballymena,	112
Limavady,	7
Londonderry,	1
Ennis,	18
Total,	138

We must repeat the opinion expressed in our last report that the operation of the section referred to has not tended to the better treatment of the insane poor; and that, although its provisions have served to lessen the overcrowding in some asylums, the condition of the lunatics thus transferred has not been generally satisfactory. Owing to the divided authority between the Board of Governors and the Guardians, neither body has taken sufficient interest in the care of these lunatics, the Governors on the one hand being anxious to free themselves of the responsibility of their care, while the Guardians have looked on the contract as merely a profitable transaction. We believe that the Local Government Board share our opinion as to the unsatisfactory condition of this arrangement, and in some instances even the Guardians would appear anxious to terminate their contract for the care of these insane persons.

The diminution in the numbers resident in Irish workhouses would tend to prove that Boards of Guardians are becoming alive to the fact that by retaining these helpless human beings in their establishments, they are taking on themselves a responsibility not imposed by law, and are now anxious to have the insane transferred, where possible, to the institutions specially provided for their care and treatment under legal enactment.

As regards the general care of the inmates of the lunatic wards, although quite willing to admit that the Guardians at the instance of the Local Government Board, and their Inspectors have, at least in certain cases, striven to improve the condition

of the insane inmates by appointing paid attendants, by improving the dietary, and by providing means of ablution; and although we have to acknowledge the readiness with which our recommendations have been generally considered by the Boards of Guardians, nevertheless we are compelled to reiterate the opinion that the condition of the lunatic inmates is far from satisfactory. The most helpless imbeciles are frequently found ill-attended to, the only persons to look after them being, to a large extent, pauper inmates—the apartments allocated to their use are often dark, ill-ventilated, and badly furnished, whilst the means of securing personal cleanliness are very inadequate. Workhouses.

We are far from wishing it to be understood that no person of unsound mind should be kept in these institutions. We think that many weak-minded persons who, with a little attention, would look after themselves, might be well cared for in these establishments; but unfortunately in nearly all the Irish workhouses the inmates of the lunatic wards are found to be the most helpless imbeciles and dements, who—quite incapable of caring for themselves, unable to feed, wash, or dress themselves, and requiring the most constant and careful supervision—are left to the mercy of a pauper inmate, or, where a paid attendant is attached to the ward, to the care of an official usually ignorant, untrained, and very often negligent of his duty.

We cannot but think that where the lunatic inmates of these wards manifest symptoms that render them obnoxious to others, or where they are so helpless as to require individual care, the lunatic wards of workhouses, as at present constituted, do not provide suitable accommodation for them, and that so long as the law places the responsibility, for the maintenance of the insane, on the Boards of Governors appointed for the management of district asylums, we are of opinion that on these Boards alone should devolve the responsibility of providing for the care of such insane persons.

In our Fortieth Annual Report we stated that—

"One of the greatest requirements in connection with lunacy in Ireland is the establishment of a National Institution for the training and education of idiots and imbeciles, such as are the Larbert and Baldovin Institutions in Scotland, and the Royal Albert and Earlswood Asylums in England. We may estimate roughly that there are not less than 3,000 idiots and imbeciles in Ireland, of whom probably 500 are under fifteen years of age, and at least half of these would be improvable, and derive benefit from the special training in idiot schools; but apart altogether from improvement by training (as pointed out in the case of Scotland in one of the early Scotch Reports), there is a great want in Ireland of an establishment especially adapted for the reception of young idiots, where they would be removed from the neglect and cruel usage they so frequently experience at home, or from the contaminating influence of association with adult lunatics in asylums, or the pauper inmates of Workhouses." Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

In this connection attention may be here drawn to the Poor Afflicted Persons Relief Act of 1878, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 60, in which power is given to set apart a workhouse, or any other

Workhouses.

building, for the care of imbecile children, and the Guardians of any Union are empowered to send their imbecile children to it, and to pay for their maintenance there any sum not exceeding 5*s.* per head per week.

Referring to this provision, it occurs to us to suggest that the present requirements of the case might perhaps be sufficiently met by—with the necessary alterations and adaptations—converting one of the existing workhouses to this purpose.

In offering this suggestion, however, our contemplation is that the institution should be placed under the exclusive control, not of the Board of Guardians, but of the Lunacy Department, and that the Government capitation grant of 4*s.* per week should be allowed in all such cases. We are further of the opinion that when such an institution has been brought into existence it should be made obligatory on Boards of Guardians to send all their imbecile children to it, paying for them there at the specified rate of 5*s.* per week.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

Inspectors of Lunatics and
Commissioners of Control.

THE REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS (IRELAND)

ON

THE HOUSES LICENSED UNDER 5 AND 6 VIC., CAP. 123, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ROBERT OFFLEY ASHBURTON CREWE MILNES, BARON HOUGHTON,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND,

AND

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SAMUEL WALKER, P.C.,

LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The 35th section of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 123, requires the Inspectors General of Prisons, as Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, to report annually to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Lord Chancellor, on the state and condition of the Private Asylums. Your Lordship has signified your approval that the Inspectors' report dealing with the state and condition of the several houses licensed under the Private Asylums Act, and the care of the patients therein, shall be accepted as a fulfilment of the requirements contained in the section. We have therefore the honour of addressing this portion of our report, together with Appendix C, and the latter part of Appendix F, to both your Excellency and your Lordship.

The number of houses set apart for the care of private patients in Ireland is eighteen. Of these fourteen are licensed under the Private Asylums Act, showing a reduction of two in the number of these houses as compared with last year. In one case (Esker House) only a single patient was resident, and therefore a licence was not required, and in the other (Lisle House) no application was made for a renewal.

The number of hospitals or charitable institutions provided for under the 49th section of the Act is four, viz. :—

St. Patrick's (Swift's).
St. Vincent's.
Bloomfield.
Stewart Institution.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Although these latter institutions are not kept for profit by any private individual, we cannot but think that their usefulness would be much enhanced and their management rendered more satisfactory to the public were the provisions of the new English Lunacy Act, dealing with similar institutions in England, extended to them. Especially do these remarks apply to St. Patrick's Hospital (Swift's). We cannot but think that with such provisions, the usefulness of this institution might be much extended, and its resources utilised more in accordance with the wishes of its illustrious founder.

The number of patients resident in licensed houses, and institutions not kept for profit, amounted on the 1st January, 1893, to 644, and on the 1st January, 1894, to 642. The following are the changes which have taken place during the year amongst the inmates of these establishments :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number resident on the 1st January, 1893,	275	369	644
Admitted, ...	77	83	160
Discharged, ...	54	76	130
Died, ...	17	15	32
Remaining on the 1st January, 1894, .	281	361	642

Table (1), Appendix C., gives the number of patients in these institutions resident on the 31st December of each year from 1880, and the following Table shows the admissions, distinguishing first admissions from relapsed cases :—

YEARS.	First Admission.	Not First Admission.	Total Admitted.
1880, ...	130	36	166
1881, ...	122	23	145
1882, ...	127	46	173
1883, ...	103	32	135
1884, ...	126	36	162
1885, ...	136	36	172
1886, ...	101	40	141
1887, ...	139	48	187
1888, ...	108	38	146
1889, ...	129	36	165
1890, ...	118	29	147
1891, ...	132	35	167
1892, ...	115	45	160
1893, ...	122	38	160

PRIVATE ASYLUMS

These statistics show that very little change has taken place in the population, or in the number seeking admission during the past decade. It might be supposed that, having regard to the very great increase which has taken place in the admissions to district asylums, a similar increase should have taken place amongst the applicants for admission to private establishments, if we were to conclude that there has been any real increase of insanity. As we have already pointed out, however, the statistics of private asylums do not embrace a sufficiently large number to enable any certain conclusion to be derived from this. Wealth in Ireland is so sparingly distributed that the number of the insane able to contribute largely for their treatment must bear a very small proportion to the total number.

The provision for the accommodation of the insane possessed of private means cannot be considered satisfactory in all cases. The rates of board which the majority of these patients are able to pay are so small that it is practically impossible to make adequate provision for their proper care and treatment, and at the same time to allow a reasonable profit. Private asylums, therefore, receiving patients at such very low rates cannot afford those comforts which are now considered necessary for the treatment of the insane. Practically there is little provision for the poorer middle classes except in the wards of district asylums, where the accommodation is insufficient even for the pauper insane.

We must again deplore the want of such establishments in Ireland as the hospitals of England, or the Royal Asylums in Scotland, where, by public charity and without profit to any individual, provision has been made for the treatment of the insane not belonging to the pauper class, whose friends can contribute but sparingly towards their maintenance.

With a few exceptions, we cannot as already stated express complete satisfaction with the condition of the establishments for private patients in Ireland. Every allowance must be made for the want of means to carry out extensive improvements owing to the low rates of board which are charged. Some of the owners have so little capital that it is almost impossible for them to improve the structure or the furniture of their establishments. In certain cases we have had to complain that, from want of sufficient staff, the patients do not enjoy as much open-air exercise as is desirable, and that in some few cases restraint is unnecessarily had recourse to.

Our reports on the various licensed houses inspected during the year will be found in Appendix F.

We have the honour to be
Your Excellency's and Your Lordship's
Obedient servants,

GEO. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL.
E. MAZIERE COURTENAY.
Inspectors of Lunatics.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of Lunatics under care in Ireland on the 31st Decembe of each Year from 1880 to 1893.

YEARS.	District Asylums.			Central Asylum, Dundrum.			Private Asylums.*			Workhouses.†			Gaols.			Total.*		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1880, . . .	4,685	3,982	8,667	140	37	177	236	386	622	1,414	2,099	3,513	2	1	3	6,477	6,505	12,982
1881, . . .	4,860	4,118	8,978	144	29	173	238	397	635	1,380	2,160	3,540	–	–	–	6,622	6,704	13,326
1882, . . .	5,022	4,249	9,271	144	29	173	254	396	650	1,390	2,220	3,610	–	–	–	6,810	6,894	13,704
1883, . . .	5,196	4,346	9,542	139	33	172	247	389	636	1,428	2,203	3,631	–	–	–	7,010	6,971	13,981
1884, . . .	5,322	4,365	9,687	146	32	178	244	395	639	1,457	2,216	3,673	1	–	1	7,170	7,008	14,178
1885, . . .	5,402	4,470	9,872	144	29	173	243	389	632	1,438	2,192	3,630	–	–	–	7,227	7,080	14,307
1886, . . .	5,493	4,584	10,077	139	33	172	233	369	602	1,471	2,267	3,738	1	–	1	7,337	7,253	14,590
1887, . . .	5,734	4,765	10,499	140	29	169	239	386	625	1,501	2,352	3,853	1	–	1	7,615	7,532	15,147
1888, . . .	5,888	4,937	10,825	140	28	168	240	361	601	1,583	2,374	3,957	–	–	–	7,851	7,700	15,551
1889, . . .	6,037	5,143	11,180	146	30	176	259	372	631	1,600	2,438	4,038	1	–	1	8,043	7,983	16,026
1890, . . .	6,194	5,294	11,488	150	29	179	253	368	621	1,566	2,395	3,961	2	–	2	8,165	8,086	16,251
1891, . . .	6,359	5,374	11,733	124	19	143	266	366	632	1,656	2,524	4,180	–	–	–	8,405	8,283	16,688
1892, . . .	6,601	5,532	12,133	128	21	149	275	369	644	1,701	2,497	4,198	–	–	–	8,705	8,419	17,124
1893, . . .	6,818	5,616	12,434	130	26	156	281	361	642	1,718	2,326	4,044	–	–	–	8,947	8,329	17,276

* Exclusive of a gradually diminishing number *vide* Table IV. on page 18) of "Government Patients" located in the Stewart Institution.

† The numbers under this heading are exclusive (of certain patients located (under sec. 9 of 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67) in Workhouses, but who belong to and are included in the population of the District Asylums.

TABLE II.—Cost of District Asylums on the Local Rates.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in Districts.	Amounts paid by Districts.			Estimated poundage of sum paid on the rateable property in District.
		Towards Building Fund during 12 months ended 31st March, 1894.	Towards Maintenance for 12 months ended 31st December, 1893.	Total.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Pence.
Armagh,	Armagh,	3,148 7 0	5,227 5 5	8,375 12 5	4·7
Ballinasloe,	Galway Co. and Town, Roscommon,	2,567 12 10	12,950 0 0	15,517 12 10	4·8
Belfast,	Antrim, Belfast City, Carrickfergus Town.	1,402 13 6	7,333 0 4	8,735 13 10	1·5
Carlow,	Carlow, Kildare,	—	2,500 18 6	2,500 18 6	1·1
Castlebar,	Mayo,	1,266 19 6	3,934 3 6	5,201 3 0	3·9
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	1,396 13 8	10,624 0 11	12,020 14 7	4·2
Cork,	Cork, Co. & City,	3,726 0 0	13,416 14 2	17,142 14 2	3·3
Downpatrick,	Down,	484 5 0	4,942 0 0	5,426 5 0	1·4
Ennis,	Clare,	481 8 2	4,950 9 0	5,431 17 2	4·1
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	792 10 2	7,830 17 11	8,623 8 1	5·4
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	561 5 4	3,450 0 0	4,011 5 4	2·6
Killarney,	Kerry,	1,885 15 7	4,579 10 7	6,465 6 2	5·3
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	281 7 10	969 1 7	1,250 9 5	1·0
Limerick,	Limerick, Co. and City.	895 16 6	5,659 19 10	6,555 16 4	2·9
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Co. and City.	2,611 13 0	6,717 9 4	9,329 2 4	5·6
Maryborough,	King's & Queen's,	947 11 8	5,014 18 1	5,962 9 9	2·8
Monaghan,	Monaghan, Cavan,	1,938 14 2	7,700 0 0	9,638 14 2	4·2
Mullingar,	Longford, Meath, Westmeath,	2,969 11 7	11,743 17 9	14,713 9 4	3·4
Omagh,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	183 15 11	3,966 0 0	4,149 15 11	1·4
Richmond,	Dublin Co. and City. Wicklow, Louth, Drogheda Town,	1,845 8 9	18,925 19 11	20,771 8 8	2·4
Sligo,	Leitrim, Sligo,	—	5,997 0 7	5,997 0 7	4·1
Waterford,	Waterford, Co. and City.	647 12 8	4,404 13 4	5,052 6 0	3·8
Total,		30,035 2 10	152,838 0 9	182,873 3 7	3·1

TABLE III.—Showing admissions to District and Private Asylums in each of the years from 1881 to 1893.

YEARS.	DISTRICT ASYLUMS.			PRIVATE ASYLUMS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881, . . .	1,306	1,196	2,502	61	84	145
1882, . . .	1,437	1,208	2,645	89	84	173
1883, . . .	1,455	1,249	2,704	58	77	135
1884, . . .	1,519	1,217	2,736	76	86	162
1885, . . .	1,476	1,374	2,850	91	81	172
1886, . . .	1,531	1,215	2,746	69	72	141
1887, . . .	1,558	1,305	2,863	85	102	187
1888, . . .	1,513	1,308	2,821	75	71	146
1889, . . .	1,491	1,465	2,956	86	79	165
1890, . . .	1,643	1,452	3,095	77	70	147
AVERAGE NUMBER of admissions during the 10 YEARS from 1881–1890.	1,493	1,299	2,792	77	80	157
1891, . . .	1,658	1,352	3,010	92	75	167
1892, . . .	1,733	1,448	3,181	81	79	160
1893, . . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	77	83	160

TABLE IV.—Showing the number of "Government Patients" in the Stewart Institution on the 31st December of each year, from 1880 to 1893.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, . .	4	16	20	1887, . .	3	5	8
1881, . .	4	14	18	1888, . .	3	5	8
1882, . .	4	12	16	1889, . .	2	5	7
1883, . .	3	9	12	1890, . .	1	5	6
1884, . .	3	9	12	1891, . .	1	4	5
1885, . .	3	6	9	1892, . .	1	4	5
1886, . .	3	6	9	1893, . .	1	4	5

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PATIENTS confined in each DISTRICT ASYLUM on the

YEARS.	Armagh.			Ballinasloe.			Belfast.			Carlow.			Castlebar.			Clonmel.			Cork.			Down.			Ennis.			Enniscorthy.			Kilkenny.			Killarney			Letterkenny.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1880,	109	90	199	266	197	463	262	261	523	137	116	253	174	115	289	213	197	410	450	420	870	197	141	338	140	121	261	157	143	300	129	114	243	178	124	302	200	99	299
1881,	112	97	209	287	213	500	290	213	503	135	127	262	167	104	271	224	196	420	479	446	925	193	139	332	143	132	275	163	143	306	136	114	250	193	119	312	203	120	323
1882,	114	116	231	311	216	527	302	226	528	140	128	268	182	114	296	208	205	413	475	445	920	214	147	361	156	133	289	163	146	309	139	125	264	203	131	334	222	122	344
1883,	124	118	242	321	216	537	306	221	527	128	136	264	194	113	307	237	219	456	478	448	926	218	158	376	179	137	316	179	142	321	151	124	275	195	130	325	231	123	354
1884,	134	121	255	339	221	560	321	215	536	138	139	277	197	127	324	226	237	463	445	457	902	228	157	385	177	124	301	186	138	324	158	127	285	205	136	341	244	123	367
1885,	130	143	273	361	224	585	343	227	570	142	143	285	215	130	345	211	218	429	463	453	916	219	153	372	176	129	305	193	138	331	148	130	278	216	141	357	238	119	357
1886,	149	138	287	362	224	586	350	251	601	148	151	299	220	135	355	244	266	510	476	449	925	220	150	370	185	143	328	198	151	349	154	136	290	220	148	368	214	110	324
1887,	138	138	276	375	258	633	369	258	627	152	149	301	229	138	367	263	276	539	479	479	958	223	165	388	204	146	350	196	159	355	159	153	312	230	156	386	238	120	358
1888,	158	142	300	400	276	676	371	281	652	153	142	295	225	143	368	273	281	554	500	511	1,011	210	153	363	215	143	358	197	151	348	166	153	319	223	167	390	244	116	360
1889,	151	161	312	416	301	717	377	276	653	154	148	302	228	144	372	295	282	577	494	513	1,007	218	165	383	212	157	369	205	162	367	165	136	301	231	181	412	255	129	384
1890,	162	164	326	428	308	736	386	267	653	164	156	320	232	155	387	303	297	600	508	523	1,031	225	184	409	206	154	360	211	167	378	175	145	320	225	158	383	265	130	395
1891,	175	175	350	451	312	763	395	276	671	175	156	331	238	153	391	297	291	588	539	524	1,063	226	189	415	202	154	356	219	162	381	179	148	327	250	167	417	259	139	398
1892,	177	184	361	472	319	791	408	283	691	181	158	339	242	165	407	315	306	621	558	534	1,092	239	202	441	205	150	355	226	174	400	173	153	326	258	172	430	272	136	408
1893,	181	207	388	483	319	802	421	285	706	181	150	331	260	172	432	325	311	636	585	538	1,123	253	211	464	206	164	370	228	176	404	179	163	342	276	182	458	286	145	431

31st of December of each Year from 1880 to 1893, inclusive.

Limerick.			Londonderry.			Maryborough.			Monaghan.			Mullingar.			Omagh.			Richmond.			Sligo.			Waterford.			Total.			Years.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
235	244	479	147	124	271	155	118	273	244	159	403	240	194	434	284	201	485	451	571	1,022	200	141	341	126	146	272	4,685	3,982	8,667	1880.
235	243	478	154	128	282	159	123	282	235	171	406	232	201	433	301	221	522	477	562	1,039	200	162	362	142	144	286	4,860	4,118	8,978	1881.
244	240	484	156	131	287	163	137	300	250	181	431	251	216	467	286	215	501	480	567	1,047	216	168	384	146	140	286	5,022	4,249	9,271	1882.
240	246	486	161	142	303	173	150	323	266	190	456	270	212	482	295	241	536	476	579	1,055	227	163	390	147	138	285	5,196	4,346	9,542	1883.
229	243	472	177	158	335	172	133	305	263	196	459	282	207	489	296	233	529	526	563	1,089	224	167	391	155	143	298	5,322	4,365	9,687	1884.
227	248	475	180	158	338	173	134	307	270	203	473	289	213	502	279	228	507	510	571	1,081	226	188	414	160	149	309	5,402	4,470	9,872	1885.
242	248	490	191	161	352	158	142	300	278	210	488	304	227	531	282	240	522	528	575	1,103	226	177	403	148	152	300	5,493	4,584	10,077	1886.
247	247	494	175	160	335	178	144	322	283	205	488	316	251	567	294	233	527	585	591	1,176	233	185	418	168	154	322	5,734	4,765	10,499	1887.
250	250	500	201	180	381	183	161	344	297	229	526	321	237	558	283	236	519	612	636	1,248	244	187	431	170	162	332	5,888	4,937	10,825	1888.
252	252	504	215	185	400	179	182	361	297	241	538	350	229	579	287	249	536	620	689	1,309	246	197	443	190	164	354	6,037	5,143	11,180	1889.
257	254	511	221	194	415	166	185	351	316	260	576	360	246	606	297	264	561	633	735	1,368	251	195	446	203	158	361	6,194	5,294	11,488	1890.
261	249	510	206	199	405	179	200	379	326	255	581	354	249	603	308	257	565	672	769	1,441	248	183	431	200	167	367	6,359	5,374	11,733	1891.
273	260	533	221	206	427	197	205	402	350	272	622	385	251	636	322	260	582	681	786	1,467	240	179	419	206	177	383	6,601	5,532	12,133	1892.
288	267	555	222	202	424	219	192	411	359	275	634	383	235	618	328	262	590	704	794	1,498	245	194	439	206	172	378	6,818	5,616	12,434	1893.

TABLE II.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1892, and also the Number remaining on 31st December, 1893, together with the Daily Average Number resident during the Year 1893.

ASYLUMS.	Counties comprised in present Districts.	Number of Patients remaining on 31st December, 1892.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.			Daily Average Number resident during 1893.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh, . .	Armagh, .	177	184	361	181	207	388	174	192	366
Ballinasloe, .	Galway, Co. and Town. Roscommon,	472	319	791	483	319	802	475	323	798
Belfast, . .	Antrim, . Belfast City, Carrickfergus Town,	408	283	691	421	285	706	417	285	702
Carlow, . .	Carlow, . Kildare, .	181	158	339	181	150	331	178	150	328
Castlebar, . .	Mayo, . .	242	165	407	260	172	432	255	167	422
Clonmel, . .	Tipperary, .	315	306	621	325	311	636	321	310	631
Cork, . . .	Cork, Co. and City.	558	534	1,092	585	538	1,123	570	539	1,109
Down, . . .	Down, . .	239	202	441	253	211	464	243	202	445
Ennis, . . .	Clare, . .	205	150	355	206	164	370	206	158	364
Enniscorthy, .	Wexford, .	226	174	400	228	176	404	222	175	397
Kilkenny, . .	Kilkenny, Co. and City.	173	153	326	179	163	342	176	160	336
Killarney, . .	Kerry, . .	258	172	430	276	182	458	265	179	444
Letterkenny, .	Donegal, . .	272	136	408	286	145	431	277	142	419
Limerick, . .	Limerick, Co. and City.	273	260	533	288	267	555	285	267	552
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, Co. and City.	221	206	427	222	202	424	218	207	425
Maryborough, .	King's and Queen's.	197	205	402	219	192	411	211	204	415
Monaghan, .	Monaghan, Cavan, .	350	272	622	359	275	634	353	270	623
Mullingar, .	Longford, Meath, . Westmeath,	385	251	636	383	235	618	394	248	642
Omagh, .	Fermanagh, Tyrone, .	322	260	582	328	262	590	324	260	584
Richmond, .	Dublin, Co. and City. Wicklow, Louth, . Drogheda Town.	681	786	1,467	704	794	1,498	691	795	1,486
Sligo, . .	Leitrim, . Sligo, .	240	179	419	245	194	439	244	191	435
Waterford, . .	Waterford, Co. and City.	206	177	383	206	172	378	210	174	384
Total, ...		6,601	5,532	12,133	6,818	5,616	12,434	6,709	5,598	12,307

TABLE III.—Showing for each District Asylum the Number of
and also the Number remaining

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.									DISCHARGES.								
	First Admissions.			Not First Admissions.			Total Admitted.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	36	51	87	5	2	7	41	53	94	16	19	35	4	–	4	2	–	2
Ballinasloe,	78	49	127	22	5	27	100	54	154	43	27	70	12	1	13	–	–	–
Belfast,	70	64	134	37	39	76	107	103	210	41	51	92	18	34	52	3	3	6
Carlow,	28	21	49	4	5	9	32	26	58	21	13	34	3	8	11	–	–	–
Castlebar,	67	44	111	8	6	14	75	50	125	36	23	59	3	2	5	–	–	–
Clonmel,	35	42	77	19	17	36	54	59	113	17	26	43	10	4	14	–	1	1
Cork,	119	90	209	27	24	51	146	114	260	46	42	88	14	7	21	7	8	15
Down,	36	45	81	22	14	36	58	59	117	10	10	20	12	18	30	–	3	3
Ennis,	34	35	69	18	12	30	52	47	99	19	19	38	10	5	15	8	–	8
Enniscorthy,	37	28	65	13	8	21	50	36	86	28	19	47	3	6	9	–	1	1
Kilkenny,	29	30	59	6	6	12	35	36	71	13	10	23	7	8	15	1	–	1
Killarney,	56	50	106	12	12	24	68	62	130	23	25	48	7	11	18	–	–	–
Letterkenny,	52	42	94	22	13	35	74	55	129	24	14	38	8	5	13	4	3	7
Limerick,	64	50	114	9	7	16	73	57	130	33	18	51	5	5	10	–	1	1
Londonderry,	45	40	85	13	11	24	58	51	109	23	17	40	7	9	16	4	1	5
Maryborough,	44	38	82	30	12	42	74	50	124	22	15	37	13	13	26	3	–	3
Monaghan,	76	52	128	16	19	35	92	71	163	34	29	63	10	9	19	9	7	16
Mullingar,	62	47	109	18	14	32	80	61	141	38	39	77	10	8	18	2	1	3
Omagh,	68	58	126	43	24	67	111	82	193	52	27	79	14	13	27	11	17	28
Richmond,	179	220	399	62	38	100	241	258	499	89	74	163	60	37	97	10	9	19
Sligo,	44	31	75	16	15	31	60	46	106	18	15	33	17	4	21	1	1	2
Waterford,	42	30	72	12	12	24	54	42	96	32	29	61	2	2	4	–	1	1
Total,	1,301	1,157	2,458	434	315	749	1,735	1,472	3,207	678	561	1,239	249	209	458	65	57	122

Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes during the Year 1893, at the close thereof.

Total Discharged.			Deaths.									Total Deaths.			Escapes.			Number of Patients remaining on 31st Dec., 1893.			Asylums.
			Ordinary.			By Accident.			By Suicide.												
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
22	19	41	14	11	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	11	25	1	–	1	181	207	388	Armagh.
55	28	83	33	26	59	–	–	–	1	–	1	34	26	60	–	–	–	483	319	802	Ballinasloe.
62	88	150	30	13	43	1	–	1	1	–	1	32	13	45	–	–	–	421	285	706	Belfast.
24	21	45	8	13	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	21	–	–	–	181	150	331	Carlow.
39	25	64	18	18	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	18	36	–	–	–	260	172	432	Castlebar.
27	31	58	17	23	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	23	40	–	–	–	325	311	636	Clonmel.
67	57	124	50	53	103	1	–	1	1	–	1	52	53	105	–	–	–	585	538	1,123	Cork.
22	31	53	21	19	40	1	–	1	–	–	–	22	19	41	–	–	–	253	211	464	Down.
37	24	61	13	9	22	–	–	–	1	–	1	14	9	23	–	–	–	206	164	370	Ennis.
31	26	57	17	8	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	8	25	–	–	–	228	176	404	Enniscorthy.
21	18	39	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16	–	–	–	179	163	342	Kilkenny.
30	36	66	20	16	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	16	36	–	–	–	276	182	458	Killarney.
36	22	58	24	24	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	24	48	–	–	–	286	145	431	Letterkenny.
38	24	62	20	26	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	26	46	–	–	–	288	267	555	Limerick.
34	27	61	23	28	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	28	51	–	–	–	222	202	424	Londonderry.
38	28	66	14	34	48	–	1	1	–	–	–	14	35	49	–	–	–	219	192	411	Maryborough.
53	45	98	30	23	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	23	53	–	–	–	359	275	634	Monaghan.
50	48	98	27	29	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	29	56	5	–	5	383	235	618	Mullingar.
77	57	134	28	23	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	23	51	–	–	–	328	262	590	Omagh.
159	120	279	56	130	186	1	–	1	–	–	–	57	130	187	2	–	2	704	794	1,498	Richmond.
36	20	56	16	11	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	11	27	3	–	3	245	194	439	Sligo.
34	32	66	20	15	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	15	35	–	–	–	206	172	378	Waterford.
992	827	1,819	507	560	1067	4	1	5	4	–	4	515	561	1076	11	–	11	6,818	5,616	12,434	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing for each Asylum the Number of CASES admitted, recovered, and under treatment during the Year 1893, as compared with the Number of PERSONS admitted, recovered, and under treatment.

ASYLUMS.	ADMISSIONS.						RECOVERIES.						UNDER TREATMENT.					
	Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.			Cases.			Persons.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	41	53	94	40	52	92	16	19	35	15	18	33	218	237	455	217	236	453
Ballinasloe,	100	54	154	96	54	150	43	27	70	42	27	69	572	373	945	568	373	941
Belfast,	107	103	210	102	100	202	41	51	92	38	47	85	515	386	901	510	383	893
Carlow,	32	26	58	30	24	54	21	13	34	21	13	34	213	184	397	211	182	393
Castlebar,	75	50	125	71	50	121	36	23	59	36	23	59	317	215	532	313	215	528
Clonmel,	54	59	113	52	57	109	17	26	43	16	26	42	369	365	734	367	363	730
Cork,	146	114	260	140	113	253	46	42	88	46	42	88	704	648	1,352	696	647	1,343
Down,	58	59	117	55	57	112	10	10	20	10	9	19	297	261	558	289	258	547
Ennis,	52	47	99	51	47	98	19	19	38	19	19	38	257	197	454	256	197	453
Enniscorthy,	50	36	86	49	34	83	28	19	47	28	19	47	276	210	486	275	208	483
Kilkenny,	35	36	71	35	36	71	13	10	23	13	10	23	208	189	397	208	189	397
Killarney,	68	62	130	66	61	127	23	25	48	22	24	46	326	234	560	324	233	557
Letterkenny,	74	55	129	69	52	121	24	14	38	24	14	38	346	191	537	341	188	529
Limerick,	73	57	130	73	57	130	33	18	51	33	18	51	346	317	663	346	316	662
Londonderry,	58	51	109	53	51	104	23	17	40	23	17	40	279	257	536	274	257	531
Maryborough,	74	50	124	66	47	113	22	15	37	22	14	36	271	255	526	263	252	515
Monaghan,	92	71	163	90	71	161	34	29	63	34	29	63	442	343	785	437	339	776
Mullingar,	80	61	141	80	61	141	38	39	77	38	39	77	465	312	777	465	312	777
Omagh,	111	82	193	105	80	185	52	27	79	52	27	79	433	342	775	421	337	758
Richmond,	241	258	499	222	239	461	89	74	163	86	71	157	922	1,044	1,966	903	1,025	1,928
Sligo,	60	46	106	56	46	102	18	15	33	18	15	33	300	225	525	296	225	521
Waterford,	54	42	96	52	41	93	32	29	61	31	28	59	260	219	479	258	218	476
Total,	1735	1472	3207	1653	1430	3083	678	561	1,239	667	549	1,216	8,336	7,004	15340	8,238	6,953	15,191

TABLE V.—Showing the Duration of the Disease on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, during the Year 1893.

Class.	Duration of Disease on Admission in Five Classes.											
	The Admissions.			The Discharges.						The Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or Otherwise (including Escapes).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS:—												
First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission,	738	682	1,420	296	276	572	136	115	251	193	198	391
SECOND CLASS:—												
First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	216	209	425	112	87	199	48	41	89	85	108	193
THIRD CLASS:—												
Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission,	321	242	563	145	112	257	57	51	108	45	48	93
FOURTH CLASS:—												
First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission,	319	250	569	82	61	143	49	39	88	137	159	296
FIFTH CLASS:—												
Congenital,	39	12	51	2	1	3	12	3	15	15	8	23
UNKNOWN AND INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	102	77	179	41	24	65	23	17	40	40	40	80
Total,	1,735	1,472	3,207	678	561	1,239	325	266	591	515	561	1,076

TABLE VI.—Showing length of Residence in District Asylums of the Patients who were discharged Recovered during the Year 1893, and also of those who Died.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month,	24	16	40	39	35	74
From 1 to 3 months,	168	115	283	48	30	78
„ 3 „ 6 „	218	162	380	24	36	60
„ 6 „ 9 „	93	109	202	26	31	57
„ 9 „ 12 „	58	67	125	29	32	61
„ 1 „ 2 years,	72	55	127	60	66	126
„ 2 „ 3 „	20	16	36	60	54	114
„ 3 „ 5 „	12	9	21	51	91	142
„ 5 „ 7 „	6	3	9	31	44	75
„ 7 „ 10 „	3	1	4	36	53	89
„ 10 „ 12 „	1	2	3	12	13	25
„ 12 „ 15 „	2	2	4	30	19	49
„ 15 „ 20 „	–	2	2	24	21	45
„ 20 „ 25 „	–	–	–	18	16	34
„ 25 „ 30 „	1	1	2	13	10	23
„ 30 „ 35 „	–	–	–	7	4	11
„ 35 „ 40 „	–	1	1	3	4	7
Upwards of 40 „	–	–	–	4	2	6
Total,	678	561	1,239	515	561	1,076

Table VII.—Showing for each District Asylum the Percentage of Recoveries on the Admissions, and also the Percentage of Deaths on the Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1893.

Asylums.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	39·0	35·8	37·2	8·0	5·7	6·8
Ballinasloe,	43·0	50·0	45·4	7·1	8·0	7·5
Belfast,	38·3	49·5	43·8	7·6	4·5	6·4
Carlow,	65·6	50·0	58·6	4·4	8·6	6·4
Castlebar,	48·0	46·0	47·2	7·0	10·7	8·5
Clonmel,	31·4	44·0	38·0	5·2	7·4	6·3
Cork,	31·5	36·8	33·8	9·1	9·8	9·4
Down,	17·2	16·9	17·0	9·0	9·4	9·2
Ennis,	36·5	40·4	38·4	6·8	5·7	6·3
Enniscorthy,	56·0	52·7	54·6	7·6	4·5	6·2
Kilkenny,	37·1	27·8	32·4	4·5	5·0	4·7
Killarney,	33·8	40·3	36·9	7·5	8·9	8·1
Letterkenny,	32·4	25·4	29·4	8·6	16·8	11·4
Limerick,	45·2	31·5	39·2	7·0	9·7	8·3
Londonderry,	39·6	33·3	36·6	10·5	13·5	11·9
Maryborough,	29·7	30·0	29·6	6·6	17·1	11·8
Monaghan,	36·9	40·8	38·6	8·5	8·5	8·5
Mullingar,	47·5	63·9	54·6	6·8	11·6	8·7
Omagh,	46·8	32·9	40·9	8·6	8·8	8·7
Richmond,	36·9	28·6	32·6	8·2	16·3	12·5
Sligo,	30·0	32·6	31·1	6·5	5·7	6·2
Waterford,	59·2	69·0	63·5	9·5	8·6	9·1
Total,	39·0	38·1	38·6	7·6	10·0	8·7

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Authority for the Admission into during the year ended

ASYLUMS.	ORDINARY CASES												Admitted by Order of the Lord Chancellor.		
	Admitted by Order of Board.			Admitted as urgent by the Physicians.			Patients contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule upon transmission of the Form to the Inspectors.			Soldiers contributing to maintenance and admitted under Privy Council Rule of 28th April, 1885.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Armagh,	.	.	.	14	24	38	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ballinasloe,	.	.	.	10	7	17	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belfast,	2	3	5	38	61	99	6	3	9	5	.	5	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	3	12	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlebar,	.	.	.	10	13	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonmel,	.	.	.	17	21	38	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork,	2	1	3	19	43	62	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.
Down,	1	1	2	19	29	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis,	.	.	.	10	11	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,	.	.	.	18	20	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	1	5	6	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney,	3	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Letterkenny,	.	.	.	6	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick,	.	.	.	12	24	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	2	3	14	21	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maryborough,	1	2	3	28	27	55	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Monaghan,	1		2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mullingar,	.	.	.	7	10	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh,	.	.	.	3	11	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond,	5	5	10	26	38	64	.	.	.	8	.	8	.		.
Sligo,	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	.	.	.	25	35	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	17	29	46	281	416	697	10	4	14	16	.	16	1	.	1

each Asylum of Patients, and also the Number Admitted, 31st December, 1893.

Admitted by Order of Lord Lieutenant.						Dangerous Lunatics.						Total Admitted during Year.			Asylums.
From Central Asylum.			Lunatics charged with Offences, or detained in default of Surety to keep the Peace.			Committed by Justices under the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118.			Admitted under the Army Act, 1881, sec. 91.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	25	29	54	.	.	.	41	53	94	Armagh.
2	.	2	2	2	4	85	45	130	.	.	.	100	54	154	Ballinasloe.
.	.	.	1	2	3	53	34	87	2	.	2	107	103	210	Belfast.
.	.	.	3	1	4	26	13	39	.	.	.	32	26	58	Carlow.
.	.	.	3	2	5	62	35	97	.	.	.	75	50	125	Castlebar.
.	.	.	2	1	3	35	36	71	.	.	.	54	59	113	Clonmel.
2	.	2	9	3	12	107	67	174	4	.	4	146	114	260	Cork.
.	.	.	1	.	1	37	29	66	.	.	.	58	59	117	Down.
.	.	.	3	.	3	39	36	75	.	.	.	52	47	99	Ennis.
.	.	.	3	.	3	29	16	45	.	.	.	50	36	86	Enniscorthy.
1	.	1	3	.	3	30	29	59	.	.	.	35	36	71	Kilkenny.
.	1	1	.	.	.	65	52	117	.	.	.	68	62	130	Killarney.
.	.	.	1	.	1	67	50	117	.	.	.	74	55	129	Letterkenny.
.	.	.	8	1	9	53	32	85	.	.	.	73	57	130	Limerick.
.	.	.	2	.	2	41	28	69	.	.	.	58	51	109	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	42	21	63	1	.	1	74	50	124	Maryborough
.	.	.	.	.	.	90	70	160	.	.	.	92	71	163	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	1	1	73	50	123	.	.	.	80	61	141	Mullingar.
.	.	.	.	2	2	108	69	177	.	.	.	111	82	193	Omagh.
1	1	2	6	8	14	193	206	399	2	.	2	241	258	499	Richmond.
.	.	.	.	1	1	59	43	102	.	.	.	60	46	106	Sligo.
.	.	.	1	.	1	27	7	34	1	.	1	54	42	96	Waterford.
6	2	8	48	24	72	1,346	997	2,343	10	.	10	1,735	1,472	3,207	Total.

TABLE IX.—Showing in Quinquennial Periods the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1893; and also of those who were Remaining on the 31st December, 1893.

AGES.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1893.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
„ 10 „ 15 „	10	16	26	4	8	12	7	1	8	17	16	33
„ 15 „ 20 „	114	111	225	52	47	99	12	10	22	178	149	327
„ 20 „ 25 „	253	189	442	119	83	202	39	32	71	516	421	937
„ 25 „ 30 „	275	186	461	86	77	163	37	44	81	768	523	1,291
„ 30 „ 35 „	223	189	412	80	80	160	51	56	107	915	634	1,549
„ 35 „ 40 „	174	162	336	82	63	145	38	52	90	858	685	1,543
„ 40 „ 45 „	160	145	305	64	55	119	55	56	111	905	794	1,699
„ 45 „ 50 „	117	134	251	44	40	84	58	59	117	749	692	1,441
„ 50 „ 55 „	113	123	236	54	38	92	47	65	112	640	596	1,236
„ 55 „ 60 „	101	67	168	37	28	65	47	45	92	429	407	836
„ 60 „ 65 „	86	60	146	28	17	45	29	52	81	332	274	606
„ 65 „ 70 „	34	29	63	8	9	17	39	36	75	171	157	328
„ 70 „ 75 „	21	26	47	1	7	8	26	29	55	99	87	186
„ 75 „ 80 „	12	9	21	1	1	2	16	10	26	50	36	86
„ 80 „ 85 „	4	3	7	1	–	1	8	8	16	16	15	31
„ 85 „ 90 „	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	3	8	41	20	61
Unknown, . .	38	20	58	17	8	25	1	3	4	132	109	241
Total, . .	1,735	1,472	3,207	678	561	1,239	515	561	1,076	6,818	5 616	12,434

Table X.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients remaining in District Asylums on 31st December, 1893.

Educational Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Well Educated,	559	647	1,206
Can Read and Write well,	1,448	1,135	2,583
„ „ „ indifferently,	2,210	1,433	3,643
Can Read only,	814	907	1,721
Cannot Read or Write,	1,297	1,094	2,391
Unascertained,	490	400	890
Total,	6,818	5,616	12,434

Table XI.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the Year 1893.

——	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	500	495	995	214	193	407	185	176	361
Single,	1,098	815	1,913	425	312	737	286	318	604
Widowed,	70	115	185	23	41	64	23	53	76
Unascertained,	67	47	114	16	15	31	21	14	35
Total	1,735	1,472	3,207	678	561	1,239	515	561	1,076

TABLE XII.—Showing the Causes of Death

AGES.	CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.												THORACIC DISEASES.							
	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis of the Insane.		Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia.		Organic Disease.		Tumours.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes.		Other Pulmonary Diseases.		Diseases of Heart and Arteries.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
From 5 to 10 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 10 to 15 „	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15 to 20 „	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ 20 to 25 „	–	1	7	2	–	–	2	–	6	2	–	–	12	20	2	2	1	–	2	–
„ 25 to 30 „	–	–	5	1	2	–	2	1	2	2	–	–	23	25	1	3	–	1	–	1
„ 30 to 35 „	–	–	5	2	3	–	3	4	4	4	–	–	22	37	7	1	–	–	2	1
„ 35 to 40 „	1	1	3	4	2	–	2	2	2	4	–	–	8	29	1	1	2	1	4	4
„ 40 to 45 „	5	2	2	–	8	–	4	3	5	2	–	–	10	22	11	3	3	1	3	5
„ 45 to 50 „	–	2	1	3	7	–	9	3	7	1	–	–	17	16	6	7	3	2	2	2
„ 50 to 55 „	3	2	1	1	3	–	6	8	5	3	–	–	6	16	8	6	4	–	7	9
„ 55 to 60 „	4	3	4	–	2	–	3	2	3	6	–	–	6	9	5	6	1	6	1	5
„ 60 to 65 „	1	4	–	1	–	–	3	2	5	2	–	–	1	6	2	5	1	2	7	8
„ 65 to 70 „	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	5	2	3	–	–	3	2	4	5	1	1	4	5
„ 70 to 75 „	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	1	3	3	4	2	1	4	4
„ 75 to 80 „	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	1
„ 80 to 85 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 85 & upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown, . . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Total, . .	18	17	37	15	27	–	42	33	45	32	–	–	115	191	53	45	20	15	37	46

during the year 1893, and Ages at Death.

ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.																								
Inflammation of Stomach.		Intestines and Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidney, &c.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever and Erysipelas.		Cancer.		Diseases of Bones.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide.		Accident.		Septicæmia.		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. and F.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	10	21
–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	36	33	69
–	–	2	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	38	43	81
–	–	2	1	–	1	4	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	56	109
–	–	–	2	–	3	4	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	35	56	91
–	1	1	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	1	–	1		1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	53	113
–	–	–	–	2	4	–	5	1	1	–	2	–	2	2	6	1	–	1	–	1	–	60	56	116
–	–	1	2	–	2	1	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	65	112
–	1	2	–	2	–	3	6	–	1	1	1	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	50	95
–	–	1	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	1	2	1	–	6	8		–	–	–	–	–	29	49	78
–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	1	–		–	9	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	35	36	71
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	2	1	–	–	–	11	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	30	57
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5		–	–	–	–	–	17	10	27
–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5
–	2	10	12	11	16	19	35	9	21	5	7	2	2	56	71	4	–	4	1	1	–	515	561	1,076

TABLE XIII.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1893.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble,	59	81	140
Adverse circumstances,	47	19	66
Mental anxiety and worry,	50	40	90
Religious excitement,	27	33	60
Love affairs,	8	19	27
Fright and nervous shock,	19	39	58
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	238	76	314
,, sexual,	4	1	5
Venereal disease,	8	3	11
Self-abuse (sexual),	25	1	26
Over-exertion,	7	8	15
Sunstroke,	26	5	31
Accident or injury,	33	3	36
Pregnancy,	–	7	7
Parturition and the puerperal state,	–	47	47
Lactation,	–	12	12
Uterine and ovarian disorders,	–	23	23
Puberty,	10	9	19
Change of life,	5	25	30
Fevers,	7	7	14
Privation and starvation,	13	9	22
Old age,	27	48	75
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	91	74	165
Previous attacks,	179	140	319
Hereditary influences,	355	305	660
Congenital defect,	41	36	77
Other ascertained causes,	30	25	55
UNKNOWN,	392	358	750
NOT INSANE, OR INSANITY DOUBTFUL,	34	19	53
Total,	1,735	1,472	3,207

Table XIV.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disease in the Patients who were Admitted, who Recovered, and who Died during the year 1893.

Forms of Mental Disease.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency,	with Epilepsy,	8	11	19	–	–	–	12	5	17
	without „	44	28	72	4	–	4	14	9	23
Epilepsy acquired, . . .		62	42	104	9	3	12	39	26	65
General Paralysis of the Insane, .		47	5	52	–	–	–	25	2	27
Mania	Acute, . .	445	391	836	199	175	374	85	77	162
	Chronic, . .	190	172	362	54	51	105	95	123	218
	Recurrent, . .	246	203	449	136	97	233	31	41	72
	A Potu, . .	135	50	185	88	28	116	12	8	20
	Puerperal, . .	–	33	33	–	15	15	–	2	2
	Senile, . . .	23	31	54	2	3	5	10	35	45
Melancholia	Acute, . .	273	294	567	110	128	238	44	63	107
	Chronic, . .	94	61	155	17	16	33	34	62	96
	Recurrent, . .	53	53	106	38	27	65	9	10	19
	Puerperal, . .	–	8	8	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Senile, . .	12	6	18	5	1	6	7	4	11
Dementia	Primary, . .	33	42	75	13	11	24	7	6	13
	Secondary, . .	42	17	59	2	1	3	58	63	121
	Senile, . .	22	23	45	1	2	3	17	20	37
	Organic (*i.e.*, from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	3	–	3	–	–	–	16	4	20
Not Insane or Insanity Doubtful,		3	2	5	–	1	1	–	1	1
Total, . . .		1,735	1,472	3,207	678	561	1,239	515	561	1,076

TABLE XV.—Showing Return in accordance with the Act 31 & 32 District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland which have been Disallowed, Year 1892—together with the amount of any Disallowances, Reductions, Governors, and of any steps which have been taken at Law for the

Asylums.	Date of Commencement of Audit.	Date of Conclusion of Audit.	Particulars of all Charges and Payments which have been Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.
Armagh,	15 May, 1893,	17 May, 1893,	Nil,
Ballinasloe,	2 April, 1893,	3 April, 1893,	Nil,
Belfast,	25 April, 1893,	29 April, 1893,	Nil,
Carlow,	30 Oct., 1893,	3 Nov., 1893,	Labour wages £7 16*s.*; overpayments in attendants' wages £1 19*s.* 5*d.*
Castlebar,	5 July, 1893,	6 July, 1893,	Nil,
Clonmel,	10 Jan., 1894,	16 Jan., 1894,	Nil,
Cork,	10 July, 1893,	22 July, 1893,	Nil,
Down,	1 May, 1893,	4 May, 1893,	Nil,
Ennis,	24 April, 1893,	25 April, 1893,	Nil,
Enniscorthy,	22 Feb., 1894,	23 Feb., 1894,	Nil,
Kilkenny,	5 June, 1893,	8 June, 1893,	Nil,
Killarney,	2 Aug., 1893,	7 Aug., 1893,	Nil,
Letterkenny,	14 June, 1893,	17 June, 1893,	Nil,
Limerick,	3 June, 1893,	9 June, 1893,	Nil,
Londonderry,	18 April, 1893,	22 May, 1893,	Nil,
Maryborough,	19 April, 1893,	25 April, 1893,	Nil,
Monaghan,	10 April, 1893,	13 April, 1893,	Nil,
Mullingar,	27 Mar., 1893,	1 April, 1893,	Nil,
Omagh,	14 April, 1893,	17 April, 1893,	Nil,
Richmond,	1 May, 1893,	13 June, 1893,	Nil,
Sligo,	15 May, 1893,	22 May, 1893,	Nil,
Waterford,	12 June, 1893,	15 June, 1893,	Nil,

Vic., cap. 97, sec. 14, of all Charges and Payments in the Accounts of the Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors when auditing the Accounts for the or Insertions which have been recovered and paid to the Credit of the recovery of any Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.

Amount of any Disallowances which have been recovered and paid to the credit of the Governors.	Steps taken for the recovery of Sums Disallowed, Reduced, or Inserted by the Auditors.	Names of the several Auditors.
£ s. d.		
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
9 15 5	None necessary, . . .	C. Croker, esq.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	Col. R. M. Studdert.
—	—	Col. James O'Hara.
—	—	James W. Drury, esq.
—	—	C. Croker, esq.
—	—	John H. Calvert, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	William Edward Ellis, esq.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	Captain William Gibson.
—	—	C. Pelly, esq.
—	—	William M'Dermott, esq.
—	—	R. J. Newell, esq.
—	—	C. Croker, esq.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the quantity of Land in connection with each District Asylum, and how it was utilized during the year ended the 31st December, 1893.

Asylums	Quantity of Land connected with each Asylum.											
	Quantity of Land under Grass and Cultivated.									Buildings, Courts, Woods, &c.		
	By Spade.			By Plough.			In Grass.					
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Armagh,	8	2	0	—			9	2	8	14	2	0
Ballinasloe,	15	3	0	—			12	0	0	17	1	0
Belfast,	9	0	0	12	2	0	13	2	0	20	2	0
Carlow,	2	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	24
Castlebar,	17	0	0	—			15	0	0	6	0	0
Clonmel,	4	0	0	10	0	0	11	0	0	14	1	38
Cork,	20	0	0	15	0	0	26	0	0	39	0	0
Down,	7	1	0	20	1	28	55	0	30	27	2	7
Ennis,	5	3	9	12	0	23	27	2	6	12	0	23
Enniscorthy,	2	1	0	22	2	0	8	0	0	15	2	0
Kilkenny,	10	2	37	—			27	3	13	12	0	3
Killarney,	3	2	0	10	0	0	4	2	0	12	0	0
Letterkenny,	20	0	0	6	0	0	—			14	0	0
Limerick,	18	0	36	—			1	2	19	15	1	22
Londonderry,	13	0	0	—			7	0	0	5	0	0
Maryborough,	4	0	28	17	3	0	14	1	0	7	1	34
Monaghan,	10	2	0	—			11	2	0	28	0	0
Mullingar,	11	0	0	—			20	2	0	14	0	0
Omagh,	34	0	0	—			50	0	0	52	2	5
Richmond,	9	0	0	16	0	0	14	1	2	15	0	0
Sligo,	21	0	0	10	0	0	43	1	7	14	3	0
Waterford,	3	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0
Total,	249	2	30	173	1	11	389	2	5	370	1	36

Asylums	Total Quantity of Land.		
	A.	R.	P.
Armagh,	32	2	8
Ballinasloe,	45	0	0
Belfast,	55	2	0
Carlow,	26	1	24
Castlebar,	38	0	0
Clonmel,	39	1	38
Cork,	100	0	0
Down,	110	1	25
Ennis,	57	2	21
Enniscorthy,	48	1	0
Kilkenny,	50	2	13
Killarney,	30	0	0
Letterkenny,	40	0	0
Limerick,	35	0	37
Londonderry,	25	0	0
Maryborough,	43	2	22
Monaghan,	50	0	0
Mullingar,	45	2	0
Omagh,	136	2	5
Richmond,	54	1	2
Sligo,	89	0	7
Waterford,	30	0	0
Total,	1,183	0	2

AUDITED ACCOUN

TABLE XVII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for the

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.											EXPENDITURE.						
	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1891.	Total Amounts received levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Treasury.	CASUAL RECEIPTS. For Paying Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Offal and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	Interest allowed by Bank.	Miscellaneous Sources.	Balance due to Governors, on 31st December, 1892.	Total Receipts.	By Balance on 31st December, 1891.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,	1,280 19 5	4,715 13 5	3,422 14 9	50 11 6	75 12 6	14 18 4	—	3 0 4	—	—	9,563 10 3	—	1,712 5 7	108 18 8	3,227 18 3	3 16 3	101 10 6	
Ballinasloe,	1,099 2 7	8,100 0 0	7,451 8 6	205 5 0	240 12 11	39 5 3	4 15 6	19 1 7	—	—	17,159 11 4	—	2,683 18 3	256 11 8	7,524 6 3	361 11 0	254 8 1	
Belfast,	640 10 0	8,516 6 11	6,749 11 11	416 19 9	81 2 11	17 7 0	1 5 0	—	56 5 8	—	16,479 9 2	—	3,134 3 6	111 6 11	6,880 13 6	140 16 0	105 16 9	
Carlow,	2,839 3 6	3,916 19 3	3,285 4 0	176 17 1	122 12 4	9 10 0	—	—	121 14 0	—	10,472 0 2	—	1,473 8 9	235 16 8	2,879 18 0	115 15 3	70 8 2	
Castlebar,	2,816 0 11	3,866 6 11	3,436 18 0	124 5 10	60 19 9	—	0 5 0	28 13 6	0 6 5	—	10,333 16 4	—	1,903 15 8	152 5 10	2,858 10 9	229 13 2	69 15 4	
Clonmel,	4,846 11 11	6,172 10 9	6,068 16 0	146 11 6	36 8 10	29 10 6	0 13 8	0 6 4	1 5 6	—	17,302 15 0	—	2,763 13 10	322 6 8	5,183 9 5	91 9 10	148 12 1	
Cork,	6,358 7 2	10,054 4 4	10,744 0 0	627 18 3	98 15 8	13 12 3	10 9 6	65 6 9	49 17 5	—	28,022 11 4	—	4,990 6 3	476 13 7	10,103 19 8	105 11 6	154 10 4	
Down,	633 9 0	5,193 0 0	4,117 18 2	296 3 9	136 10 4	18 8 8	—	56 1 8	3 10 0	—	10,455 1 7	—	2,150 6 3	7 16 0	3,155 15 6	70 10 9	120 15 4	
Ennis,	923 2 10	3,885 2 0	3,636 4 0	308 13 2	260 6 6	13 19 3	0 17 6	5 16 4	3 19 1	—	9,048 0 8	—	1,655 17 10	115 11 8	2,456 11 1	76 4 0	84 13 11	
Enniscorthy	30 0 0	4,541 19 4	3,891 11 0	225 2 7	154 2 0	3 17 2	—	—	18 15 0	1,670 0 9	10,535 7 10	1,407 15 11	1,972 15 8	—	3,981 17 2	149 12 0	144 2 7	
Kilkenny,	541 7 2	4,650 0 0	3,182 12 6	149 7 10	90 17 9	12 10 0	—	15 19 4	—	—	8,642 14 7	—	1,790 10 6	246 3 0	2,500 15 9	114 3 1	117 4 8	
Killarney,	2,276 9 10	5,207 3 8	4,087 4 0	156 2 3	23 1 3	4 3 3	3 0 6	36 15 5	19 3 3	—	11,813 3 5	—	2,124 9 8	227 5 8	3,528 11 11	43 6 8	60 18 8	
Letterkenny,	462 2 7	8,125 2 4	4,019 3 11	96 11 11	111 8 5	8 3 1	2 15 0	25 0 0	0 1 9	—	12,850 9 0	—	2,021 10 8	68 17 9	3,269 7 1½	56 18 1	151 8 4	
Limerick,	6,202 18 7	4,797 2 9	—	247 14 4	3 11 0	11 13 6	3 0 0	34 8 3	8 7 4	915 3 5	12,223 19 2	—	2,640 6 6	315 7 9	4,743 3 9½	87 13 3	113 10 4	
Londonderry,	—	4,398 12 3	4,250 19 2	194 19 8	10 17 8	12 19 2	—	—	2 1 0	1,727 18 3	10,508 7 2	464 1 6	2,462 4 8	70 17 7	3,493 16 4	35 5 3	97 4 10	
Maryborough,	807 14 5	4,661 8 3	3,768 17 1	74 8 4	198 10 2	7 0 6	—	14 2 6	—	—	9,532 1 3	—	1,823 5 0	250 13 9	3,683 13 4	31 13 0	27 1 7	
Monaghan,	1,556 5 10	6,700 0 0	5,695 18 2	157 11 6	249 12 2	18 3 8	—	108 9 6	—	—	14,486 0 10	—	2,406 15 8	407 1 0	5,396 4 8	144 9 6	171 19 7	
Mullingar,	1,633 9 5	9,559 3 9	6,230 2 8	159 10 0	55 16 0	4 10 0	2 17 0	36 12 6	15 19 2	—	17,698 0 6	—	2,443 4 0	109 16 9	6,564 11 9	103 4 6	135 10 9	
Omagh,	1,063 11 6	8,150 0 0	5,670 1 0	298 10 9	119 18 5	8 12 5	2 0 0	26 9 4	10 6 4	—	15,349 9 9	—	2,608 0 0	570 13 10	4,753 14 5½	93 19 10	207 0 2	
Richmond,	4,987 17 3	21,973 2 2	14,122 14 3	1,117 18 6	101 4 9	85 6 5	—	—	8 13 10	83 6 5	42,570 3 7	110 10 0	5,663 10 2	1,491 3 3	13,975 14 2	234 19 3	215 15 9	
Sligo,	—	5,522 7 3	4,551 16 10	—	36 1 8	6 18 6	—	—	—	1,133 19 1	11,251 3 4	1,142 19 4	2,183 1 11	170 3 7	3,310 0 3	13 19 3	91 9 0	
Waterford,	1,413 13 7	5,425 6 8	3,666 4 0	232 2 10	319 9 8	13 13 6	0 2 0	24 7 7	4 18 0	—	11,099 17 10	—	2,421 5 0	63 8 0	3,396 7 7	52 11 4	90 0 8	
Total,	42,422 17 6	148,041 12 0	112,049 19 11	5,463 6 4	2,677 12 8	354 2 5	32 0 8	500 10 11	325 3 9	5,530 7 11	317,397 14 1	3,125 6 9	55,029 15 4	5,778 19 7	106,874 0 8½	2,357 2 9	2,733 17 5	

NOTE—In the case of Enniscorthy Asylum, the Expenditure is given for eleven months only as the unpaid

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Year ended 31st December, 1892.

EXPENDITURE.													Balance due by Governors, on 31st December, 1892.	Asylums.
Medicine and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Total Expenditure.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22 13 8	937 5 2	258 7 8	109 12 8	598 12 8	125 12 7	21 0 6	—	104 7 6	241 4 10	58 5 2	39 14 1	101 14 0	7,772 19 9	1,790 10 6	Armagh.
30 8 4	2,130 14 6	931 9 9	475 6 6	1,003 16 0	298 9 9	163 13 0	—	122 10 8	462 1 5	93 11 2	54 3 0	119 8 6	16 966 7 10	193 3 6	Ballinasloe.
83 7 1	2,043 3 6	434 15 3	490 19 7	973 8 0	172 14 10	98 8 10	151 9 11	128 0 10	517 13 5	107 4 1	29 13 9	256 9 3	15,860 5 0	619 4 2	Belfast.
65 19 10	1,140 8 2	408 11 10	530 13 4	464 15 3	144 1 9	101 9 1	—	173 15 11	610 3 6	106 15 3	20 8 0	108 12 3	8,651 1 0	1,820 19 2	Carlow.
38 18 1	965 9 0	241 2 6	214 17 5	440 15 0	221 10 0	44 0 0	—	149 12 1	189 18 11	36 4 10	38 16 6	142 14 2	7,937 19 3	2,395 17 1	Castlebar.
63 0 10	2,029 16 4	582 16 4	559 8 3	512 6 0	349 10 4	178 10 7	—	399 2 7	1,145 11 6	139 19 9	69 15 8	184 4 9	14,728 14 9	2,574 0 3	Clonmel.
155 4 9	1,795 6 7	475 14 5	507 1 5	820 17 0	443 15 11	162 4 2	112 10 10	346 14 5	721 4 3	233 1 3	140 2 6	375 17 10	22,120 16 8	5 901 14 8	Cork.
65 12 5	1,108 2 1	327 8 9	178 1 10	903 15 9	250 12 8	76 11 7	—	363 18 5	765 16 9	115 18 7	33 19 6	124 0 9	9,819 2 11	635 18 8	Down.
40 1 7	837 10 11	302 6 2	237 11 1	310 4 0	187 15 9	71 7 3	102 7 0	703 13 1	432 19 11	75 4 4	32 11 0	659 19 4	8,382 8 11	665 11 9	Ennis.
73 7 2	586 3 2	252 17 7	195 5 3	558 13 3	170 19 11	94 15 2	—	219 17 6	540 14 0	56 1 10	9 13 0	90 16 8	10,505 7 10	30 0 0	Enniscortny.
54 8 2	443 15 8	143 4 3	81 0 0	327 2 6	99 3 2	88 15 4	—	136 0 0	221 19 0	85 12 6	31 2 6	37 15 7	6,518 15 8	2,123 18 11	Kilkenny.
86 14 3	678 11 3	310 17 5	122 12 8	741 17 8	362 19 9	83 4 11	150 0 0	190 7 3	276 7 0	93 13 3	66 16 8	369 0 2	9,517 14 10	2,295 8 7	Killarney.
88 1 8	1,124 7 0	450 19 2½	370 16 0½	385 13 1½	133 19 6½	80 16 7¼	16 0 0	152 12 0¾	652 14 11½	137 9 1	28 10 0	88 5 9	9,278 7 0	3,572 2 0	Letterkenny.
48 10 9	1,015 3 9½	331 5 9½	456 9 4½	643 6 10	282 7 4	182 13 0	117 10 8	159 17 5	748 12 8	139 6 2	63 2 6	135 11 3	12,223 19 2	—	Limerick.
99 18 11	1,048 10 1	269 10 1	410 0 10	528 13 6	192 14 6	87 8 11	123 6 10	247 7 0	384 6 8	109 3 6	31 2 9	346 13 5	10,508 7 2	—	Londonderry.
45 19 0	973 14 10	361 5 3	292 4 3	492 14 10	103 15 2	82 5 2	—	166 5 4	516 14 11	58 15 5	20 18 0	51 5 7	3,982 4 5	549 16 10	Maryborough.
177 7 2	1,512 6 4	1,028 2 10	288 11 2	764 5 0	268 11 8	99 9 3	—	178 18 10	612 18 10	155 18 5	54 17 6	109 8 7	13 777 6 0	708 14 10	Monaghan.
101 13 0	1,802 17 9	828 2 5	294 11 5	1,164 14 9	500 .5 7	163 16 5	—	228 6 7	619 5 5	121 14 2	40 19 9	295 7 2	15,518 2 2	2,179 18 4	Mullingar.
12 11 1	1,325 1 10½	562 18 5	568 12 6	829 13 11	281 2 10	114 11 9	—	236 2 6	556 14 6½	138 2 9½	13 15 0	276 8 8	13,190 4 2	2,159 5 7	Omagh.
786 1 11	5,320 4 6	945 4 3	1,329 13 0	1,076 11 8	1,037 10 11	317 0 11	612 8 8	497 12 2	1,814 16 7	540 13 0	325 1 5	426 0 8	36,721 1 3	5,849 2 4	Richmond.
43 0 4	996 17 10	454 0 8	56 9 4	651 15 0	312 12 8	81 4 0	261 5 1	297 7 4	768 6 2	58 6 8	27 11 3	330 13 8	11,251 3 4	—	Sligo.
50 8 2	716 12 1	139 14 0	121 3 0	307 8 7	123 16 4	65 9 3	—	283 5 10	314 4 7	46 18 6	27 10 0	79 9 1	8,299 12 0	2,800 5 10	Waterford.
2,279 8 2	30,532 2 5	10,040 13 10	7,891 0 11	14,501 0 3¾	6,064 11 11½	2,458 15 8¼	1,646 19 0	5,485 15 3¾	13,114 9 10	2,707 19 8½	1200 4 4	4,709 17 1	278,532 1 1	38,865 13 0	Total.

December bills have, at the suggestion of the Auditor, not been included.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE fo

ASYLUMS.	RECEIPTS.												EXPENDITURE.						
	Balance in hands on 31st December, 1892.	Total Amounts received levied off Counties, &c., in Districts.	Grant from Treasury.	CASUAL RECEIPTS. For Paying Patients.	For Farm and Garden Produce.	For Offal and Old Stores.	Fines on Servants.	Interest allowed by Bank.	Miscellaneous Sources.	Balance due to Governors on 31st December, 1893.	Total Receipts.	By Balance on 31st December, 1892.	Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.
	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Armagh . .	1,790 10 6	5,227 5 5	3,610 8 0	62 15 1	180 6 0	21 8 5	—	25 3 4	—	—	10,917 16 9	—	1,845 15 11	120 12 7	3,437 4 5	3 7 0	104 2
Ballinasloe .	193 3 6	12,950 0 0	8,022 16 8	222 16 8	246 0 9	22 3 7	0 15 0	48 16 3	29 9 7	—	21,736 2 0	—	2,745 13 6	274 8 0	7,503 17 4	296 5 6	240 17
Belfast . .	619 4 2	7,333 0 4	6,838 9 5	582 13 6	95 9 2	11 5 10	0 15 0	—	45 8 8	151 6 4	15,677 12 5	—	3,208 4 3	129 18 8	6,840 0 7	126 16 8	113 10
Carlow . .	2,747 17 0	2,500 18 6	3,382 16 0	112 15 5	101 4 8	2 15 6	1 0 0	—	11 14 9	—	8,861 1 10	—	1,498 1 9	297 13 8	2,696 7 11	160 9 6	62 8
Castlebar .	2,395 17 1	3,934 3 6	3,817 11 0	47 4 5	66 15 4	1 7 6	0 12 6	38 7 3	—	—	10,301 18 7	—	1,916 8 11	173 2 4	2,838 14 1	292 11 6	72 4
Clonmel . .	2,574 0 3	10,624 0 11	—	177 3 2	—	5 13 4	1 9 0	—	1 9 6	1,461 1 8	14,844 17 10	—	2,783 15 8	304 0 8	5,244 2 10	101 3 4	163 7
Cork . .	5,901 14 8	13,416 14 2	10,376 8 5	585 17 2	36 17 1	15 11 3	3 6 0	97 6 9	104 18 7	—	30,538 14 1	—	5,160 2 3	496 12 2	10,092 1 0	135 7 3	154 10
Down . .	635 18 8	4,942 0 0	4,299 17 5	356 19 0	157 1 3	26 15 11	—	74 14 7	1 0 0	—	10,494 6 10	—	2,155 5 4	7 16 0	3,049 5 2	59 6 2	114 9
Ennis . .	665 11 9	4,950 9 0	3,562 6 0	313 15 5	244 10 10	15 19 5	1 7 6	11 4 9	6 7 0	—	9,771 11 8	—	1,738 12 2	147 11 9	2,449 3 7	97 10 4	72 0
Enniscorthy .	30 0 0	7,830 17 11	3,933 1 9	323 9 7	148 16 0	5 17 0	0 13 0	—	10 9 6	—	12,283 4 9	1,670 0 9	2,109 18 9	30 16 8	3,868 13 6	138 4 0	152 0
Kilkenny . .	2,123 18 11	3,450 0 0	3,114 0 4	138 14 1	112 0 4	7 10 3	1 0 0	22 4 2	44 10 0	—	9,013 18 1	—	1,832 9 11	246 3 0	2,254 5 7	85 19 4	119 18
Killarney .	2,295 8 7	4,579 10 7	4,337 6 6	119 15 8	79 3 10	4 6 8	3 11 8	44 14 4	63 17 3	—	11,527 15 1	—	2,238 11 0	250 19 0	3,537 7 4	37 18 8	66 13
Letterkenny .	3,572 2 0	969 1 7	4,220 8 4	180 11 0	109 10 7	12 12 0	0 12 3	30 0 0	0 9 0	—	9,095 6 9	—	2,103 17 11	103 6 8	2,998 6 7½	47 14 10	147 4
Limerick . .	—	5,659 19 10	10,594 14 10	210 11 9	24 2 1	1 19 0	2 14 2	50 1 10	7 4 8	—	16,551 8 2	915 3 5	2,720 12 4	374 10 8	4,806 13 0	93 4 2	117 16
Londonderry .	—	6,717 9 4	4,310 2 0	182 6 9	4 6 6	25 14 11	—	—	7 8 6	—	11,247 8 0	1,727 18 3	2,510 17 0	97 14 11	3,361 2 6	39 9 8	93 11
Maryborough .	549 16 10	5,014 18 1	4,045 0 10	122 6 1	105 8 4	6 6 0	2 0 0	20 12 6	1 4 11	—	9,867 13 7	—	1,974 19 1	235 3 1	3,855 18 3	92 8 0	31 18
Monaghan .	708 14 10	7,700 0 0	6,184 6 5	157 15 3	271 2 0	10 14 5	1 0 0	126 11 0	—	—	15,160 3 11	—	2,564 14 6	449 1 7	5,499 1 11	122 18 0	168 14
Mullingar .	2,179 18 4	11,743 17 9	6,363 17 11	116 14 2	68 1 9	7 0 0	1 15 0	76 19 3	—	—	20,558 5 0	—	2,522 4 0	122 10 6	6,721 3 5	92 12 0	137 14
Omagh . .	2,159 5 7	3,966 0 0	5,785 19 7	304 8 6	109 8 11	5 18 7	5 2 5	34 15 6	17 15 7	—	12,388 14 8	—	2,752 10 5	620 6 9	4,454 6 7	119 6 6	201 3
Richmond .	5,849 2 4	18,925 19 11	14,656 5 9	825 10 4	168 10 2	94 1 0	—	—	1 10 1	—	40,520 19 7	83 6 5	5,669 4 4	1,615 9 7	13,236 18 2	245 4 10	271 15
Sligo . .	—	5,997 0 7	4,429 11 7	8 0 0	25 19 0	13 13 0	—	—	0 10 0	—	10,474 14 2	1,133 19 1	2,212 15 3	287 15 10	3,223 12 4	17 15 0	93 10
Waterford .	2,800 5 10	4,404 13 4	3,835 17 4	193 15 0	253 11 5	15 17 5	0 11 9	42 15 10	1 17 7	—	11,549 5 6	—	2,440 18 9	94 19 3	3,384 11 6	65 12 6	65 13
Total, .	39,792 10 10	152,838 0 9	119,721 6 1	5,345 18 0	2,608 6 0	334 11 10	28 5 3	744 7 4	357 5 2	1,612 8 0	323,382 19 3	5,530 7 11	56,705 13 0	6,480 13 4	105,352 17 7⅓	2,471 4 9	2,765 6

r the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

EXPENDITURE.

Medicine and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing and Advertising.	Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).	Total Expenditure.	Balance due by Governors, on 31st December, 1893.	ASYLUMS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
11 16 4	743 14 9	383 13 5	291 4 0	564 2 8	159 18 10	66 2 2	—	115 1 7	356 18 5	60 15 10	39 14 1	61 1 6	8,365 5 9	2,552 11 0	Armagh.
82 5 0	2,460 13 4	546 10 10	555 11 0	949 4 0	286 6 9	191 16 4	—	139 18 1	457 18 5	110 11 3	38 11 0	150 2 8	17,030 10 7	4,705 11 5	Ballinasloe.
120 2 5	1,984 13 0	660 19 0	325 19 10	549 13 5	178 7 7	121 12 6	143 9 7	174 3 0	812 4 3	63 8 8	29 13 9	94 14 7	15,677 12 5	—	Belfast.
55 16 5	1,094 4 3	376 2 7	329 12 4	476 18 8	176 14 3	94 15 2	—	175 16 6	452 2 3	123 14 11	20 8 0	119 6 4	8,210 12 8	650 9 2	Carlow.
60 10 4	840 5 8	164 6 8	197 8 9	372 2 0	235 1 9	56 13 2	—	91 13 8	511 4 8	41 12 10	45 19 9	75 2 5	7,985 3 1	2,316 15 6	Castlebar.
24 10 2	2,050 6 2	719 19 10	620 0 0	447 8 8	341 1 8	191 3 0	—	359 0 3	977 13 5	158 16 3	69 14 0	253 14 6	14,809 17 10	35 0 0	Clonmel.
134 11 10	1,934 15 5	723 1 3	321 16 7	744 11 4	539 11 8	152 10 3	74 12 0	359 17 1	954 8 2	290 11 4	227 9 2	354 5 1	22,850 14 8	7,687 19 5	Cork
119 14 4	1,160 5 1	295 14 7	200 13 8	755 8 11	230 1 10	85 9 5	—	334 7 5	526 15 9	137 3 11	33 19 6	176 11 8	9,442 8 4	1,051 18 6	Down.
55 14 10	772 1 0	327 8 11	185 13 3	275 11 7	137 17 8	80 7 2	150 0 0	872 19 8	358 0 4	75 6 8	32 11 0	635 13 3	8,464 3 2	1,307 8 6	Ennis.
68 13 3	670 10 3	281 1 5	160 5 9	484 18 0	173 6 9	106 9 11	—	234 11 7	446 0 4	81 13 0	22 2 0	122 18 1	10,822 4 0	1,461 0 9	Enniscorthy.
61 18 10	643 4 1	135 2 11	258 8 10	93 8 6	105 12 7	65 4 8	—	218 12 10	281 6 10	141 17 2	31 2 6	96 10 8	6,671 7 0	2,342 11 1	Kilkenny.
85 18 9	709 8 11	152 14 6	169 13 8	317 5 11	251 5 3	67 6 4	150 0 0	188 1 1	462 3 9	65 1 6	54 11 0	139 16 8	8,944 16 6	2,582 18 7	Killarney.
86 8 1	1,053 12 8	343 2 5½	301 13 5½	349 15 2½	127 7 4	106 6 0¾	16 0 0	160 4 10½	707 19 10¾	87 16 11	28 10 0	178 9 7	8,947 17 2	147 9 7	Letterkenny.
80 9 11	727 18 6	335 12 11	261 11 6	545 7 9	269 16 0	189 5 10	152 3 0	91 11 4	845 2 0½	133 17 10	63 1 3	143 19 3½	12,867 17 3	3,683 10 11	Limerick.
93 10 0	1,130 14 1	270 0 4	252 11 3	349 19 4	149 12 9	99 12 11	96 0 4	322 6 7	215 8 8	101 10 2	25 5 6	291 14 8	11,229 0 9	18 7 3	Londonderry.
74 11 10	1,096 3 9	455 16 1	234 19 2	316 4 10	88 16 10	134 7 5	—	143 3 7	590 14 7	113 13 8	32 10 10	69 3 7	9,540 13 1	327 0 6	Maryborough.
163 3 5	1,230 6 10	502 2 9	506 4 10	621 8 1	225 3 11	109 14 5	—	225 12 0	819 4 6	169 2 4	54 17 6	137 16 6	13,569 7 5	1,590 16 6	Monaghan.
52 2 8	1,848 0 11	1,038 6 6	510 7 3	1,503 0 2	501 12 7	214 17 10	—	150 3 4	537 6 5	151 13 5	51 0 6	250 10 7	16,405 6 11	4,152 18 1	Mullingar.
69 12 9	1,209 1 3	340 13 2	363 16 9	631 17 11	262 8 1	109 5 9	—	328 7 1	320 12 3	128 15 4	17 14 0	148 19 7	12,078 17 6	309 17 2	Omagh.
569 8 6	4,907 8 1	1,189 2 4	1,558 1 8	771 9 8	1,057 7 10	303 13 2	825 4 6	448 9 3	1,649 12 11	378 11 8	73 10 0	523 4 5	35,377 3 0	5,143 16 7	Richmond.
48 12 6	762 19 2	107 6 3	225 18 1	485 4 2	297 0 11	81 10 6	243 8 8	288 15 8	706 12 8	109 1 5	27 11 3	53 12 9	10,407 2 0	67 12 2	Sligo.
55 9 2	649 2 7	178 12 4	235 11 7	236 10 1	160 16 10	26 3 2	50 2 9	201 9 1	215 17 11	61 18 7	27 10 0	81 17 1	8,232 16 4	3,316 9 2	Waterford.
2,175 1 4	29,679 9 9	9,527 11 0½	8,067 3 2¼	11,841 10 10½	5,955 9 8	2,654 7 1¾	1,901 0 10	5,624 5 6½	13,205 8 5½	2,786 14 8	1047 6 7	4,159 5 5½	277,930 17 5	45,452 1 10	Total.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified in the preceding Table.

Asylums.	Daily Average Number of Patients.	AVERAGE COST PER PATIENT.																	Average Cost per Head on Total Expenditure.	Average Cost per Head less Proportion borne by Casual Receipts.	Asylums.
		Salaries and Wages.	Superannuation.	Provisions and Groceries.	Wines and Spirits.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Furniture.	Fuel.	Light.	Soap and Washing Materials.	Water Supply.	Farm and Garden Expenses.	Repairs and Alterations.	Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Insurance.	Incidental Expenses (including Postage).			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Armagh,	366	5 0 10	0 6 7	9 7 10	0 2	5 8	0 8	2 0 8	1 1 0	0 15 11	1 10 10	8 9	3 7	—	0 6 4	0 19 5	3 4	2 2	0 3 4	22 17 1	22 1 3	Armagh.
Ballinasloe,	798	3 8 10	0 6 11	9 8 1	7 5	6 0	2 1	3 1 8	0 13 8	0 13 11	1 3 9	7 2	4 10	—	0 3 6	0 11 6	2 9	1 0	0 3 9	21 6 10	20 12 7	Ballinasloe.
Belfast,	762	4 11 5	0 3 8	9 14 11	3 7	3 3	3 5	2 16 7	0 18 10	0 9 3	0 15 8	5 1	3 5	4 1	0 5 1	1 3 2	1 9	0 10	0 2 8	22 6 8	21 5 8	Belfast.
Carlow,	328	4 11 4	0 18 2	8 4 5	9 9	3 10	3 5	3 6 9	1 2 11	1 0 1	1 9 1	10 9	5 9	--	0 10 9	1 7 7	7 7	1 3	0 7 3	25 0 8	24 6 8	Carlow.
Castlebar,	422	4 10 9	0 8 2	6 14 6	13 10	3 5	2 10	1 19 10	0 7 9	0 9 4	0 17 7	11 2	2 8	--	0 4 4	1 4 8	1 11	2 2	0 3 6	18 18 5	18 11 1	Castlebar.
Clonmel,	631	4 8 3	0 9 8	8 6 3	3 3	5 2	0 9	3 4 11	1 2 10	0 19 8	0 14 2	10 10	6 0	--	0 11 4	1 10 11	5 0	2 3	0 8 1	23 9 4	23 3 6	Clonmel.
Cork,	1,109	4 13 1	0 8 11	9 2 0	2 5	2 9	2 5	1 14 11	0 13 0	0 5 10	0 13 5	9 9	2 9	1 4	0 6 6	0 17 3	5 3	4 1	0 6 5	20 12 1	19 16 11	Cork.
Down,	445	4 16 10	0 0 4	6 17 1	2 8	5 2	5 5	2 12 2	0 13 4	0 9 0	1 13 11	10 4	3 10	—	0 15 0	1 3 8	6 2	1 6	0 7 11	21 4 4	19 16 8	Down.
Ennis,	364	4 15 6	0 8 1	6 14 7	5 4	4 0	3 1	2 2 5	0 18 0	0 10 2	0 15 2	7 7	4 5	8 3	2 8 0	0 19 8	4 2	1 9	1 14 11	23 5 1	21 12 5	Ennis.
Enniscorthy,	397	5 6 4	0 1 7	9 14 11	7 0	7 8	3 5	1 13 9	0 14 2	0 8 1	1 4 5	8 9	5 4	--	0 11 10	1 2 6	4 1	1 1	0 6 2	23 1 1	21 16 5	Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny,	336	5 9 1	0 14 8	6 14 2	5 1	7 2	3 8	1 18 3	0 8 0	0 15 5	0 5 7	6 4	3 11	--	0 13 0	0 16 9	8 5	1 10	0 5 9	19 17 1	18 17 8	Kilkenny.
Killarney,	444	5 0 10	0 11 4	7 19 4	1 8	3 0	3 10	1 11 11	0 6 11	0 7 8	0 14 4	11 4	3 0	6 9	0 8 6	1 0 10	2 11	2 5	0 6 4	20 2 11	19 8 9	Killarney.
Letterkenny,	419	5 0 5	0 4 11	7 3 1	2 3	7 0	4 2	2 10 4	0 16 5	0 11 5	0 16 8	6 1	5 1	0 9	0 7 8	1 13 10	4 2	1 4	0 8 6	21 7 1	20 11 2	Letterkenny.
Limerick,	552	4 18 7	0 13 7	8 11 2	3 7	4 3	2 11	1 6 4	0 12 2	0 9 6	0 19 9	9 9	6 10	5 6	0 5 3	1 10 7	4 10	2 3	0 5 3	21 13 1	21 2 4	Limerick.
Londonderry,	425	5 18 2	0 4 7	7 18 2	1 10	4 5	4 5	2 13 3	0 12 8	0 11 11	0 16 6	7 0	4 8	4 6	0 15 2	0 10 2	4 9	1 2	0 13 9	22 7 1	21 16 9	Londonderry.
Maryborough,	415	4 15 2	0 11 4	9 5 10	4 5	1 6	3 7	2 12 10	1 2 0	0 11 4	0 15 3	4 3	6 6	--	0 6 11	1 8 6	5 6	1 7	0 3 4	22 19 10	22 7 4	Maryborough.
Monaghan,	623	4 2 4	0 14 5	8 16 7	4 0	5 5	5 3	1 19 6	0 16 1	0 16 3	0 19 11	7 3	3 6	--	0 7 3	1 6 3	5 5	1 9	0 4 5	21 15 7	20 17 5	Monaghan.
Mullingar,	642	3 18 7	0 3 10	10 9 5	2 11	4 3	1 7	2 17 7	1 12 6	0 15 11	2 6 8	15 7	6 8	—	0 4 8	0 16 9	4 9	1 7	0 7 10	25 11 1	25 2 8	Mullingar.
Omagh,	584	4 14 3	1 1 3	7 12 6	4 1	6 11	2 5	2 1 5	0 11 8	0 12 5	1 1 8	9 0	3 9	--	0 11 3	0 11 0	4 5	0 7	0 5 1	20 13 8	19 17 4	Omagh.
Richmond,	1,486	3 16 4	1 1 9	8 18 2	3 4	3 8	7 8	3 6 1	0 16 0	1 1 0	0 10 4	14 3	4 1	11 1	0 6 0	1 2 2	5 1	1 0	0 7 0	23 15 0	23 0 4	Richmond.
Sligo,	435	5 1 9	0 13 3	7 8 2	0 10	4 4	2 2	1 15 1	0 4 11	0 10 5	1 2 4	13 8	3 9	11 2	0 13 4	1 12 6	5 0	1 3	0 2 5	21 6 4	21 4 2	Sligo.
Waterford,	384	6 7 2	0 5 0	8 16 3	3 5	3 5	2 11	1 13 10	0 9 4	0 12 3	0 12 4	8 4	1 4	2 7	0 10 6	0 11 3	3 3	1 5	0 4 3	21 8 10	20 2 4	Waterford.
Total.	12,397	4 12 2	0 10 6	8 11 3	4 0	4 6	3 6	2 8 3	0 15 6	0 13 1	0 19 3	9 8	4 4	3 1	0 9 2	1 1 6	4 6	1 8	0 6 9	22 2 8	21 7 6	Total.

TABLE XX.—Showing the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Year ended 31st December, 1893, in connection with the Farms attached to the District Asylums.

RECEIPTS.														EXPENDITURE.											Profit.	ASYLUMS.
Potatoes.	Root Crops.	Other Vegetables.	Grass.	Hay and Straw.	Milk.	Live Stock.	Bacon.	Butcher Meat.	Hides, Skins, Wool.	Miscellaneous.	Value of Stock on 31st December, 1893.	Value of Produce on 31st December, 1893.	TOTAL.	Value of Stock on 1st January, 1893.	Value of Produce on 1st January, 1893.	Rent.	Paid Labour.	Manures.	Implements and Harness.	Seeds and Plants.	Live Stock.	Fodder and Feeding Stuffs.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21 13 4	19 15 0	182 13 0	9 0 0	44 16 0	—	160 5 0	—	—	—	—	147 10 0	109 9 0	695 1 4	87 10 0	97 12 6	18 18 0	—	7 0 0	3 5 10	22 17 0	62 6 0	—	1 19 9	301 9 1	393 12 3	Armagh.
91 7 6	32 16 9	41 0 6	10 0 0	27 2 6	—	222 15 0	—	—	—	—	82 0 0	60 0 0	570 2 3	75 0 0	56 0 0	8 0 0	75 14 0	—	3 17 6	24 0 4	71 6 3	—	—	313 18 1	256 4 2	Ballinasloe.
63 18 0	14 2 4	110 8 4	39 12 0	92 5 0	—	—	330 19 8	—	—	14 13 5	127 0 0	65 0 0	857 18 9	127 0 0	71 0 0	6 16 4	75 7 6	—	9 17 0	55 18 2	101 11 6	—	—	447 10 6	410 8 3	Belfast.
44 17 4	22 0 0	112 13 8	51 14 7	79 8 4	66 2 1	55 0 1	—	—	—	—	184 17 6	77 11 0	694 4 7	189 12 0	82 8 6	9 15 9	58 1 7	5 10 0	26 7 9	7 6 3	43 15 3	52 13 6	20 6 10	495 17 5	198 7 2	Carlow.
47 17 3	—	78 0 0	29 6 4	66 3 0	—	—	103 16 0	—	—	7 1 0	109 18 6	41 16 6	483 18 7	112 8 0	36 7 0	—	59 2 5	14 17 6	2 8 3	28 12 5	40 14 6	—	5 1 0	299 11 1	184 7 6	Castlebar.
114 16 0	19 10 4	289 17 5	21 3 9	16 10 0	—	—	152 10 6	—	—	—	110 0 0	251 17 0	976 5 0	123 0 0	272 5 0	—	105 0 11	55 9 0	39 16 4	53 18 0	61 5 0	4 18 0	38 13 0	754 5 3	221 19 9	Clonmel.
124 7 11	139 1 3	114 17 6	58 6 8	137 10 4	—	—	273 10 7	—	—	25 6 7	371 16 3	335 13 0	1,580 10 1	324 0 0	318 5 4	111 6 2	81 0 0	88 14 0	69 10 9	67 14 10	39 1 0	32 1 0	56 15 6	1,188 8 7	392 1 6	Cork.
141 18 8	25 15 6	142 7 4	8 2 0	6 8 9	276 3 6	105 11 0	233 8 2	36 15 3	1 1 4	4 0 7	652 4 6	434 7 11	2,068 4 6	686 3 3	477 3 2	135 6 10	126 15 3	48 19 6	33 6 1	28 8 11	105 11 0	203 17 6	25 18 6	1,871 10 0	196 14 6	Down.
87 14 10	22 3 6	125 15 5	—	14 7 6	507 13 6	236 7 10	142 8 9	—	—	10 14 6	343 5 0	626 13 6	2,117 4 4	347 0 0	550 10 10	—	130 9 0	15 10 6	43 12 10	45 5 7	326 7 0	400 4 3	41 19 6	1,900 19 6	216 4 10	Ennis.
64 11 6	—	105 0 10	71 19 0	78 0 0	—	97 2 0	—	—	—	—	132 12 6	210 10 0	760 0 10	143 12 6	193 10 0	9 13 4	52 0 0	-35 19 6	14 15 3	63 12 6	47 3 0	32 4 0	31 4 0	623 14 1	136 6 9	Enniscorthy.
67 9 3	112 0 3	14 14 5	—	4 10 0	—	5 10 0	99 11 0	—	—	78 15 0	105 8 9	175 19 2	663 17 10	83 5 3	136 12 4	66 5 2	—	5 5 0	15 16 3	11 17 0	59 0 0	28 10 10	31 18 7	438 10 5	225 7 5	Kilkenny.
69 7 6	51 10 10	107 0 6	13 12 2	8 11 0	—	68 7 2	—	—	—	—	92 12 0	181 9 0	592 10 2	94 2 6	156 2 6	—	95 9 0	41 1 6	8 11 6	34 18 11	34 17 6	36 1 2	9 8 0	510 12 7	81 17 7	Killarney.
166 16 1	14 19 4	101 8 11	41 11 0	41 11 10½	—	109 10 7	69 12 9½	—	—	—	155 13 0	90 19 2	792 2 9	123 10 0	141 15 1	—	100 0 0	58 12 10	24 2 1½	14 7 4	—	52 0 0	10 4 11½	524 12 4	267 10 5	Letterkenny.
116 14 4	53 6 11	297 2 10	19 5 10	17 15 0	—	1 0 0	81 3 10	—	—	—	224 13 0	120 12 6	941 14 3	186 9 2	97 6 4	1 15 2	113 15 0	27 16 8	14 19 3	31 2 5	—	10 7 10	12 5 0	495 16 10	445 17 5	Limerick.
92 2 4	5 5 0	101 19 9	—	—	79 17 6	—	241 9 6	29 9 6	0 15 11	3 10 7	135 0 0	58 0 0	747 10 1	76 0 0	55 0 0	32 16 6	133 13 0	38 16 11	1 15 9	21 6 1	195 10 0	25 7 10	6 13 6	586 19 7	160 10 6	Londonderry.
50 2 0	30 13 0	94 3 10	47 0 6	63 0 0	—	70 0 6	—	—	—	—	151 7 10	149 14 0	656 1 8	153 18 4	157 19 0	—	57 10 9	19 17 9	13 3 6	20 1 11	27 12 0	1 8 6	3 9 2	455 0 11	201 0 9	Maryborough.
28 6 10	—	164 8 6	—	—	131 8 2	271 2 0	—	—	—	—	292 0 0	185 0 0	1,072 5 6	213 0 0	180 0 0	—	106 16 0	0 5 1	13 2 0	18 7 7	147 3 0	31 4 6	4 13 10	714 12 0	357 13 6	Monaghan.
29 0 4	43 16 10	87 10 11½	15 14 6	21 15 6	68 7 4	66 13 9	7 11 11	35 9 2	—	—	240 0 0	159 0 0	775 0 3½	232 12 0	158 10 0	—	42 10 0	8 15 0	48 7 3	23 14 0	—	63 16 8	3 0 5	581 5 4	193 14 11½	Mullingar
105 8 7½	6 6 0	99 15 1	3 6 8	33 6 1	447 18 3½	93 17 3	118 16 6	28 5 2	1 0 0	2 9 8	276 0 0	219 6 8	1,435 16 0	226 0 0	213 3 4	61 19 8	157 10 6	12 12 4	18 19 4	36 9 5	147 8 0	10 14 11	40 3 5	925 0 11	510 15 1	Omagh
—	87 11 9	558 1 1½	—	100 19 5	—	122 2 9	246 18 6½	—	—	—	157 10 0	111 0 0	1,384 3 6½	209 0 0	113 0 0	—	161 18 4	6 5 0	45 1 11	30 16 10	246 3 6	52 0 6	71 7 6	935 13 7	44 9 11½	Richmond
104 13 1	29 8 9	225 10 10	—	—	277 13 0	23 8 0	173 3 11	82 12 10	2 11 0	18 6 0	640 10 0	643 15 0	2,221 12 5	506 0 0	641 17 4	50 16 6	32 10 7	46 0 1	10 12 10	48 15 5	102 0 3	6 4 0	11 16 0	1,456 13 0	76 19 5	Sligo.
81 12 0	40 0 0	84 3 9	31 16 0	26 3 0	—	237 0 9	—	—	—	14 10 0	133 3 0	63 17 4	712 5 10	116 15 0	53 10 0	—	80 15 7	21 13 2	22 3 7	8 17 9	76 16 0	57 13 0	9 10 0	447 14 1	264 11 9	Waterford.
1,717 14 8½	770 3 4	3,238 19 6	471 11 0	880 3 3½	1,855 3 4½	1,915 13 8	2,275 1 7½	212 11 11	5 8 3	179 7 4	4,875 1 10	4,371 10 9	22,798 10 7½	4,435 18 0	4,259 18 3	513 9 5	1,845 19 5	559 1 4	483 12 10½	698 8 8	1,935 10 9	1,101 8 0	436 8 5½	16 269 15 2	6,528 15 5½	Total.

TABLE XXI.—Giving the Names of the Resident Medical Superintendents of District Asylums.

Asylums.	Counties, &c., comprised in Districts.	Resident Medical Superintendents.
Armagh,	Armagh,	William Graham, M.D
Ballinasloe,	Galway, County and Town, and Roscommon.	R. V. Fletcher, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Belfast,	Antrim, Belfast City and Town of Carrickfergus.	Alexander Stewart Merrick, M.D
Carlow,	Carlow and Kildare,	Thomas P. O'Meara, M.B.
Castlebar,	Mayo,	George W. Hatchell, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Clonmel,	Tipperary,	W. Hastings Garner, F.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.E
Cork,	Cork, County and City,	Oscar T. Woods, M.D. & L.R.C.S.I.
Down,	Down,	M. J. Nolan, L.R.C.P.I. & L.R.C.S.I.
Ennis,	Clare,	R. P. Gelston, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Enniscorthy,	Wexford,	Thomas Drapes, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny, Co. and City,	W. Z. Myles, L.F.P. & S. & L.A.H
Killarney,	Kerry,	L. T. Griffin, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	E. E. Moore, M.D., B.CH.
Limerick,	Limerick, County and City.	Edward D. O'Neill, L.R.C.S.I. & M R.C.P.I.
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Co. and City,	C. E. Hetherington, M.B., M.CH.
Maryborough,	King's and Queen's,	Joseph H. Hatchell, F.R.C.P.I. & L.R.C.S.I.
Monaghan,	Cavan and Monaghan,	Edward Taylor, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Mullingar,	Longford, Meath, and Westmeath.	Arthur Finegan, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Omagh,	Fermanagh and Tyrone,	George E. Carre, M.B. & L.R.C.S.I.
Richmond,	Dublin, County and City; Louth and Drogheda Town, and Wicklow,	Conolly Norman, F.R.C.P.I. & ex-F.R.C.S.I.
Sligo,	Leitrim and Sligo,	Joseph Petit, L.R.C.S.I. & L.R.C.P.I.
Waterford,	Waterford, County and City.	Ringrose Atkins, M.D., M.CH.

APPENDIX B.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (DUNDRUM).

Table I.—Showing the Original and Present Accommodation for Criminal Lunatics at the Central Asylum, Dundrum.

			M	F.	T.
Year opened,	1850	Original Accommodation,	80	40	120
Years enlarged,	1864, 1884, & 1887	Present Accommodation, (Calculated at 600 feet per bed.)	128	35	163

	M.	F.	T.
Actual Number of Inmates on 31st December, 1893,	130	26	156

Table II.—Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, &c., during the Year 1893.

	M.	F.	T.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum on 31st December, 1892,				128	21	149
Admitted during the year 1893,				20	8	28
Total number under treatment during year,				148	29	177
Discharged during the year—						
Recovered,	4	1	5			
Improved,	6	1	7			
Unimproved or incurable,	1	1	2			
				11	3	14
Deaths during the year—						
From Natural Causes,	6	–	6			
From Accidental Causes,	–	–	–			
By Suicide,	–	–	–			
				6	–	6
Escapes during the year,				1	–	1
Total discharges, deaths, and escapes during year,				18	3	21
Remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1893,				130	26	156
Daily average number of patients in Asylum during 1893,				128	24	152
Per-centage of deaths on daily average number of Patients,				–	–	3·9

Table III.—Showing the Crimes of the Patients who were Admitted during the Year 1893, and also of those Remaining on the 31st December, 1893; together with the Period at which Insanity was recognised.

Crime.	Admissions.												Remaining.											
	Period at which Insanity was recognised.									Total Number admitted during the Year.			Period at which Insanity was recognised.									Total Number remaining on 31st December, 1893.		
	Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Penal Servitude.						Found Insane on Arraignment and incapable of Pleading.			Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.			Certified to be Insane while undergoing sentence of Penal Servitude.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder,	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	–	1	6	3	9	41	11	52	23	3	26	11	2	13	75	16	91
Violent Assault,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	11	1	12	9	1	10	–	–	–	20	2	22
Common Assault,	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	5	–	5
Rape or Attempt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Arson,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
Theft,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	3	4	3	–	3	2	–	2	4	5	9	9	5	14
Burglary,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	–	6
Attempt at Suicide,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1
Breach of the Articles of War,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Offences,	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	3	3	–	3	–	1	1	4	1	5	7	2	9
Total,	10	1	11	3	3	6	7	4	11	20	8	28	70	12	82	36	5	41	24	9	33	130	26	156

TABLE IV.—Showing the previous Mental History of the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1893.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Re-admissions,	2	–	2
First admission, but stated not to be the first attack of Insanity,	1	–	1
First attack, or no information on the subject,	17	8	25
Total,	20	8	28
Known to have actually attempted suicide,	1	1	2
Regarded as being Suicidal,	3	1	4
Stated not to have attempted suicide, or no information on the subject,	16	6	22
Total,	20	8	28
Affected with Epilepsy or Epileptiform Convulsions,	1	–	1
Not so affected,	19	8	27
Total,	20	8	28

TABLE V.—Showing the Form of Mental Disease in the Patients who were admitted during the Year 1893, and also in those remaining on the 31st December, 1893.

Form of Disease.	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 189		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Mania,	7	3	10	84	12	96
Melancholia,	7	4	11	8	9	17
Dementia,	2	–	2	19	–	19
Monomania,	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Paralysis,	1	–	1	1	–	1
Idiocy,	2	–	2	6	2	8
Puerperal Insanity,	–	1	1	–	1	1
Mental affections complicated with Epilepsy,	–	–	–	7	1	8
Supposed not Insane,	1	–	1	5	1	6
Total,	20	8	28	130	26	156

TABLE VI.—Showing the numbers of those remaining on 31st December, 1893, who were affected with Epilepsy and Paralysis.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Epilepsy,	9	1	10
Paralysis,	1	–	1
Epilepsy and Paralysis,	–	–	–
Total,	10	1	11

Table VII.—Showing the Ages of the Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1893, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1893.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December, 1893.		
				Given up to Friends.			Transferred to other Asylums or Prisons.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
From 5 to 10 Years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 10 to 15 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ 15 to 20 „	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ 20 to 30 „	3	3	6	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	2	14	6	20
„ 30 to 40 „	5	3	8	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	–	1	30	10	40
„ 40 to 50 „	5	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	28	8	36
„ 50 to 60 „	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	29	2	31
„ 60 to 70 „	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	13
„ 70 to 80 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
„ 80 to 90 „	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	12	–	12
„ 90 and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unascertained,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	20	8	28	3	–	3	8	3	11	6	–	6	130	26	156

	Males	Females
Average age at death,	44	—

Table VIII.—Showing the Educational Condition of Patients who were admitted during the Year 1893, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1893.

—	Admissions.			Remaining on 31st December, 1893		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Well Educated,	1	–	1	2	–	2
Can Read and Write well,	1	–	1	20	–	20
„ Indifferently,	6	3	9	35	13	48
Can Read only,	3	2	5	3	2	5
Cannot Read or Write,	7	3	10	8	6	14
Unascertained,	2	–	2	62	5	67
Total,	20	8	28	130	26	156

TABLE IX.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients who were Admitted, Discharged, and who Died during the Year 1893, and also of those remaining on 31st December, 1893.

—	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			Remaining on 31st December 1893.		
				Given up to Friends.			Transferred to other Asylums.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Married,	6	3	9	1	–	1	2	2	4	2	–	2	24	6	30
Single,	8	4	12	–	–	–	5	1	6	1	–	1	23	14	37
Widowed,	4	1	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	15	2	17
Not ascertained,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	68	4	72
Total,	20	8	28	3	–	3	8	3	11	6	–	6	130	26	156

TABLE X.—Showing the Previous Occupation of Patients remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1893.

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
Agriculturists,	47	1	48
Domestic Servants,	–	4	4
Clerks,	1	–	1
Shopkeepers,	5	1	6
Tailors and Seamstresses,	1	1	2
Painters and Glaziers,	2	–	2
Smiths and Workers in Metals,	2	–	2
Masons and Bricklayers,	2	–	2
Carpenters,	1	–	1
Shoemakers,	1	–	1
Pedlars and Hucksters,	1	1	2
Members of Religious Communities,	1	–	1
Soldiers and Pensioners,	2	–	2
Police,	1	–	1
Sailors,	2	–	2
Mendicants,	4	–	4
Various other employments,	7	–	7
No occupation, or unascertained,	50	18	68
Total,	130	26	156

TABLE XI.—Showing the causes of the Deaths during the Year 1893.

Initials.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Cause of Death.
J. B. . .	1	–	50	Tuberculosis.
M. B. . .	1	–	28	Tuberculosis.
F. J. . .	1	–	46	Heart Disease.
J. H. . .	1	–	35	Tuberculosis.
F. M'G. .	1	–	24	Heart and Lung Disease.
J. D. . .	1	–	81	Peritonitis.
Total, .	6	–	–	

TABLE XII.—Showing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed during the Year 1893.

Male Employment.	Number Employed.	Female Employment.	Number Employed.
Farm and Garden, . . .	23	Laundry, ...	6
Housecleaners, ...	19	Needlework, ...	4
Tailors, ...	5	Scrubbing and Scouring, . .	6
Upholsterers, ...	3	Miscellaneous, ...	–
Shoemakers, ...	3	Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed.	8
Stokers, ...	4		
Painter, ...	1		
Clerks, ...	2		
Laundrymen, ...	2		
Stores, ...	1		
Yard, Cows, Piggery, &c. .	2		
Net Maker, ...	1		
Miscellaneous (including pumping water).	8		
Unemployed, on special exercise, or confined to bed.	54		
Total, ...	128	Total, . . .	24

Table XIII.—Showing the Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ended 31st March, 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Daily Average Number of Attendants,	–	–	39
Daily Average Number of Patients,	–	–	154

Receipts.			Expenditure.			Yearly Average Cost per Patient in respect of each of the Heads under which the Expenditure is classified.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
To Amount of Parliamentary Vote,	6,458 0 0		By Salaries and Wages,	2,944 0 3	19 1 5	
„ Casual Receipts, as follows:—			„ Victualling,	2,309 11 0	14 19 3	
Sale of Offal and Old Stores, £3 14 6			„ Uniform for Attendants and Clothing for Patients,	465 15 10	3 0 4	
Farm Produce, 519 2 5			„ Gratuities to Patients,	37 17 6	0 4 11	
	522 16 11		„ Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.,	37 19 8	0 4 11	
			„ Escort and Conveyance of Patients,	22 0 0	0 2 10	
			„ Incidental Expenses,	79 11 4	0 10 4	
			„ Expenditure on Farm and Garden,	241 3 1	1 11 3	
			„ Exchequer Extra Receipts paid over to Exchequer,	3 14 6	0 0 6	
			Total Expenditure,	6,141 13 2	39 15 9	
			By Balance to be surrendered,	839 3 9		
Total,	6,980 16 11		Total,	6,980 16 11		

TABLE XIV.—Account of the Sum Expended, compared with the Sum Granted by Parliament for the Central Asylum in the Year ended 31st March, 1894, showing a Surplus or Deficit upon each sub-head of the Vote.

Service.	Parliamentary Grant.	Expenditure.*	Expenditure compared with Grant.	
			Less than granted.	More than granted.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and Wages, . . .	3,023 0 0	2,944 0 3	78 19 9	–
Victualling	2,560 0 0	2,309 11 0	250 9 0	–
Uniform for Attendants and Clothing for Patients, . . .	510 0 0	465 15 10	44 4 2	–
Gratuities for Patients, . .	195 0 0	37 17 6	157 2 6	–
Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	40 0 0	37 19 8	2 0 4	–
Escort and Conveyance of Patients, .	50 0 0	22 0 0	28 0 0	–
Incidental Expenses. . .	80 0 0	79 11 4	0 8 8	–
Total, . . .	6,458 0 0	5,896 15 7	561 4 5†	–

* The sum (£3 14*s.* 6*d.*), realized by the sale of offal and old stores, and paid over to H.M.'s. Exchequer through the Paymaster-General, has not been included in this Table—nor has the expenditure on the Farm been included.

† This sum, plus the difference between the receipts and expenditure on the farm and garden, is equivalent to the "Balance to be surrendered" (*vide* previous Table).

TABLE XV.—DETAILED STATEMENT of SALARIES and WAGES, showing the Rates of Pay and Allowances, as well as the actual Payments for the Year ended 31st March, 1894.

No. actually employed.	Description of Office.	Salary of Office.			Allowances.	Valued at
		Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1	Resident Physician and Governor,	600 0 0	20 0 0	700 0 0	House and garden,	100 0 0
1	Assistant Physician,	200 0 0	—	200 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and light,	60 0 0
1	Visiting Physician,	—	—	175 0 0	—	—
1	Clerk and Storekeeper,	150 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	For house,	30 0 0
1	Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper,	80 0 0	5 0 0	100 0 0	For house,	15 0 0
3	Chaplains,	—	—	155 0 0	—	—
1	Head Attendant (Male),	80 0 0	2 10 0	110 0 0	—	21 10 0
4	Charge Attendant (Male),	52 0 0	1 10 0	58 0 0	—	40 0 0
12	Do. do. (do.),	42 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	—	40 0 0
10	Assistant Attendants (Male),	30 0 0	1 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
1	Head Attendant (Female),	40 0 0	2 0 0	52 0 0	—	37 0 0
3	Charge Attendants (Female),	30 0 0	1 0 0	36 0 0	—	35 0 0
8	Do. do. (do.),	18 0 0	1 0 0	28 0 0	—	35 0 0
1	Farm Yardman,	2*s.* 6*d.* per day.				
1	Boy Messenger,	1*s.* 3*d.* per day.				

CENTRAL CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM (DUNDRUM).

Memorandum of Inspection.

On my inspection of this institution, I find that since the beginning of the year the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :— Inspected on 28th Dec., 1893.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On the Books of the Asylum (1st January, 1893),	128	21	149
Admitted since,	20	8	28
Total,	148	29	177
Discharged recovered,	4	1	5
Discharged unrecovered,	7	2	9
Died,	6	—	6
Escaped,	1	—	1
Total,	18	3	21
Remaining on 28th December, 1893,	130	26	156

No death from suicide or accident is reported; all were from natural causes. In each case a Coroner's inquest and post-mortem examination were held.

The general health of the patients appeared good; one man was confined to bed with erysipelas.

In the Board of Works is vested the legal responsibility of carrying out all structural alterations and additions; not alone are all such works done by the employés of the Board, but even minor repairs and small jobs, such as whitewashing, are done by its workmen. This is to be regretted, as it not alone deprives the patients of the most suitable forms of employment, but leaves no incentive to the staff of the asylum to take an interest in the care and protection of the fabric of the institution. At the same time a great deal of most useful work is being carried out at present—new and extensive stores are being provided—the top story on the female side is being fitted up with single rooms, and when these are completed this story will be cut off from the female wards and added to the male divisions, a separate entrance from the male side being provided by a corridor passing through the old Catholic Chapel—detached buildings having been set apart, and suitably fitted up for Catholic and Protestant worship.

The single rooms provided would appear very suitable for the purpose for which they are intended; they are fitted with double doors, and strong shutters, while each room is lighted by a separate gas jet over the door.

The staff consists of twenty-four men and twelve women; of the latter, however, one acts as hall-maid, and three are employed in the laundry.

Night duty is performed on the male side by two permanent attendants. on the female side when necessary one of the female staff sits up at night. It is proposed, however, to appoint a permanent night-nurse. The proportion of attendants to patients is, therefore, about one to five, not too strong a staff when it is considered how important it is that such an institution should never be undermanned, as the inmates are only too ready to take advantage of any weakening of the numbers which may occur in case of emergency. Not alone should the staff be a strong one, but it should be composed of persons in whom the Governor has entire confidence.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the Treasury have sanctioned a scale of wages which ought to attract suitable candidates for the various responsible posts existing in the institution, and I have every hope that the efficiency of the staff and the conduct of the attendants will show that the Committee acted wisely in their recommendations.

As regards the ministration of religion, the records show that on last Sunday 75 men and 16 women attended their respective places of worship. These returns would not appear, however, to be made out from the chaplains' book, but from the "ward lists" kept by the charge attendants. In future the chaplains' book should show the numbers attending the services, the duration of it, and the manner in which the patients conducted themselves. These returns should be signed by the officiating clergymen.

As regards employment, 81 men and 18 women are returned as engaged in some occupation; of these 23 men work on the farm, 13 assist the tradesmen, 2 men and 7 women are employed in the laundry, and 3 women sew. The number of patients employed has rapidly increased since the system of payments for work done has been sanctioned by the Treasury. These payments range from 1*d.* to 3*d.* per day according to the amount of work done and the value of it.

The sanction of the Treasury has also been obtained to the outlay of a certain sum on the amusements and entertainment of the patients. Various indoor games are provided, and out of doors cricket and football are enjoyed by attendants and patients together.

The Central Asylum,
Dundrum, Co. Dublin,
19th June, 1894.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to lay before you the usual statistical tables for the year 1893, and the financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 1894. Statistics.

The admissions were twenty-eight in number, an increase of ten. Twenty males and eight females were admitted, as against fifteen and three, respectively, in 1892. Thus half the total increase is due to the number of female admissions. The number of those admitted under the charge of murder were, males 5, females 3. In the year 1892 the numbers were, males 5, females 3. As the number of admissions increased by over 30 per cent., it is evident that there has been a decline in the number of murders by the insane. Admissions. Increase of. Chiefly in females. Decline in cases of capital crime.

Five patients were discharged recovered, seven improved, and two as incurable. There were six deaths, all males, and from natural causes. The usual inquest was held in each case. One man made his escape from the third storey in a manner almost unique. He was assisted by a number of patients in the same dormitory, thus bearing out the opinion I expressed in 1891, that criminal lunatics should sleep in single rooms. In no other way can the remarkable powers of combination they possess be successfully encountered. Recoveries. Deaths. Case of escape. Associated dormitories.

A male patient was remitted to Mountjoy Prison as it was considered that he was feigning insanity. He has since been readmitted from prison under fresh certificates. I still regard him as a malingerer. Malingering.

The total number under treatment was 177, an increase of 16. The average number resident was 152 as against 146 in the previous year. The percentage of deaths on the daily average was 3·9, a decided increase which I regard as accidental. Statistics.

The year has been quiet and uneventful, with the unfortunate exception discussed above. There were no accidents, assaults, or attempts at suicide, nor any approach to the state of dangerous disorder which in previous times necessitated the aid of the police. The conduct of the staff has been excellent on the whole, and there have been but few changes. The staff has formed a Gymnastic Club at their own expense, and I hope the movement will be assisted by the provision of a Gymnasium in the grounds for the use of patients and attendants. The year. Maintenance of order and discipline. Freedom from accident, suicide, or disorder. Conduct of staff, few changes in. Gymnastics.

In June a sharp epidemic of influenza was experienced. The cases were nearly all on the male side, one half of the staff were attacked, but only one fourth of the number of patients suffered. There were no fatal cases. I am pleased to be able to report that the male attendants who were not attacked displayed a splendid spirit, and performed treble duty, and forfeited their leave, without a murmur, and the partially convalescent insisted in sharing the work of nursing before they were really fit for the exertion. Influenza. Male staff, energy and devotion to duty.

Practically all the recommendations of the Commission of 1891 have been adopted, or adopted with modifications. The strengthening of the Governor's position was by no means the least important recommendation. It has, however, been found necessary to modify the plans of structural alteration embodied in the Report of the Commission. The entire female wing has been cut up to form single rooms of the best Commission of 1891. Structural alterations.

Single rooms.

type. The single rooms are large and well ventilated, comfortable and secure, and allow the exercise of perfect supervision, without either disturbing the patient or bringing him into contact with the supervising attendant. The third storey of the female wing will be occcupied by males at night, but not during the day, and I hope in time that I shall be able to arrange that the corridors of single rooms will not be used as dayrooms, as at present. This will be a double gain, hygienic and disciplinary conditions being equally improved. There will be a reduction in the accommodation for females. In addition to this extensive work, a fine range of stoves and capacious tradesmen's workrooms have been constructed, and will be ready for occupation this summer. The new church and chapel have been in use for some months, but are sadly in need of redecoration. A commodious messroom for the male attendants is on the point of completion, and the adjoining rooms will, when I can spare them, form pleasant waiting and recreation rooms. I will thus complete a suite of pleasant rooms, centrally situated, and convenient in cases of emergency, and calculated to render the hours of freedom from duty enjoyable and really restful. A large recreation hall has been provided in the central buildings, and I hope to organise some entertainments next winter. The hall is, however, destitute of decoration. A large sanitary annexe will shortly be completed, and the sanitation and hygienic fittings and fixtures are superior to anything I have seen in the best asylums. The brittle lime-putty and unsightly whitewash have been replaced by cement on the female side, and I hope to persuade the Board of Public Works that oil-paint is economical and may be artistic. A partial installation of hydrants with automatic fittings has been effected, but I shall be uneasy till the system is applied to every department. The main needs of the asylum are now, the resection of the male wing on the lines adopted on the female side, a system of heating, suitable boilers and cisterns for the supply of hot water, the refitting of the laundry and the supply of steam-power machinery, electric fire alarums, and night recorders, and the provision of an isolation ward with separate airing-court, dining-room, and sanitary block.

Sleeping quarters to be completely cut off from day quarters.

Stoves.

Workshops.

Accommodation for Divine worship.

Male messroom.

Recreation hall.

Sanitary blocks.

Hydrants.

Essential improvements not yet sanctioned

Visit of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Reception.

Effect.

In April, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant visited the asylum, and inspected the wards, dormitories, and working parties, and was graciously pleased to express his approval of the arrangements. His Excellency was received by the patients quietly and respectfully, and this fact becomes remarkable when we remember that the majority of patients are confined during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. The moral effect of this visitation was distinctly beneficial, and decidedly strengthened my hands.

Financial.

Profits on farm and garden.

Cause.

The financial statement appended shows that substantial economies have been effected on the reduced estimates. The profits on the farm and garden have increased still further. I attribute this satisfactory condition not only to the fact that there are fifty land-workers, but also to the interest and energy exhibited, and to the good feeling which exists between the attendants and patients in question.

Gratuities to patients.

After care of discharged patients.

The gratuities to patients now reach a substantial sum, and in the case of discharged patients I was able to make small grants to enable them to begin life afresh. Nothing could be more opposed to the best instincts of human nature, than to cast on the world a patient with the double disability of insanity and criminality, without affording him some pecuniary assistance. In the case of a patient whose aged sister undertook a long journey to complete the release of her recovered brother, I am proud to be able to report that, in addition to the gratuity

I was able to award, the patient received the sum of two pounds which was subscribed voluntarily and at a moment's notice by the male attendants. Nothing could more clearly show the improved relation of the patients to the attendants, whom they no longer regard as mere turnkeys and keepers. Good feeling between patients and attendants.

A sum of £40 has been sanctioned in the estimates for the current year to promote the amusement and education of the convalescent and well-conducted patients. This will enable me to extend my efforts in this direction, and I hope that the results will be as gratifying in the future as they have been in the past. Amusement of patients. Results of.

I regret to say that the vote for structural alterations is totally inadequate to meet the urgent needs of the asylum, and I am much disheartened by the prospect of postponing progress until the commencement of the financial year 1895-96. Postponement of alterations owing to want of funds.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

George Revington.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics.

Notes on Admissions in 1893.

Males.

T. A., admitted from Kilkenny Prison, charged with assault and robbery. A case of acute melancholia, health poor. Has improved mentally and physically. Is usefully employed on the farm.

O. M., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with murder. A case of simple melancholia. There is a strong neurotic diathesis. Has made a good recovery, and has been employed on the farm since admission.

S. O'K., admitted from Cork Prison, charged with felonious entry. A well marked case of general paralysis of the insane, which is very rare in the criminal classes. Is now extremely feeble and paralysed.

P. D., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with murder, and sentenced to death, commuted to penal servitude for life. A case of hyperacute melancholia with vivid hallucinations and active delusions. Health poor, well marked neurotic and tubercular diathesis. Has reached recovery more than once, only to relapse. Is suicidal and at times is so afraid of being murdered as to become dangerous. When well is a good farm labourer.

J. G., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with shooting at with intent to kill. A case of melancholia with delusions. The disease is probably the result of drink. Has become very stout and has made a good recovery.

P. L., admitted from Galway Prison, charged with murder. Had been acutely maniacal previous to admission. While here presented symptoms of melancholia. Has made a good recovery.

M. B., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with assault. A case of chronic mania with extreme exaltation, incoherence and excitement, and little prospect of recovery.

F. F., or J. C., admitted from Kilmainham Prison, charged with theft. This patient was under treatment here in 1888, while undergoing eighteen months hard labour. A case of chronic mania with exaltation.

J. C., admitted from Tralee Prison, charged with shooting with intent to murder. A case of transitory mania. Has made a good recovery.

F. K., re-admitted from Londonderry Prison. Had been remitted there to undergo trial, as he had been certified sane. I hope that his discharge will be granted at an early date.

P. C., admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with burglary A case of chronic mania, with but little hope of improvement. He is a tramp, and quite unknown in the district where he committed the crime. Nothing can be elicited as to his previous history.

R. M., admitted from Mountjoy Prison charged with housebreaking. While decidedly of the criminal type, I arrived at the conclusion that he was feigning insanity. He was accordingly remitted to Mountjoy Prison.

F. O'N., admitted from Londonderry Asylum, charged with assault. A case of mania with delusions and hallucinations. Has been employed on the land from the first, and has improved both mentally and physically.

P. G., or J. M., admitted from Wexford Prison, charged with burglary. A case of mania with delusions. Had been violent in prison, but well conducted here. He was confined in the Richmond Asylum in 1884.

M. C., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with felony. A case of acute melancholia. Previous to admission, he made many attempts to commit suicide. He is of the criminal type, with many previous convictions.

J. D. O., admitted from Mountjoy Prison, charged with sheep-stealing. Is markedly of the criminal type, with nine previous convictions, and spent half his life in prison. He had been in Ireland only for a few weeks. Is an extremely intelligent and ingenious man, and it is difficult to say where the criminality ends and insanity begins. He has gained self-control, and is now somewhat depressed.

P. W., admitted from Kilmainham Prison, charged with murder. Is but seventeen years of age, and the subject of congenital imbecility. Both parents were intemperate. He is usefully employed.

M. C., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with arson. Is the subject of a minor degree of congenital imbecility with supervening melancholia. Works on the farm and has improved mentally and physically.

J. S., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with arson. Is stone deaf, weakminded, and incoherent.

A. M'M., admitted from Belfast Prison, charged with murder Is weakminded and the subject of hallucinations of sight and hearing. He has no recollection of the circumstances of the murder.

Females.

C. W., admitted from Sligo Prison, charged with murder. A case of chronic melancholia. She has improved mentally and physically, but I fear that she is sinking slowly into dementia.

M. J. S., admitted from Londonderry Prison, charged with murder. A case of chronic melancholia, which has improved considerably. There is a neurotic taint in the family.

E. B., admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with murder. A case of puerperal insanity. She was found, on admission, to be suffering from consumption in an advanced stage.

M. A. K., admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with attempted suicide. A case of chronic mania with delusions and hallucinations. Has improved considerably.

E. D., admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with larceny. A case of melancholia with hallucinations. Has improved considerably. Is a highly neurotic person. Father is intemperate.

B. J., admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with larceny. A case of melancholia with delusions and hallucinations. Is slowly improving.

M. H., or M. B., admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with malicious damage. A case of chronic mania with hallucinations. An impulsive, dangerous woman, erotic and vindictive. I fear that there is no hope of recovery.

E. S., admitted from Grangegorman Prison, charged with stealing. A case of chronic melancholia. Essentially of the criminal type, thirty-three previous convictions, alcoholic habits, in delicate health. She has improved, but I fear she would relapse if she returned to her former mode of life.

George Revington, M.D.
Resident Physician and Governor.

23rd April, 1894.

APPENDIX C.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

TABLE I.—Showing the number of Patients remaining in the Private Asylums on the 31st December of each year from 1880 to 1893, inclusive.

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880, ...	236	386	622
1881, ...	238	397	635
1882, ...	254	396	650
1883, ...	247	389	636
1884, ...	244	395	639
1885, ...	243	389	632
1886, ...	233	369	602
1887, ...	239	386	625
1888, ...	240	361	601
1889, ...	259	372	631
1890, ...	253	368	621
1891, ...	266	366	632
1892, ...	275	369	644
1893, ...	281	361	642

TABLE II.—Showing the Numbers Licensed for, as also the Total Number of Patients under Treatment in each Asylum during the year 1893, together with the Number Remaining at the close thereof.

ASYLUMS.	Number Licensed for.			Total Number under Treatment during 1893.			Number Remaining on 31st December, 1893.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh,	20	15	35	23	17	40	20	12	32
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	15	25	40	11	20	31
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	15	15	–	15	15	–	9	9
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	6	6	–	6	6
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	30	26	56	21	29	50	19	26	45
Glenside, Co. Antrim,	5	–	5	7	–	7	2	–	2
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin,	29	1	30	25	–	25	21	–	21
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin,	25	–	25	21	–	21	18	–	18
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	–	22	22	–	23	23	–	14	14
Lindville, Co. Cork,	8	16	24	6	15	21	6	13	19
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	3	3	–	–	–
Rathgar House, Co. Dublin,	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	2	2
St. John of God, Co. Dublin,	60	–	60	76	–	76	53	–	53
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	40	–	40	44	–	44	35	–	35
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	–	–	–	46	68	114	37	59	96
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	127	127	–	105	105
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	68	84	152	59	65	124
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin,	–	25	25	–	27	27	–	23	23
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	–	10	10	–	8	8	–	7	7
Total,				352	452	804	281	361	642

TABLE III.—Showing for each of the Private Lunatic Asylums during the Year ended

Asylums.	Admissions.									Discharges.								
	Not First Admissions.			First Admissions.			Total Number Admitted.			Recovered.			Improved.			Unimproved or Incurable.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh,	2	–	2	3	2	5	5	2	7	–	3	3	–	2	2	3	–	3
Bloomfield, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	2
Course Lodge, Co. Armagh,	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	5	5	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	2	2
Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Esker House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Glenside, Co. Antrim,	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1
Hampstead House, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	3	–	3	4	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Hartfield House, Co. Dublin,	1	–	1	2	–	2	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Highfield House, Co. Dublin,	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	6	6	–	4	4	–	3	3	–	1	1
Lindville, Co. Cork,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lisle House, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2
Rathgar House, Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. John of God, Co. Dublin,	10	–	10	17	–	17	27	–	27	9	–	9	3	–	3	3	–	3
St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.	2	–	2	8	–	8	10	–	10	6	–	6	1	–	1	1	–	1
St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City,	1	4	5	8	9	17	9	13	22	3	5	8	1	2	3	–	–	–
St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin,	–	5	5	–	15	15	–	20	20	–	12	12	–	1	1	–	2	2
Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin,	–	4	4	10	15	25	10	19	29	1	5	6	6	8	14	2	2	4
Verville, Clontarf, Co. Dublin,	–	1	1	–	5	5	–	6	6	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	17	21	38	60	62	122	77	83	160	27	40	67	15	24	39	12	12	24

the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes, 31st December, 1893.

Total Number Discharged.			Deaths.									Escapes.			Total Discharges, Deaths, and Escapes.			Asylums.
			Natural Causes.			Accidental Causes.			Total Number Died.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	8	Allen Retreat, Co. Armagh.
4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	Bloomfield, Co. Dublin.
–	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	Course Lodge, Co. Armagh.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elm Lawn, Co. Dublin.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Esker House, Co. Dublin.
1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	3	5	Farnham House and Maryville, Co. Dublin.
5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	Glenside, Co. Antrim.
3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	Hampstead House, Co. Dublin.
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	Hartfield House, Co. Dublin.
–	8	8	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	9	Highfield House, Co. Dublin.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Lindville, Co. Cork.
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	Lisle House, Co. Dublin.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Rathgar House, Dublin.
15	–	15	8	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	23	–	23	St. John of God, Co. Dublin.
8	–	8	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	9	St. Patrick's, Belmont Park, Co. Waterford.
4	7	11	5	2	7	–	–	–	5	2	7	–	–	–	9	9	18	St. Patrick's (Swift's), Dublin City.
–	15	15	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	22	22	St. Vincent's, Co. Dublin.
9	15	24	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	9	19	28	Stewart Institution, Co. Dublin.
–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	Verville, Clontarf Co. Dublin
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Woodbine Lodge, Co. Dublin.
54	76	130	17	15	32	–	–	–	17	15	32	–	–	–	71	91	162	Total.

TABLE IV.—Showing the probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1893.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MORAL CAUSES:—			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	–	8	8
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	4	5	9
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under above two heads), and overwork.	17	22	39
Religious excitement,	7	9	16
Love affairs (including seduction),	2	3	5
Fright and nervous shock,	7	9	16
PHYSICAL CAUSES:—			
Intemperance in drink,	25	12	37
,, sexual,	–	–	–
Venereal disease,	4	–	4
Self-abuse (sexual),	4	–	4
Over-exertion,	1	–	1
Sunstroke,	8	1	9
Accident or injury,	5	–	5
Pregnancy,	–	–	–
Parturition and the puerperal state,	–	1	1
Lactation,	–	–	–
Uterine and Ovarian disorders,	–	7	7
Puberty,	–	1	1
Change of life,	–	8	8
Fevers,	2	1	3
Privation and starvation,	–	–	–
Old age,	5	2	7
Other bodily diseases or disorders,	7	11	18
Previous attacks,	3	8	11
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral).	53	45	98
Congenital defect ascertained,	42	40	82
Other ascertained causes,	3	1	4
UNKNOWN,	82	167	249
Total,	281	361	642

TABLE V.—Showing the Forms of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the year 1893; and also in the cases Remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on the 31st December, 1893.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.		Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining on 31st Dec., 1893.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile	With Epilepsy,	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	11
	Without Epilepsy,	6	6	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	32	70
Epilepsy acquired,		1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	12	8	20
General Paralysis,		3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	6	–	6
Mania	Acute,	16	13	29	6	6	12	1	–	1	15	13	28
	Chronic,	2	3	5	1	–	1	2	4	6	66	118	184
	Recurrent,	2	10	12	–	5	5	–	3	3	13	40	53
	A Potu,	2	4	6	–	3	3	–	1	1	3	6	9
	Puerperal,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Senile,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	5
Melancholia	Acute,	10	18	28	10	13	23	–	–	–	1	21	22
	Chronic,	2	7	9	1	3	4	–	3	3	20	20	40
	With Stupor,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	4
	Recurrent,	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	4	7
	Puerperal,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Senile,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Monomania	Of Suspicion, Unseen Agency, &c.	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	–	1	8	20	28
	Of Pride, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Other forms of Delusional Insanity,		7	6	13	2	3	5	–	–	–	9	16	25
Dementia	Primary,	15	3	18	3	1	4	2	1	3	29	17	46
	Secondary,	3	3	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	40	27	67
	Senile,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	4	7	2	9
	Organic (*i.e.*, from Tumours, Coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	2	2
Total,		77	83	160	27	40	67	17	15	32	281	361	642

TABLE VI.—Showing the Ages of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1893.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years, ...	13	13	26
From 15 to 20 years, ...	13	11	24
From 20 to 30 years, ...	41	29	70
From 30 to 40 years, ...	34	41	75
From 40 to 50 years, ...	65	68	133
From 50 to 60 years, ...	57	101	158
From 60 to 70 years, ...	36	47	83
From 70 to 80 years, ...	19	46	65
Over 80 years, ...	3	5	8
Total, . . .	281	361	642

TABLE VII.—Showing the Social Condition as to Marriage of Patients remaining in the Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1893.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married, ...	33	31	64
Single, ...	228	280	508
Widowers and Widows, . . .	19	50	69
Unknown, ...	1	–	1
Total, . . .	281	361	642

TABLE VIII.—Showing the previous Professions or Occupations of the Patients remaining in Private Lunatic Asylums on 31st December, 1893.

Previous Professions or Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Army,	11	–	11
Navy,	2	–	2
Church,	30	–	30
Law,	3	–	3
Medicine,	13	–	13
Students,	7	–	7
In Trade,	47	5	52
Farmers,	22	1	23
Other Occupations,	41	20	61
No Occupation,	105	335	440
Total,	281	361	642

TABLE IX.—Giving the Names of the Proprietors or Superintendents of the Private Asylums.

Asylums.	Where Situate.	Proprietor or Superintendent.
Allen Retreat,	Armagh,	Alexander D. Allen.
Bloomfield,	Donnybrook, Co. Dublin.	Henry A. Lodge (Registrar).
Course Lodge, (f.)	Rich Hill, Co. Armagh,	James Orr.
Elm Lawn, (f.)	Dundrum, Co. Dublin,	(Miss) Sarah Bernard.
Farnham House, (m.) and Maryville, (f.)	Finglas, Co. Dublin,	Alexander Patton, M.B.
Glenside, (m.)	Ballysillan, Belfast,	Charles James Milligan, L.R.C.P. & S. ED.
Hampstead House,	Glasnevin, Co. Dublin,	John Eustace, M.D.
Hartfield House, (m.)	Drumcondra, Co. Dublin.	Francis E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Highfield House, (f.)	Drumcondra Co. Dublin.	John Eustace, M.D.
Lindville,	Blackrock Road, Cork,	John Osburne.
Rathgar House, (f.)	Bushy Park Road, Terenure, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Sarah Fry.
St. John of God, (m.)	Stillorgan, Co. Dublin,	Rev. E. Picard.
St. Patrick's (Belmont), (m.)	Belmont Park, Waterford.	Rev. W. J. Becker.
St. Patrick's (Swift's),	Bow Lane, West, Dublin,	John Molony, F.R.C.P.I.
St. Vincent's, (f.)	Fairview, Co. Dublin,	The Superioress.
Stewart Institution,	Palmerstown, Co. Dublin.	Frederick Pim, L.R.C.P.I. & M.R.C.S.E.
Verville, (f.)	Green Lanes, Clontarf, Co. Dublin.	Francis E. Lynch, L.R.C.P. & S.I.
Woodbine Lodge, (f.)	Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.	(Mrs.) Mary Jane Bishop.

(m.) For male patients only. (f.) For female patients only.

APPENDIX D.

LUNATIC WARDS OF WORKHOUSES.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of LUNATICS and IMBECILES

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Antrim,	.	7	7	1	1	2	1	8	9
Armagh,	4	9	13	.	1	1	4	10	14
Bailieborough,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Ballycastle,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Ballymena,	64	59	123	5	5	10	69	64	133
Ballymoney,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Ballyshannon,	3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7
Banbridge,	7	14	21	2	.	2	9	14	23
Bawnboy,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Belfast,	144	222	366	30	23	53	174	245	419
Carrickmacross,	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4
Castleblayney,	13	7	20	1	1	2	14	8	22
Castlederg,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Cavan,	.	5	5	1	1	2	1	6	7
Clogher,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clones,	.	5	5	.	.	.	.	5	5
Coleraine,	3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7
Cookstown,	6	5	11	.	1	1	6	6	12
Cootehill,	3	9	12	.	.	.	3	9	12
Donegal,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Downpatrick,	4	9	13	2	1	3	6	10	16
Dunfanaghy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dungannon,	6	9	15	1	.	1	7	9	16
Enniskillen,	10	9	19	.	2	2	10	11	21
Glenties,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Inishowen,	8	5	13	.	.	.	8	5	13
Irvinestown,	2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3
Kilkeel,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Larne,	5	18	23	1	.	1	6	18	24
Letterkenny,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limavady,	2	8	10	.	1	1	2	9	11
Lisburn,	5	7	12	.	.	.	5	7	12
Lisnaskea,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lurgan,	6	5	11	.	3	3	6	8	14
Magherafelt,	4	8	12	.	.	.	4	8	12
Milford,	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Monaghan,	3	8	11	.	.	.	3	8	11
Newry,	9	15	24	1	1	2	10	16	26
Newtownards,	23	36	59	1	3	4	24	39	63
Omagh,	3	6	9	3	2	5	6	8	14
Strabane,	9	1	10	.	.	.	9	1	10
Stranorlar,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Total, Ulster,	354	511	865	49	46	95	403	557	960

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1893.

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.
4	8	12	1	1	2	5	9	14	6	17	23	Antrim.
14	7	21	2	6	8	16	13	29	20	23	43	Armagh.
.	4	4	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	4	5	Bailieborough.
2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6	6	3	9	Ballycastle.
11	5	16	.	3	3	11	8	19	80	72	152	Ballymena.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	4	Ballymoney.
.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	5	4	9	Ballyshannon.
11	9	20	1	3	4	12	12	24	21	26	47	Banbridge.
4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6	5	5	10	Bawnboy.
31	23	54	6	3	9	37	26	63	211	271	482	Belfast.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	5	6	Carrickmacross.
8	6	14	1	.	1	9	6	15	23	14	37	Castleblayney.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	4	Castlederg.
8	5	13	2	3	5	10	8	18	11	14	25	Cavan.
8	5	13	1		1	9	5	14	9	5	14	Clogher.
1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4	2	7	9	Clones.
2	5	7	.	1	1	2	6	8	5	10	15	Coleraine.
3	.	3	.	1	1	3	1	4	9	7	16	Cookstown.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	5	10	15	Cootehill.
1	2	3	.	1	1	1	3	4	1	5	6	Donegal.
7	5	12	.	.	.	7	5	12	13	15	28	Downpatrick.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunfanaghy.
3	7	10	2	1	3	5	8	13	12	17	29	Dungannon.
3	5	8	1	.	1	4	5	9	14	16	30	Enniskillen.
1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	Glenties.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	10	6	16	Inishowen.
.	2	2	.	.		.	2	2	2	3	5	Irvinestown.
1	.	1	.	.		1	.	1	2	1	3	Kilkeel.
.	8	8	2	.	2	2	8	10	8	26	34	Larne.
.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	Letterkenny.
6	7	13	.	2	2	6	9	15	8	18	26	Limavady.
4	6	10	1	5	6	5	11	16	10	18	28	Lisburn.
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	3	2	5	Lisnaskea.
11	9	20	1	.	1	12	9	21	12	9	21	Londonderry.
6	8	14	2	.	2	8	8	16	14	16	30	Lurgan.
5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9	10	11	21	Magherafelt.
2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7	3	5	8	Milford.
3	3	6	.	2	2	3	5	8	6	13	19	Monaghan.
4	3	7	1	1	2	5	4	9	15	20	35	Newry.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	39	63	Newtownards.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	7	12	19	Omagh.
3	1	4	.	1	1	3	2	5	12	3	15	Strabane.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	2	4	Stranorlar.
180	168	348	32	36	68	212	204	416	615	761	1,376	Total, Ulster.

TABLE.—Showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballyvaghan,	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5
Bandon,	1	3	4	.	1	1	1	4	5
Bantry,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Borrisokane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Caherciveen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Suir,	3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5
Cashel,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Castletown,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clogheen,	4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5
Clonakilty,	2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6
Clonmel,	7	3	10	.	3	3	7	6	13
Cork,	27	109	136	3	26	29	30	135	165
Corrofin,	1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5
Croom,	5	6	11	.	.	.	5	6	11
Dingle,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Dungarvan,	5	2	7	1	1	2	6	3	9
Dunmanway,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Ennis,	38	16	54	3	.	3	41	16	57
Ennistymon,	15	10	25	1	.	1	16	10	26
Fermoy,	1	9	10	.	.	.	1	9	10
Kanturk,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	.	3	3	1	.	1	1	3	4
Killarney,	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5
Kilmacthomas,	.	4	4	2	2	4	2	6	8
Kilmallock,	12	22	34	5	2	7	17	24	41
Kilrush,	15	11	26	.	5	5	15	16	31
Kinsale,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Limerick,	47	61	108	8	3	11	55	64	119
Lismore,	4	9	13	3	5	8	7	14	21
Listowel,	2	5	7	.	1	1	2	6	8
Macroom,	4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8
Mallow,	2	4	6	1	.	1	3	4	7
Midleton,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millstreet,	4	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9
Mitchelstown,	2	5	7	.	2	2	2	7	9
Nenagh,	2	8	10	.	.	.	2	8	10
Newcastle,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Rathkeale,	2	5	7	.	1	1	2	6	8
Roscrea,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Scariff,	4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6
Skibbereen,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skull,	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2
Thurles,	1	9	10	.	.	.	1	9	10
Tipperary,	11	16	27	3	2	5	14	18	32
Tralee,	4	5	9	.	.	.	4	5	9
Tulla,	4	2	6	1	.	1	5	2	7
Waterford,	1	25	26	.	1	1	1	26	27
Youghal,	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Total, Munster,	243	396	639	33	55	88	276	451	727

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1893.—*continued.*

IMBECILES.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			UNIONS.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	4	7	Ballyvaghan.
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	4	5	9	Bandon.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	4	Bantry.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Borrisokane.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Caherciveen.
1	4	5	1	4	5	2	8	10	5	10	15	Carrick-on-Suir.
4	9	13	.	3	3	4	12	16	5	14	19	Cashel.
4	1	5	.	.	.	4	1	5	4	1	5	Castletown.
3	3	6	.	2	2	3	5	8	7	6	13	Clogheen.
1	2	3	.	2	2	1	4	5	3	8	11	Clonakilty.
3	6	9	1	1	2	4	7	11	11	13	24	Clonmel.
28	20	48	9	.	9	37	20	57	67	155	222	Cork.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	3	4	7	Corrofin.
8	5	13	1	.	1	9	5	14	14	11	25	Croom.
.	3	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	4	4	Dingle.
4	1	5	1	2	3	5	3	8	11	6	17	Dungarvan.
3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	5	3	8	Dunmanway.
16	17	33	1	2	3	17	19	36	58	35	93	Ennis.
7	13	20	.	3	3	7	16	23	23	26	49	Ennistymon.
7	5	12	2	.	2	9	5	14	10	14	24	Fermoy.
12	30	42	1	6	7	13	36	49	13	36	49	Kanturk.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	Kenmare.
3	3	6	1	.	1	4	3	7	5	6	11	Killadysert.
6	3	9	1	1	2	7	4	11	8	8	16	Killarney.
1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4	3	9	12	Kilmacthomas.
3	.	3	3	.	3	6	.	6	23	24	47	Kilmallock.
3	6	9	.	.	.	3	6	9	18	22	40	Kilrush.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	Kinsale.
8	3	11	4	.	4	12	3	15	67	67	134	Limerick.
1	3	4	1	.	1	2	3	5	9	17	26	Lismore.
2	4	6	.	.	.	2	4	6	4	10	14	Listowel.
.	6	6	3	3	6	3	9	12	7	13	20	Macroom.
4	16	20	3	.	3	7	16	23	10	20	30	Mallow.
11	14	25	3	1	4	14	15	29	14	15	29	Midleton.
6	1	7	1	1	2	7	2	9	11	7	18	Millstreet.
3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5	5	9	14	Mitchelstown.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	10	Nenagh.
2	6	8	5	.	5	7	6	13	9	8	17	Newcastle.
5	3	8	1	.	1	6	3	9	8	9	17	Rathkeale.
3	6	9	.	.	.	3	6	9	3	7	10	Roscrea.
.	4	4	1	.	1	1	4	5	5	6	11	Scariff.
4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	3	8	Skibbereen.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	Skull.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	9	13	Thurles.
2	6	8	2	3	5	4	9	13	18	27	45	Tipperary.
12	5	17	.	.	.	12	5	17	16	10	26	Tralee.
5	4	9	1	.	1	6	4	10	11	6	17	Tulla.
21	15	36	6	2	8	27	17	44	28	43	71	Waterford.
12	7	19	3	.	3	15	7	22	17	12	29	Youghal.
228	249	477	58	39	97	286	288	574	562	739	1,301	Total, Munster.

TABLE.—Showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles in

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Abbeyleix,	3	2	5	.	.	.	3	2	5
Ardee,	2	.	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
Athlone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ballymahon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Balrothery,	4	7	11	.	.	.	4	7	11
Baltinglass,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Callan,	7	9	16	2	2	4	9	11	20
Carlow,	4	8	12	1	.	1	5	8	13
Castlecomer,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Celbridge,	3	7	10	.	1	1	3	8	11
Delvin,	2	3	5	2	.	2	4	3	7
Drogheda,	21	10	31	2	4	6	23	14	37
Dublin, North,	23	61	84	11	18	29	34	79	113
Dublin, South,	30	78	108	15	7	22	45	85	130
Dundalk,	8	14	22	.	5	5	8	19	27
Dunshaughlin,	1	4	5	.	1	1	1	5	6
Edenderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Enniscorthy,	7	10	17	.	.	.	7	10	17
Gorey,	2	5	7	.	.	.	2	5	7
Granard,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kells,	3	9	12	.	.	.	3	9	12
Kilkenny,	13	17	30	.	2	2	13	19	32
Longford,	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	4	7
Mountmellick,	2	8	10	.	2	2	2	10	12
Mullingar,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Naas,	1	6	7	1	1	2	2	7	9
Navan,	4	4	8	.	.	.	4	4	8
New Ross,	4	13	17	2	3	5	6	16	22
Oldcastle,	1	6	7	.	.	.	1	6	7
Parsonstown,	5	3	8	.	1	1	5	4	9
Rathdown,	20	29	49	3	2	5	23	31	54
Rathdrum,	7	17	24	1	2	3	8	19	27
Shillelagh,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Thomastown,	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Trim,	4	5	9	.	3	3	4	8	12
Tullamore,	11	22	33	.	3	3	11	25	36
Urlingford,	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, Leinster.	198	369	567	44	61	105	242	430	672

Union Workhouses, on 31st December, 1893—*continued.*

Imbeciles.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			Unions.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	Province of Leinster.
4	6	10	1	2	3	5	8	13	8	10	18	Abbeyleix.
4	13	17	2	1	3	6	14	20	9	15	24	Ardee.
7	6	13	.	1	1	7	7	14	7	7	14	Athlone.
4	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	7	5	2	7	Athy.
.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	2	2	Ballymahon.
1	2	3	.	1	1	1	3	4	5	10	15	Balrothery.
2	5	7	2	3	5	4	8	12	4	10	14	Baltinglass.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	11	13	24	Callan.
13	5	18	2	7	9	15	12	27	20	20	40	Carlow.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	5	2	7	Castlecomer.
1	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	5	8	13	Celbridge.
.	2	2	1	.	1	1	2	3	5	5	10	Delvin.
7	.	7	4	.	4	11	.	11	34	14	48	Drogheda.
3	2	5	2	3	5	5	5	10	39	84	123	Dublin, North.
19	16	35	7	.	7	26	16	42	71	101	172	Dublin, South.
6	3	9	1	4	5	7	7	14	15	26	41	Dundalk.
1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4	3	7	10	Dunshaughlin.
4	3	7	.	1	1	4	4	8	4	4	8	Edenderry.
10	12	22	2	2	4	12	14	26	19	24	43	Enniscorthy.
5	3	8	2	.	2	7	3	10	9	8	17	Gorey.
4	4	8	.	1	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	Granard.
6	10	16	.	.	.	6	10	16	9	19	28	Kells.
4	16	20	.	2	2	4	18	22	17	37	54	Kilkenny.
.	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	4	7	11	Longford.
3	2	5	1	.	1	4	2	6	6	12	18	Mountmellick.
4	7	11	.	.	.	4	7	11	4	9	13	Mullingar.
6	11	17	.	4	4	6	15	21	8	22	30	Naas.
8	11	19	2	1	3	10	12	22	14	16	30	Navan.
16	6	22	2	3	5	18	9	27	24	25	49	New Ross.
6	5	11	2	1	3	8	6	14	9	12	21	Oldcastle.
6	5	11	.	.	.	6	5	11	11	9	20	Parsonstown.
10	9	19	1	.	1	11	9	20	34	40	74	Rathdown.
1	5	6	1	.	1	2	5	7	10	24	34	Rathdrum.
1	11	12	.	.	.	1	11	12	2	11	13	Shillelagh.
3	1	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	7	5	12	Thomastown.
6	11	17	.	1	1	6	12	18	10	20	30	Trim.
6	6	12	1	1	2	7	7	14	18	32	50	Tullamore.
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	2	3	Urlingford.
11	12	23	.	5	5	11	17	28	11	17	28	Wexford.
198	218	416	41	48	89	239	266	505	481	696	1,177	Total, Leinster.

TABLE showing the Number of Lunatics and Imbeciles

UNIONS.	LUNATICS.								
	Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.		
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Ballina,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Ballinasloe,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Ballinrobe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Belmullet,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boyle,	2	10	12	.	.	.	2	10	12
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1	3	4	.	.	.	1	3	4
Castlebar,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlerea,	3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7
Claremorris,	.	4	4	1	.	1	1	4	5
Clifden,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dromore West,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway,	1	5	6	1	.	1	2	5	7
Glennamaddy,	2	1	3	1	.	1	3	1	4
Gort,	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
Killala,	1	2	3	1	.	1	2	2	4
Loughrea,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Manorhamilton,	2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4
Mohill,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mount Bellew,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oughterard,	4	3	7	.	.	.	4	3	7
Portumna,	1	3	4	.	3	3	1	6	7
Roscommon,	6	7	13	.	1	1	6	8	14
Sligo,	3	4	7	.	.	.	3	4	7
Strokestown,	3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6
Swineford,	1	4	5	.	1	1	1	5	6
Tobercurry,	1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3
Tuam,	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
Westport,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, Connaught,	36	61	97	5	5	10	41	66	107
SUMMARY OF									
ULSTER,	354	511	865	49	46	95	403	557	960
MUNSTER,	243	396	639	33	55	88	276	451	727
LEINSTER,	198	369	567	44	61	105	242	430	672
CONNAUGHT,	36	61	97	5	5	10	41	66	107
TOTAL, IRELAND,	831	1,337	2,168	131	167	298	962	1,504	2,466

in Union Workhouses on 31st December, 1893.—*continued.*

Imbeciles.									Total Lunatics and Imbeciles.			Unions.
Without Epilepsy.			With Epilepsy.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.
3	6	9	5	1	6	8	7	15	9	10	19	Ballina.
2	2	4	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	2	6	Ballinasloe.
3	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	3	Ballinrobe.
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	1	3	Belmullet.
7	9	16	1	1	2	8	10	18	10	20	30	Boyle.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4	Carrick-on-Shannon.
4	2	6	1	1	2	5	3	8	5	3	8	Castlebar.
10	6	16	.	.	.	10	6	16	13	10	23	Castlerea.
.	6	6	.	.	.	.	6	6	1	10	11	Claremorris
3	1	4	.	1	1	3	2	5	3	2	5	Clifden.
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	Dromore West.
1	2	3	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	7	10	Galway.
1	3	4	.	2	2	1	5	6	4	6	10	Glennamaddy.
2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	3	Gort.
.	1	1	.	1	1	.	2	2	2	4	6	Killala.
2	6	8	.	1	1	2	7	9	2	8	10	Loughrea.
5	5	10	.	.	.	5	5	10	7	7	14	Manorhamilton.
4	.	4	1	.	1	5	.	5	5	.	5	Mohill.
1	8	9	2	2	4	3	10	13	3	10	13	Mount Bellew.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	4	8	Oughterard.
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	7	8	Portumna.
6	7	13	.	3	3	6	10	16	12	18	30	Roscommon.
8	6	14	.	1	1	8	7	15	11	11	22	Sligo.
5	8	13	.	1	1	5	9	14	8	12	20	Strokestown.
6	10	16	.	2	2	6	12	18	7	17	24	Swineford.
5	8	13	1	2	3	6	10	16	7	12	19	Tobercurry.
1	4	5	.	.	.	1	4	5	3	4	7	Tuam.
2	3	5	.	.	.	2	3	5	2	3	5	Westport.
84	107	191	11	19	30	95	126	221	136	192	328	Total, Connaught.
PROVINCES.												
180	168	348	32	36	68	212	204	416	615	761	1,376	Ulster.
228	249	477	58	39	97	286	288	574	562	739	1,301	Munster.
198	218	416	41	48	89	239	266	505	481	696	1,177	Leinster.
84	107	191	11	19	30	95	126	221	136	192	328	Connaught
690	742	1,432	142	142	284	832	884	1,716	1,794	2,388	4,182	Total, Ireland.

APPENDIX E.

GAOLS AND CONVICT PRISONS.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Lunatics who were confined in Gaols and Convict Prisons during the Year ended 31st December, 1893.

Classification of Lunatics.	Number Remaining in Custody on 31st December, 1892.			Number Committed and became insane during the Year ended 31st December, 1893.			Total Number in Custody during the Year 1893.			Removed, Discharged, and Died.																		Total Removed, Discharged, or Died during the Year.			Remaining in Gaols on 31st December, 1893.		
										Removed to District Asylums by Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.			Removed to the Central Asylum by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant.			Otherwise removed from Gaol.			Died.											
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons acquitted of offences on the ground of insanity, .	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Persons found insane on arraignment, and incapable of pleading, ...	–	–	–	19	7	26	19	7	26	7	3	10	12	3	15	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	7	26	–	–	–
Persons under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, who became insane in gaol, .	–	–	–	29	21	50	29	21	50	21	16	37	7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	29	21	50	–	–	–
Persons committed in default of surety to keep the peace, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal, . . .	–	–	–	7	3	10	7	3	10	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	–
Persons committed under the Vagrancy Act, who were insane on, or who became insane subsequent to, committal, .	–	–	–	8	1	9	8	1	9	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	–	–	–
Total, ...	–	–	–	67	32	99	67	32	99	44	23	67	22	8	30	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	67	32	99	–	–	–

Table II.—Showing the Number and Disposal of Persons confined in Convict Prisons who were or became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1893.

	Convicts.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining in custody on 31st December, 1892, . .	–	–	–
Became insane during the year ended 31st December, 1893, ...	4	3	7
Total number in custody during the Year, . . .	4	3	7
Removed, Discharged, Died:			
Removed to Dundrum Asylum by warrant of Lord Lieutenant, ...	4	3	7
Discharged by order of Lord Lieutenant, or on expiration of sentence, ...	–	–	–
Otherwise removed from Prisons, ...	–	–	–
Died, ...	–	–	–
Total Removed, Discharged, and Died, ...	4	3	7
Remaining in Prisons on 31st December, 1893, . .	–	–	–

APPENDIX F.

MEMORANDA OF INSPECTIONS.

ARMAGH ASYLUM.

ARMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 27th Dec., 1893.

I inspected, on the 27th December, 1893, the Armagh District Asylum, and saw all the patients then resident.

The following table shows the changes in the asylum population since last inspection :—

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
On register 9th December, 1892,	174	185	359
Admitted since,	46	55	101
	220	240	460
Discharged recovered,	19	24	43
Discharged unrecovered,	6	—	6
Escaped,	1	—	1
Died,	14	11	25
On register at this date,	180	205	385
Absent on pass,	2	—	2
Resident at this date,	178	205	383

It is pleasant to note that last year's first admissions show a perceptible decrease as compared with those of recent years.

The condition of the patients needing special attention was, on the date of my visit, as follows :—

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
In bed,	4	1	5
In seclusion,	–	–	–
In restraint	–	–	–
Wet last night,	3	1	4
Raised by attendant,	8	6	14

Absence of Restraint.

It is very satisfactory to be able to state that injudicious attempts to control excitement by restrictive means do not form any part of the system of treatment adopted in the Armagh Asylum. It has not been found necessary to mechanically restrain any patient during the twelve months under review, while only 13 entries appeared in the register of seclusion. Patients when excited are isolated, or separated from the surroundings which tend to anger them, while work affords a healthy and harmless channel to the excitement of many.

Accident.

The only accident recorded was an injury to a patient's finger, necessitating removal of the top of the finger.

Deaths.

The deaths, 25 in number, resulted in four cases from consumption, and in four from other forms of lung disease, in two cases from heart disease, in ten cases they resulted from brain or spinal diseases, in one from erysipelas, and in four from senile decay.

The causes of death were determined by post mortem examination in every case—eight in all—in which such examination was permissible. Armagh Asylum.

The average age of the men at death was 43·6, and of the women 45·8. No death resulted from accident or suicide during the year under review.

The following table of employment shows that 273 patients were employed out of the 383 resident :— Employment.

—	Male.	Female.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	26	24
As garden or field labourers,	39	-
As farm servants,	19	-
As clerks,	-	1
As messengers,	1	-
As stokers,	2	-
As shoemakers,	5	-
As upholsterers,	1	4
As painters,	3	-
In the kitchen,	6	-
In the laundry,	-	24
In officers' quarters,	-	3
At needlework,	-	75
At knitting,	-	40
	102	171

These figures are fairly satisfactory; but if an increased amount of land were available for the patients' occupation and amusement, it ought to be possible to employ a larger proportion of the patients in garden and field labour. It is well known that those employments are best for the insane which keep them employed in the open air, as all garden and field labour, and, as a distinguished authority on mental disease pointed out many years ago, they proved not only of great advantage to the lower ranks who have been accustomed to daily toil, but even to the educated classes, owing to the peaceful and soothing influences of immediate intercourse with nature. I would urge the Governors, who have shown such an intelligent and liberal interest in the insane poor of the district, to consider the necessity which exists for the acquisition of additional land, and which, instead of being an additional burthen to the rate-payers, ought to become a source of profit.

Various structural alterations and additions have been completed since last visit. The patients' dining hall has been re-constructed, and a dining room provided for the attendants. The stores have been enlarged and re-arranged, the kitchen has been re-built and fitted with modern culinary appliances. The laundry has been extended by further building, and improved machinery provided in it. A mortuary of the most advanced kind has been erected, and all the lavatories and sanitary arrangements have been re-constructed and modernised. Alterations and additions.

Armagh Asylum.

Detached hospital to be built.

Sanction has been given for the erection of a detached hospital to accommodate 140 patients. This will meet the overcrowding which exists, and will render the asylum one of the most advanced, and let it be hoped, successful institutions in Ireland for the treatment of recent and acute cases.

General condition.

I am glad to be able to state that cleanliness and good order were found in all parts of the establishment, and it is impossible to go through the asylum without being impressed with Dr. Graham's zealous interest in the working of the asylum, and the practical ability of his administration. The patients' food is good, the use of stimulants has been practically discontinued without any consequent ill-result, while narcotics or sedatives are but little used; healthy exercise during the day, and a genial temperature at night, are relied upon for producing sound and refreshing sleep. The heating of the divisions, a point, in my opinion, of the greatest importance in the treatment of the insane, is particularly satisfactory; the indoor temperature, even in cold weather, being maintained at or above sixty degrees Fah. I had occasion to notice that the sheets and pillow cases on a few beds on the male side were not as scrupulously clean as they should be, while No. 8 Division dormitory (with eleven beds) will require to be better ventilated and refloored as soon as the provision of the new accommodation will permit of its temporary disuse.

Books. Divine service.

I examined the asylum books. On the Sunday preceding my visit, ninety-eight men and seventy women attended the Roman Catholic, sixty-eight men and sixty-three women the Presbyterian, and sixty six men and fifty-eight women the Church of England Divine Service.

December, 1893.

Ballinasloe Asylum.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 3rd April, 1893.

This asylum was visited in October, 1892, and again on the 3rd April, 1893. The following Table shows the changes which have taken place in the asylum population since the date of last inspection:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register 3rd October, 1892,	462	330	792
Admitted since,	48	23	71
	510	353	863
Discharged recovered,	17	22	39
Discharged unrecovered,	4	1	5
Died,	22	15	37
Resident on this date,	467	315	782

Recent rapid increase.

The rapid increase of late years in the number of patients is remarkable So great is it that this asylum is now the third largest in the country, while, unfortunately, the number of the insane in workhouses, or

scattered at large throughout the district, exhibits no corresponding decrease. This is exemplified by the following Table compiled from the last Census returns:— BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

	POPULATION.		LUNATICS AND IDIOTS.			
			1881.		1891.	
	1881.	1891.	In Asylum.	Not in Asylum.	In Asylum.	Not in Asylum.
Galway, . .	242,005	214,712	—	337	—	316
Roscommon, . .	132,490	114,397	469	259	742	235
Total, . . .	374,495	329,109	469	596	742	551

During the decade the population of the District has diminished by 12 per cent., whereas the total number of Lunatics and Idiots has increased 21 per cent.

Various explanations have been given of the increase of insanity in Ireland, while many authorities would insist that it is more apparent than real. The excessive use of alcohol, want, and privation, no doubt account partly, in a district such as Ballinasloe, for the increase which has taken place, but undoubtedly its main causes are intermarriage and heredity. The hereditary tendency which passes from parent to offspring we must expect to increase rather than diminish in these days when so many patients leave our asylums cured of the disease, but not of the taint of mental weakness or instability. Many of these afterwards often marry, or are given in marriage, without any thought of the probable consequences. This hereditary tendency is increased and accentuated by intermarriages, which are most likely to take place in remote and secluded places, cut off from free communication with the rest of the country. Causes of increase.

One hundred and five deaths occurred from the 3rd March, 1891, to October, 1892, and thirty-seven from October to April, 1893. The causes of death were as follows:— Deaths.

Paralysis	1
Apoplexy, ...	1
Epilepsy, ...	15
Maniacal exhaustion, . . .	21
Other diseases of the brain, . .	8
Phthisis, and general wasting, . .	32
Pneumonia and bronchitis, . .	6
Hæmoptysis, ...	1
Syncope, and heart disease . .	9
Renal anasarca, ...	1
Dysentery and diarrhœa, . . .	11
Internal obstruction, . . .	3
Strumous abscess, . . .	3
Diffuse cellulitis, ...	1
Pernicious anæmia . . .	1
Senile decay and debility, . .	24
Fever, ...	3
Suicide, ...	1

Ballinasloe Asylum.

There are twelve entries in the register of accidents.

Accidents.

One patient (W. H.), who had escaped, was drowned on the 11th June, 1891, while trying to swim the river Suck. It is uncertain whether at the time he was influenced by any suicidal impulse, or simply intended to cross the river. P. H., a patient who had assisted in the kitchen for many years, and had never exhibited suicidal tendency, hung himself on the 10th March, 1893, from a rafter in the cement house close to the kitchen. An inquest was held, and the asylum officials were exonerated from all blame. The other deaths call for no special comment, except those, eight in number, resulting from dysentery, a disease which occasionally occurs in an epidemic form in this as in some of our other Irish asylums; one of these outbreaks took place last autumn. This disease, which seems to be specially favoured by overcrowding, is almost always connected with a defective drainage system, or a polluted water supply; and should further cases occur it will be necessary for the Governors to institute a thorough inquiry into the impurity in the water, or any defect in the asylum drainage.

Asylum drainage.

General condition.

I am glad to be able to report that on the occasion of my visit I found the various sections of the institution clean and orderly. The new dining-room for the male patients has been completed since last inspection. It must be a matter of regret that it was not found possible to build a hall sufficiently large to accommodate both sexes, as has been done with advantage in many of our asylums. Nothing breaks the monotony of an asylum day better than bringing the patients together at meals, and nothing tends more to quiet and decorum than the example which the tranquil and orderly patients show those who are excitable or refractory. It is to be hoped that by degrees the Resident Medical Superintendent will be able to introduce tablecloths, glass and delf vessels, and knives and forks. Such things are now almost universally used. Some persons do not understand why we recommend such things for pauper lunatics, or why we should seek to surround them with amenities and comforts to which they had been accustomed in their own homes. As we have already said, reporting on the other asylum of this province, "it is not because birds, and flowers, and bright rugs, and easy chairs are pleasing to the eye of visitors and inspectors, that they are recommended. It is because such things, like the farm which provides means of physical exercise, enter into the curative treatment, and help largely to divert the morbid thoughts, and suggestions of the insane." Indeed the modern treatment of insanity might be almost summed up in the two words—occupation and recreation. In the farm and in the workshops we try to find a healthy vent for the patients' excitement, while indoors we seek to turn their morbid thoughts into new channels by amusement and interesting objects.

Overcrowding.

The institution continues to be very much overcrowded. As the counties (Galway and Roscommon) which constitute the asylum district are not wealthy, the question of how increased accommodation for the insane poor can best be provided at a moderate cost is one of great practical importance. One at least of the fiscal authorities concerned, the Roscommon Grand Jury, seems to consider that increased accommodation might be provided by converting the workhouse buildings of the Strokestown Union into an auxiliary asylum. The experience, however, of those who have specially studied this question, teaches us that the conversion of workhouse buildings into good accommodation for the insane is both difficult and costly, and that it is a mistake to suppose that workhouse buildings can ever provide really satisfactory accommodation for the insane. Nor is it clear that any large saving would be

effected owing to the great cost involved in modifying such buildings for asylum purposes. It is quite true that in Scotland vacant poorhouse accommodation has been utilised as accommodation for lunatics; but, speaking from personal knowledge, I can say that these licensed lunatic departments of Scotch poorhouses provide as expensive and good accommodation as Ballinasloe and many other of our District Asylums of Ireland. If the Strokestown Union were dissolved, and it were seriously contemplated to convert the workhouse into an auxiliary asylum, there would be the great initial cost of alterations, and the necessity of acquiring additional land. It would be necessary to appoint and maintain a separate staff; and lastly, it would still be necessary to expend a considerable sum in improving the hospital accommodation at the parent asylum. The Governors have, therefore, in my opinion, adopted the wisest course in dealing with the large and important question of increased accommodation. They have determined to erect a large hospital building, not so much for the treatment of the bodily sick, who, as a rule, are few among an asylum population, but especially for the reception and treatment of curable and acute cases. The greater prominence given to the hospital department, as distinguished from infirmary wards, is one of the features of modern asylums. When the proposed hospital has been completed, the asylum will consist of two sections; one—the main building—will provide a home for the chronic and harmless patients who require no special treatment; while the other, and small hospital section, will accommodate, not alone those suffering from acute illness, but those requiring special medical attention and nursing, whether newly admitted, suicidal, dangerous, feeble, or dirty and degraded, and who, as such, need special care and attention.

BALLINASLOE ASYLUM.

Hospital to be erected for acute cases.

The Governors have also most wisely determined to enlarge their farm, so as to provide increased means of occupation for the male patients, and with this view steps have been taken to acquire a large farm contiguous to the asylum.

Farm to be enlarged.

30th June, 1893.

CARLOW DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

CARLOW ASYLUM.

Inspected on 13th June, 1893.

There are resident in this Institution, 175 men, and 148 women; total 323. Since my last visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum 22nd September, 1892,	173	155	328
Admitted since,	33	24	57
	206	179	385
Discharged,	25	21	46
Died,	6	10	16
	31	31	62
Remaining 13th June, 1893,	175	148	323

CARLOW ASYLUM.

Additions necessary not yet made.

So far nothing has been done to carry out the alterations and additions to this Asylum, so much required, and so long waited for. However, the tenders for the work required in the administrative block have now been sent in, and no reason exists why the work should not be carried out without further delay. In the meanwhile the plans for the additions to the accommodation will require further consideration.

Deaths.

The deaths would appear to be due in all cases to chronic disease. None were from violence or accident. In no case was a *post-mortem* examination made. It is to be hoped that when the structural alterations at this Asylum are being carried out, a suitable mortuary will be provided, and these examinations—so important for the safety of the insane, and for the progress of medical science—will become more frequent.

Mortuary required.

Health.

The health of the patients is at present remarkably good, and since my last visit there has been no outbreak of dysentery, or any form of zymotic disease, but it must be remembered that the present condition of the asylum—the overcrowding of the wards, the defective sewerage, and the want of an adequate water supply—must render the inmates of the Institution especially liable to suffer from the effects of any prevailing epidemic. I would, therefore, urge on the Governors the importance of taking the necessary steps to meet the danger of an outbreak of cholera, with which we are threatened during the coming summer. This can be done at a small expense, and within a limited period, by erecting a small detached wooden hospital. A suitable plan for such a hospital has been sent to the Medical Superintendent.

Three men and one woman are at present confined to bed from bodily illness—one of these is suffering from severe laceration of the face caused by a blow from another excited patient. I saw one man and one woman in bed from excitement, but restraint does not appear to have been resorted to since my last visit.

Clothing.

I saw all the patients, both men and women, and I was pleased with their appearance. Summer and winter clothes are now provided; the men were dressed in tweed suits, and the women have calico dresses. This has effected the greatest improvement in their condition, as it has instilled a feeling of pride in their personal appearance on the part of the patients, and a desire on the part of the attendants to have those under their charge becomingly dressed. With the clothing of the female patients I was especially pleased, as their dresses fitted them properly, and their hair was tidy.

Bedding.

The bedding has also much improved. New bedsteads, with wire bottoms and hair mattresses are by degrees being introduced. New sheeting of improved quality has been obtained. The linen throughout the wards, considering the very inadequate capabilities of the laundry to meet the requirements of the patients, was wonderfully clean.

Day room.

Much has been done to improve the appearance of the day-rooms by painting and decoration, and by the introduction of a few homely articles of furniture, such as chairs, tables, curtains, &c.

Dietary.

No change has been made in the dietary, and until a new kitchen, with proper cooking appliances, has been provided, it is impossible strictly to adhere to the diet scale lately sanctioned.

Carlow Asylum.

I saw the men at dinner, and was pleased to find that the patients on both sides of the house are provided with plates, bowls, knives and forks, and that proper attention is given to the service of the food.

Staff

The staff has been increased by the addition of three male and two female attendants, so that the proportion of attendants to patients has now been raised to its proper ratio.

The Governors have at great personal trouble, and in a most liberal spirit, drawn up a scale of wages for the remuneration of their staff, which ought to attract eligible candidates, and which is commensurate with the wages generally paid in Irish asylums.

Divine service.

On the 11th June 87 men and 66 women attended Mass, while 6 men and 15 women were present at the Protestant worship.

Books.

I examined the books and registers. No case-book appears to be kept.

Expenditure.

The accounts have not yet been audited, so that I am not in a position to refer to them. It would appear, however, that the expenditure is somewhat higher than that of previous years. The cost involved by the increase and improvement of the stock of clothing, bedding, and furniture, must of necessity cause extra expenditure under these headings. This expenditure ought, however, to result in economy in the future.

16th June, 1893.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Castlebar Asylum.

Inspected on 12th and 13th October, 1893.

We inspected Castlebar District Asylum on the 12th and 13th instant and saw all the patients then resident. The last inspection was made in August, 1892, and the following changes have taken place since then :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register 3rd August, 1892, . . .	249	157	406
Admitted since, ...	90	62	152
	339	219	558
Discharged recovered, ...	48	25	73
Discharged unrecovered, ...	4	2	6
Died, ...	23	19	42
	75	46	121
Resident on 12th October, 1893, . . .	264	173	437

Castlebar Asylum.

Deaths.

The causes of the 42 deaths were as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Consumption, ...	7	6	13
Exhaustion after Mania, &c., .	2	4	6
Epilepsy and Convulsions, .	5	4	9
General Debility and Old Age,	5	3	8
Cancer, ...	1	–	1
Inflammation of the Lungs, .	3	1	4
Organic Disease, ...	–	1	1
	23	19	42

Water supply and sewage.

At the present time the establishment is suffering from a great scarcity of water, a leakage having taken place from the sewerage system into the quarry-reservoir which supplied the water for flushing and washing, necessitating the cutting off of this source of supply. Both the question of the disposal of sewage and water supply have been for a long time under consideration. Last year arrangements were made to carry away and discharge the sewage some distance from the asylum, but objections were afterwards raised by the Local Sanitary Authority, on the ground that it contaminated the river passing through the town of Castlebar. As it was, we understand, found impossible to utilise the sewage by irrigation owing to the low level of the surrounding land, it was found necessary, in order to meet the objections thus raised, to carry the drains back to their original position and discharge on the asylum grounds. In making the necessary alterations a leakage took place from the bottom of the sewage tank, which allowed sewage matter to be carried into the quarry-reservoir, from which, as we have stated, the water for washing and flushing is obtained. This water was cut off on the 17th September last, causing very great inconvenience, as the deep well within the asylum buildings only supplies sufficient water for cooking and drinking. That any gross pollution, such as occurred, should be possible, is most unsatisfactory in any public institution, and calls for immediate remedy. We certainly are of opinion that the water obtained from the quarry-reservoir is quite unfit for use, and should be abandoned as a source of supply, as it is in close contiguity to the sewage tank, and, it would seem to us, that the permanent prevention of contamination is practically impossible. It might, however, be found feasible to obtain a much larger supply than at present from the deep well to which we have referred. Every effort should be made to obtain, once for all, a pure, constant, and sufficient water supply, and to prevent the sewerage discharge becoming a nuisance and danger to the patients.

General condition.

Having regard to the scarcity of water, we could scarcely expect to find the condition of the institution in many respects satisfactory. On the first day of our visit the floors in many parts of the buildingwere dirty, and the different apartments occupied by the patients seemed cold and cheerless. The day was cold, yet few fires were lighted except in the male hospital and female hospital dayroom, not even in the female hospital dormitory, in which three women were lying ill. On the second day

we found, however, the floors being cleansed, and additional fires had been lighted, conveying a better impression of management. CASTLEBAR ASYLUM.

Although allowance must be made owing, to the want of water for washing and bathing, we are still of opinion that sufficient regard is not paid to the condition of the male patients by the attendants; the men are untidy in their dress and in their persons, their clothes are torn and shabby, while, we think, that with greater attention, much might be done to improve the degraded habits of many of these patients. We saw the men at dinner; very little attention appears to be paid to the manner in which the meal is served; the only utensils are tin bowls and spoons as described in our last report. It may be thought that to supply lunatics with tablecloths, knives, forks, plates, and dishes is only useless trouble, but the experience of asylums in this and other countries proves that nothing has a greater influence on the condition of the insane than attention to such matters.

We afterwards inspected the male patients in their dayrooms. The greater number were found crowded together in one dayroom and one corridor, while a great part of the space intended as dayroom accommodation would not appear to be used. Excellent dayroom accommodation has been provided at very great expense, and we cannot understand why it is not utilised, as all this accommodation is certainly now required owing to the increase which has taken place in the number of male patients. Many of the dayrooms are practically unfurnished, void even of a chair, and destitute of every appearance of comfort. Day rooms.

We found the female patients fairly tidy, and 12 women usefully employed in the female workroom; one or two using the old fashioned spinning wheel formerly so common in this country. About 30 are employed washing on Mondays and Tuesdays, and from 4 to 7 on other days, ironing, &c. Some of the machinery of the laundry requires to be repaired, and we think an earnest effort should be made to increase the efficiency of this department, not only to obtain a better supply of clean linen, but to give employment to a larger number of the female patients. This can be done at once by instituting a foul laundry for the daily washing of the clothes soiled the preceding night. Employment. Laundry.

The dress on the female side consists of a linsey skirt and petticoat, two cotton jackets, handkerchief, shawl, and boots, and socks. Dress.

The women's bedding was generally clean, and we are informed that the Governors contemplate getting rid altogether of the straw ticks, which are so objectionable for the use of the insane. Three women were in bed in the hospital dormitory—one suffering from a severe scalp wound inflicted by another patient, and one woman was in seclusion. Bedding.

In former reports we dwelt on the importance of artificial heating of the asylum. A system of hot water pipes exists in some of the old corridors, but they are practically disused. The Medical Superintendent informed us that when he tested the temperature of the corridors and single rooms, and also got the night attendant to take temperatures during the night, he found the temperature in cold winter weather to be close to freezing point. It appears to us a cruel and anomalous arrangement that the neighbouring prison cells occupied by pickpockets and other malefactors should be maintained, even in the coldest weather at an equable temperature of 60 degrees or 65 degrees Fah., while the temperature of the rooms occupied by the insane, who not unfrequently divest themselves of all covering during the night, should in cold weather be scarcely above 32 degrees. Heating.

Apart from the question of artificial heating, it would seem to us that of the amount of coal actually used a sufficient quantity does not reach the

Castlebar Asylum.

patients' fireplaces. Taking the coldest month last winter, we find that during the four weeks ending the 2nd January, out of a total consumption of 50 tons, only 9 tons 1 cwt. were burned in the patients' dayrooms and dormitories. Similarly, for the four weeks ending 2nd March, out of a total consumption of 40 tons 11 cwt., only 7 tons 12 cwt., went directly to supply heat to the patients' rooms, the remainder of the coal consumed going to the engine-room, laundry, kitchen, workshops, workrooms, and for the use of the officers and attendants. We consider that the building should be heated throughout by artificial means. If, however, the Governors do not see their way to approve of an expenditure, which to us seems so absolutely and essentially necessary for the patients' comfort and treatment, at least the existing furnaces for heating parts of the building should be kept burning throughout the winter, while good fires should be maintained in all the open grates throughout the house.

Quality of food.

We examined the food supply, and were not quite satisfied with the quality of all of it. The milk, a most important article in the dietary of the insane, seems constantly not to render the contract return of cream; the soup prepared for the patients on the day of our visit seemed little better than vegetable broth, while the meat, which was cut up to be mixed in it, appeared dry and innutritious. It is usual now-a-days in many Irish asylums, as elsewhere, to give the patients a slice of boiled or roast meat on the days meat is served, and in lieu of soup, which the patients as a rule so little relish. This arrangement has not been found to entail any large increase of expenditure.

The Boards of Governors adopted a recommendation in our last report to substitute tea for cocoa for supper, a change which, we are informed, is much appreciated by the patients.

Wine and spirits.

Our attention has been attracted to the large expenditure on wine and spirits in this asylum. Thus, during the year 1892, while the expenditure under this head at Castlebar amounted to 11*s.* 4*d.* per caput, at the only other asylum in North Connaught, Sligo, with practically the same number of patients, the cost was only 8*d.*, and at Armagh—an asylum conducted on the most liberal and advanced principles—3*d.* per head. The total expenditure on wine and spirits at Castlebar for the year 1892 was £229 13*s.* 2*d.*, and at Armagh, £3 16*s.* 3*d.*, while the corresponding figures for the preceding year (1891) were £269 9*s.* 4*d.*, and £2 4*s.*, respectively. On investigating the matter further, we find it is the custom at Castlebar to allow the attendants a considerable quantity of extras, and to enter these in the sick diet book. In other asylums it is customary to order attendants who are actually ill, and off duty, any stimulants which may be deemed necessary, but the practice of allowing stimulants to attendants not actually on the sick list does not, so far as we are aware, obtain elsewhere. The following is a summary taken from the sick diet book, showing the daily issue of all extras for the month of September last:—

Tea,	3½ ozs.	Porter,	33⅓ pints.
Bread,	50 ozs.	Whiskey,	6 glasses.
Butter,	23½ ozs.	Brandy,	8 glasses.
Eggs,	66	Extra Milk,	37 pints.
Mutton Chops,	11	Sugar,	14 ozs.
Beef Tea,	1 pint.	Gin,	2 glasses.
Wine,	83 glasses.	Rice,	16 ozs.

and of these no less than 15 eggs, 5 mutton chops, 5 glasses of wine, 10 pints of porter, 6 glasses of brandy, 4 pints of milk, 2 glasses of gin, and

8 ounces of rice went daily to attendants. It thus appears that out of 25 ordinary male and female attendants, and two night attendants, no less than 18 were, during the month, getting as extras either wine, spirits, or porter. The gardener, suffering for some days from a cold or cough in the beginning of August, was ordered two glasses of brandy a day, and remained on it till the 5th October. We must not be taken as objecting to any reasonable indulgence being given to attendants. On the contrary, we would wish in very many instances to see their status and remuneration raised, but we cannot conceive that this almost indiscriminate use of stimulants among them can be necessary on the ground of health, or can conduce to the more efficient discharge of their duties. Castlebar Asylum.

Additions would appear to have been made to the staff from time to time, but not in proportion to the increase in the number of patients. At present there are 15 men and 10 women in actual charge of the insane, giving a ratio of about one attendant to 17 patients; this is much below the proportion which ought to exist in public asylums. Further, the Governors must see that the night staff is quite inadequate to take charge of the existing number of patients. To hold one man responsible for the care, and nursing of 264, and one woman for the safe-keeping of 173 insane persons would be impossible. Every excuse must, therefore, be made for the dirty and degraded habits of the patients, and, in the event of any accident taking place, the night staff could scarcely, under such circumstances, be held solely responsible. The report made by the present male night attendant is illegible, owing to bad writing, and Dr. Hatchell reports that the night nurse is ill-suited for her post both mentally and physically. Staff

The statutory books relating to the condition of the patients and their treatment are either not kept, or not fully posted. The medical superintendent informs us that he has not time to keep up these different books, and having regard to the great size which the Castlebar Asylum has now reached, we deem it our duty to again urge on the Governors the necessity which exists for the appointment of an assistant medical officer. There is, probably, now no other asylum in the world containing so large a number of patients with but a single resident medical officer, while the last issue of the Privy Council Rules clearly contemplates that there should be at least one assistant medical officer attached to each asylum in Ireland, and this applies with double force to Castlebar, where there is no apothecary attached to the institution. Books. Assistant Medical Officer required.

We regret that we are unable to write more favourably of the asylum all the more so as we believe the Governors are anxious to do everything in their power to improve its condition, and because a very large sum has in recent years been spent in structural improvements and alterations. The accommodation which exists could, we think, be utilised to much greater advantage than at present, and we would suggest to the Governors that they should appoint a small committee of their body to confer with us at the asylum as to how the defects which at present exist can be best remedied, and how the working of the institution can be placed on a more satisfactory basis. It would be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to meet and confer with the Governors on these matters if they will allow us to do so. Defects.

20th October, 1893.

Clonmel Asylum.

CLONMEL DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 20th Oct., 1893.

Additions and Alterations.

The various additions and alterations to the administrative departments and the erection of the new ward at the female house of this Asylum are now progressing towards completion. These works comprise the extension of the dining-room, so as to allow almost the whole of the female patients to dine together; the erection of a scullery in connection with this room, the re-tiling of the kitchen, the reorganization of the laundry (which comprises the erection of a new drying-room, worked by a Blackman fan), the addition of two washing machines and an ironing machine. This department is now fitted up with all the modern appliances requisite for carrying on the washing of so large an establishment, and will certainly bear comparison with the laundries of other similar institutions. The block for the reception of 40 females is now being roofed in, so that the internal fittings can be carried on during the cold weather. This block consists of a day-room to contain 40 patients on the ground floor, and two dormitories with commodious bath-room and lavatories.

Site of proposed mortuary.

The proposed mortuary has not yet been commenced; but I must here point out that the site selected for the erection of this building is most unsuitable, situated as it is at the entrance of the male building, exposed to the view of the male patients going in and coming out; whereas a mortuary should be as much as possible out of view, and should be built on the boundary wall of the Asylum, so that under no circumstances should the mourners attending the funeral be allowed to enter the Asylum grounds.

Furniture.

Furniture has still to be obtained for the new dining-room and wards and some additional fittings for the laundry. The tables and chairs for the dining-room will, I hope, be supplied in a short time, so as to enable this room to be utilized by the patients, as up to this they have been obliged to dine in their day-rooms, which are much overcrowded and are ill-suited for such a purpose.

Accommodation.

When the additional accommodation on the female side is completed, it is proposed to remove to it the 52 women who are at present, for want of room, located in the male house, so that this new building will make no provision for fresh admissions. The institution is estimated to accommodate 600 patients (300 in each house). It is doubtful how far this estimate affords the space now insisted on by the Board of Control, but even if the estimated accommodation is correct, the Asylum must now be considered to contain its full complement of patients. If we look back for ten years, we find the numbers then resident were 224 men and 211 women, so that in this interval of time an increase of 104 men and 101 women has taken place. As there is every reason to suppose that a similar increase will take place in the next ten years, the mode in which additional accommodation for the insane poor of the district is to be provided ought to be, without delay, considered by the Governors. In a report on this Asylum, dated 7th October, 1890, we suggested that such extension of accommodation would be best made by the "erection of an infirmary in proximity to the upper house, for the care, nursing, and observation of new admissions and cases requiring special medical supervision," and I must again repeat the suggestion, as this plan is now so largely adopted in dealing with extensions of old Asylums, such as Clonmel.

Clonmel Asylum.

Additional land.

Another subject which I would ask the Governors to consider is the purchase of additional land. At present the amount of land attached to the asylum, exclusive of ground under buildings, &c., consists of 26 acres. This cannot be considered sufficient to afford occupation for the number of men who could be advantageously employed, or a sufficiently extended area for exercise. The minimum amount of land which is thought requisite for such an institution is one acre to ten patients, and large farms are now attached to all public asylums in other countries. The Governors have always shown so great an interest in the insane, and have with so great liberality provided for the wants of the lunatic poor, that I trust they will not hesitate to supply this very great want. They must be aware that industrial occupation tends more perhaps than anything else to the improvement of the condition of the insane. The necessary outlay should not be considered as imposing any additional burden on the ratepayers. A farm attached to such an institution, worked by the inmates, should prove a source of profit, and tend to diminish the annual cost of maintenance. Such has been the result in other similar institutions.

Statistics.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since the 1st January, 1893 :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 1st January, 1893, .	315	306	621
Admitted since, ...	44	51	95
	359	357	716
Discharged recovered, . .	17	23	40
Discharged unrecovered . .	8	5	13
Died, ...	6	17	23
Total, ...	31	45	76
On Register, 20th October, 1893,	328	312	640

Deaths.

The deaths appear to have been all from ordinary causes, and call for no remarks. In no case does the cause of death appear to have been verified by post mortem examination. Up to this it has been almost impossible to carry out such examinations owing to the want of a proper room, but when the new dead-house is completed, it is to be hoped, whenever possible, the cause of death will be verified by autopsy.

Health.

The general health of the inmates appears to be good, only 13 men and 8 women are confined to bed, nor during the past year has there been any disorder of an epidemic character.

Restraint and seclusion.

According to the Medical Journal, the patients secluded since the 1st January have been nine, for periods varying from two to eight hours. Four patients have been restrained—two by gloves, and two by camisole. The list of accidents includes a fracture of the thigh from a fall, a sprained ankle, and the dislocation of the bones of the forearm.

Clonmel Asylum.

General condition of patients.

I saw every patient resident at the time of my visit. The men were very quiet and well behaved, but amongst the more excitable women there was a good deal of noise. This is to be accounted for by the number of this class who at present are congregated together. Dr. Garner hopes when the new addition is completed to scatter these patients as much as possible amongst the others. Both men and women appeared to be well dressed, clean, and tidy in their appearance, and the materials used for their clothing seemed of good quality. The beds and bedding deserve special praise. In no other similar institution have I seen better provision in this respect. The sheets are clean, and the material used in the bedding is of excellent quality.

Many alterations have been carried out by the aid of the staff. Throughout both houses many of the dayrooms, dormitories, and single rooms have been neatly papered and painted. The male hospital dayroom has been floored and wainscotted, and the windows lowered. An end window has been erected in the dayroom of No. 3. New drains have been laid in various parts of the institution. Two new water closets have been fitted up, and three large flushing tanks erected.

Staff.

Very few alterations have been made in the strength of the staff. It would appear that exclusive of artizans, head and night attendants, 21 men and 22 women are in actual charge of the insane in their wards, giving a ratio of about one attendant to 15 patients on the male side, and of one to 16 on the female side—not a strong staff; but the number of artisans employed must be taken into consideration.

Two attendants are now employed during the night on each side. Considering that on the female side one of the night nurses has to remain in the hospital, I would suggest that the services of a third female night attendant should be obtained.

The numbers on the female side have now so largely increased, and the amount of work carried on in the kitchen, laundry, and workrooms is so considerable, that I think it is almost impossible for the Matron to properly supervise the working of all these different departments, and I would therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Governors, the appointment of a Head Nurse, who would assist the Matron in her onerous duties. I think the Governors should favourably consider this suggestion, as the present Matron has for so many years rendered such valuable services to the institution.

Employment.

As regards employment, 72 men work on the farm and 24 are engaged with the artizans. 33 women go to the laundry, and 69 employ themselves at knitting and sewing. I cannot but think that if a larger number of women were employed at washing there would be much less noise and excitement on the female side. So much has been done to extend the capacity of the laundry, and to render this department capable of meeting the requirements of the establishment, that the employment of the patients, so essential to their contentment and improvement, should not be forgotten.

Books.

The books and registers are carefully kept, and the case-books, giving histories of all cases in the Asylum, are now posted up to the present date.

Divine service.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday previous to inspection 197 males and 202 females attended Mass, while 8 men and 10 women were present at the Protestant worship.

27th October, 1893.

CORK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Cork Asylum.

Inspected on 15th, 16th, & 17th Nov., 1893.

Since the last inspection of this institution, a number of alterations and additions have been carried out, and a number are now in progress. The principal work has been the completion of the new block, which will give accommodation for 430 male patients. This block is now being connected with the main house by an overground passage, so as to enable the residents in it to take their meals in the general diningroom.

New Building.

The new building is of four stories, and affords excellent accommodation for quiet and well conducted patients. The rooms are large, well ventilated, bright, and cheerful. The heating is done on the Galton system, but it has not been sufficiently long at work to enable any conclusion to be come to as to its efficacy. Daily records should be kept of the minimum temperature in each room, so as to enable the engineer to gain experience in the regulation of the heat. The rooms are as yet only partially furnished, and the bedding supplied appears to be worn and badly cared for. It would appear to me wiser to have used up the old bedding in the main building amongst the more troublesome patients, instead of sending it down to these new and handsome rooms. The attendants can hardly be expected to take a proper pride in the condition of their wards when they are supplied with a worn-out stock.

As yet only 241 patients have been removed to this building, and until the connecting passage is completed, it would be difficult to manage a larger number; but as soon as possible I would suggest that the furnishing should be completed, and the full quota which the building is capable of accommodating removed to their new quarters, so as to leave vacant their old wards in the main building, which it is proposed to hand over to the females. But, before these wards can be occupied by the women, certain minor alterations—plastering, painting, and renovating—must be carried out. This work can be done by the aid of the staff, with some assistance. In order to carry out the work in this manner, and avoid trouble and confusion, one ward at a time should be left vacant, and given over to the tradesmen, until these improvements are completed.

Works carried out or in progress.

Since last report the following works have been carried out, or are in progress, under contract, in addition to the completion of the new male block and the connecting passage now in progress :—

1. New drainage has been laid in the front of the institution, and the outlet of the sewerage has been improved.
2. A lodge has been erected at the back gate.
3. The hospital has been heated with hot water.
4. New sanitary annexes are in course of erection in the main building.
5. A mortuary has been built.
6. A fire-escape has been provided.

The following works have been carried out by the asylum staff : —

1. New sanitary annexes have been erected at the hospital.
2. New padded room has been fitted up on the female side.
3. Cart shed, clothing store, and engineer's shop erected.
4. Carving table erected in dining hall.

The most important works now in progress, no doubt, are the new sanitary annexes and additions, and alterations in the laundry. The former

Cork Asylum.

provide bathrooms, lavatories, and waterclosets to the main buildings. The necessity for these works has been frequently referred to in former reports, and I trust that the plans now being carried out will provide the required accommodation. The latter works will, when completed, render the laundry department capable of meeting the requirements of so large an institution, by enabling the washing to be done in a satisfactory manner, while giving increased employment to a large number of female patients.

Statistics.

At present the Asylum contains 1,126 patients—581 men and 545 women—an increase of 40 since the last report on the 28th November, 1892. During the interval the following changes have taken place amongst the patients :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register, 23-11-92, ...	553	533	1,086
Admitted since, ...	143	120	263
	696	653	1,349
Discharged Recovered, . . .	48	45	93
Discharged Unrecovered, . . .	21	20	41
Died, ...	46	43	89
Total, . . .	115	108	223
On Register at this date, . . .	581	545	1,126

Deaths.

Of the deaths, 63 were due to diseases of the heart and lungs, 13 to brain disease, and 1 is recorded as due to typhus fever. In only four cases can the causes be said to have been other than natural—in one from drowning, in another from fracture of the ribs caused in a struggle with an attendant. Both these cases have been so exhaustively inquired into that it can serve no useful purpose to again reiterate the facts. Two deaths are said to have been due to suffocation in epileptic fits. Here I must again suggest that steps should at once be taken to fit up an observation dormitory, where all cases of epilepsy or of a suicidal tendency should be under constant care. Such a dormitory is an absolute necessity in so large an institution, as it is only by this means that such cases can be properly protected. I can see no difficulty in selecting a room for the purpose. Any of the corridors will suit, or, if it is objectionable to use these corridors for such a purpose, any of the large dormitories can be utilised by having a few single rooms erected at one end. Dr. Woods is of opinion that one such dormitory on either side will be sufficient for the present.

Observation dormitory suggested.

Autopsies.

In sixteen cases the cause of death was investigated by *post-mortem* examination. This is a slight advance on last year, and I hope, now that a mortuary has been provided, autopsies will be more frequent, and that the Cork Asylum will take its place amongst other similar institutions in furthering the pathological study of insanity.

Accidents.

The records of accidents show that during the past year there have been five fractures of bones, one case of concussion of the brain from a

blow, and two incised wounds of the face. The case of concussion resulted from a blow given by one patient to another; the symptoms were in no way serious. CORK ASYLUM.

Restraint has been resorted to in the treatment of five patients, and seventy-six patients have been secluded for different periods. The wild bursts of excitement which characterise the insanity of one or two of the female patients necessitate much more frequent resort to restraint and seclusion than would be found necessary amongst a less demonstrative class of the insane. Restraint and seclusion.

Twenty-two men and nine women are confined to bed, nearly all suffering from chronic disease. There is at present one case of facial erysipelas, and four patients are stated to have been attacked with the disease during the past year; but, with these exceptions, and the case of typhus fever already referred to, there has been little zymotic disease amongst the patients. One or two of the attendants have, however, been attacked with typhoid fever, but it is doubtful if the disease was contracted in the Asylum. Sick.

I may here call attention to the improvement which has taken place in the treatment of the sick.

Much has been done to add to their comfort. The hospital has been heated with hot water, the rooms have been painted, decorated, and re-furnished; new lavatories, bathrooms and waterclosets have been erected, and, above all, the patients are now under the charge of paid attendants both by day and night. In my opinion this hospital reflects the greatest credit on the Board of Governors, showing the interest which they take in suffering humanity. Further they may feel assured that in thus improving their hospital they are following the course now adopted in the most modern asylums throughout the world. I trust Dr. Woods will in a short time be able to convert the building at the rere of the hospital, which was evidently intended as an infectious block, to its original use. It would prove a most useful addition to the hospital in the treatment of ordinary disease, when no infectious disease existed. At present it is only used as a residence for attendants. Hospital.

All the patients were seen by me either in the wards or in the grounds. On both sides they were clean and neat in their persons. On the female side I think special praise is due for the improvement which has taken place in the clothing. The dresses are made with due regard to the natural taste of the female sex for neatness and variety. Clothing.

Amongst the women are one or two cases of extreme excitability, whose sudden fits of excitement disturb the rest; but with these exceptions, the conduct of the patients during my visit was quiet and orderly. Excitable patients.

The bedding is of fair quality, and ample in quantity. Considering the very inadequate means of washing at the present time, the linen was, with some exceptions in the new male block, fairly clean. Bedding.

I saw the patients at dinner in the dining-hall. Dinner.

Some improvement has been made in the service of the meals, and a carving table has been provided. The hall is, however, now much overcrowded. Dr. Woods hopes in time to be able to remove a number of

Cork Asylum.

the women to the recreation hall; but until this is done it is impossible to maintain the order and regularity which ought to exist, owing to the overcrowding at the tables.

Employment.

The records of employment show that 345 men and 421 women are engaged at some useful occupation. Of these 142 men work on the farm, 43 are employed at various trades; 63 women work in the laundry, and 187 are engaged at various sorts of needlework. This shows that about 60 per cent. are employed on the male, and about 77 per cent. on the female side. Although the number on the male side is scarcely up to the return shown in some asylums, still, I think, that it is a creditable one, considering the difficulties caused by the various structural alterations.

Staff.

The staff now consists of 47 men and 40 women in actual attendance on the insane, giving a ratio of about one attendant to eleven patients. This is the ratio generally considered necessary in public asylums, and, I think, every praise is due to the Governors for their readiness and willingness to place the staff on a proper footing. Since the last inspection the following additions have been made:—

Two hospital nurses now take charge of the male hospital. Three charge and three ordinary attendants, and one stoker, have been added to the male staff; the female staff has been increased by two charge and three ordinary attendants, and the night staff by two male and one female attendant, so that the number on night duty is now five males and four female attendants. It might be well to consider, having regard to the number now employed during the night when there is no officer on duty, whether it would not be wise, on the female side at least, to make one responsible for the conduct of the rest. On the male side this would be impossible owing to the distance of the new block from the main building.

Divine service.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday previous to inspection:—

227 men and 192 women attended Mass;

17 men and 13 women were present at the Episcopalian worship; while

3 men and 3 women attended the Presbyterian service.

Amusements.

The associated entertainments afford amusement on an average to over 300, and extended walking exercise is enjoyed by 50 men and 70 women.

Books.

The various registers and books, including the case books, were examined by me, and found written up to date.

I think that the time will soon arrive (if the asylum goes on increasing as rapidly in the future as it has in the past) when it will be necessary to appoint a third Assistant Medical Officer who should reside in the main building, as Dr. Woods is at present the only Medical Officer living in this part of the asylum, so that he is liable to constant calls, both by day and night, in addition to his important office work.

24th November, 1893.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

ENNIS ASYLUM.

I visited Ennis District Lunatic Asylum on the 16th November, 1893, and saw all the patients resident. Inspected on 16th Nov., 1893.

The following Table shows the change of population since last inspection :— Statistics.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register 14th December, 1892, . . .	200	150	350
Admitted since, ...	51	45	99
	251	195	449
Discharged recovered, ...	17	18	35
Discharged unrecovered, ...	18	5	23
Died, ...	14	9	23
	49	32	81
On register at this date, ...	205	163	368

The condition of the patients on the day of my visit was as follows :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In bed, ...	7	4	11
In seclusion, ...	1	1	2
In restraint, ...	1	–	1
Wet last night, ...	5	–	5
Raised by attendant, ...	15	24	39
On parole—			
Beyond grounds, ...	2	2	4
Within grounds, ...	65	11	76

The number of entries in the register of restraint and seclusion since the 14th December, 1892, is six. These refer to the restraint of one, and the seclusion of four persons. I regret to have to state that it is evident these entries do not set forth the actual amount of restraint and seclusion which have been resorted to in the patients' treatment. The only entry in the Medical Journal is the seclusion of a suicidal patient (C.H.) from the 19th August to the beginning of September, while in the Morning Statement Book the seclusion of two patients on the 27th and 28th May is recorded. I found to-day a patient (D.K.) who has been for a considerable time under mechanical restraint, wearing Restraint and seclusion, all entries not made.

Ennis Asylum.

a leather muff, which threatens ulceration of one wrist, while three patients are secluded in locked rooms. I do not intend to convey that any unjustifiable restraint or seclusion has been used, or that such treatment has been adopted in any case except where, in the opinion of the medical officers, it was absolutely required.

It is, however, my statutory duty to point out that the law requires that every individual application of restraint or seclusion, be it long, or be it short, moderate, or severe, shall be recorded in the Book, and in the form prescribed by Act of Parliament.

But, apart from statutory obligation, it is evident that asylum statistics, which go forth annually throughout the United Kingdom, become a mockery of accuracy if they fail to show literally such important points in the asylum treatment as the number of patients placed in seclusion or under mechanical restraint.

General condition.

I am glad to be able to report that I found all parts of the Institution clean, and that as great tranquillity and order prevailed as could be expected among such a large and overcrowded number of the insane.

Accidents.

There have been four accidents of a serious character, which may be noted shortly as follows :—

Nature of serious accidents.	Males.	Females.
Struck with chamber utensil by another patient,	1	-
Struck on lip by stone thrown by another patient,	1	-
Cut an artery in hand by breaking glass in door,	-	1
Leg broken by being thrown against a form in yard by another patient.	1	-

Suicide.

One patient committed suicide by strangulation on the 11th April last. He was last seen alive at 12.55 a.m., but on the night attendant going his usual rounds at 1.30 a.m., he was found dead in his room, having strangled himself with a portion of his sheet. A coroner's inquest was held, when, after full inquiry, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide by strangulation, adding that they were unanimously of opinion that no blame was attachable to any person in connection with the death of the deceased.

Deaths.

The causes of the twenty-three deaths which have occurred since the date of last inspection were as follows :—

Phthisis,	4	General debility,	2
Pneumonia,	4	Epilepsy,	2
Heart Disease,	1	Strumous abscess,	1
Senile Decay,	8	Suicide,	1

The average age of the men at death was 50·07, and of the women 53·3.

Ennis Asylum

No epidemic has occurred during the year, and I found very few patients confined to bed. There were only two patients in the male hospital—one suffering from consumption, and the other from a small anthrax—and in the female hospital there were also only two patients confined to bed. Sick.

Heating.

Although the atmosphere was cold and damp, no fires were lighted even in the hospitals, and I have to express the strong opinion that at this season of the year good fires should be maintained throughout the asylum, and that the hospital temperature should not, if possible, be allowed to sink below 60° Fah. I annex for the information of the Board of Governors the coal issue for the week ending the 11th inst., from which it appears that, out of a total issue of 6 tons 12 cwt. and 4 stone, only 16 cwt. was actually used in maintaining the heat of the divisions, the bulk of the remainder being consumed in the engine-house, in the manufacture of gas, and in the different administrative departments. A step has been taken in the right direction in supplying means for heating artificially six single rooms off the hospital, on each side, for one of the first essentials in the present day for every public institution is to have it heated throughout, and this applies especially to institutions for the insane, and to a country like Ireland where the damp is so great, even though the actual temperature is not frequently very low. Doubtless it is the amount of moisture in the air which explains the high mortality from phthisis throughout Ireland, a mortality nowhere more marked than in our lunatic asylums.

Overcrowding.

The asylum continues crowded, and the dayroom accommodation is utterly inadequate, while the Guardians of the Ennis Union by a resolution adopted on the 14th of last June, in effect call on the Governors to withdraw the lunatics, eighteen in number, detained in the workhouse under the provisions of section 9 of 38 and 39 Vic., cap. 67. The Guardians admit that lunatic accommodation is insufficient, and they state that further accommodation should be provided in the lunatic asylum. The workhouses all through the county of Clare contain large numbers of lunatics and idiots, who need skilled attendance, and special care. The detention of some of these patients in workhouses is not strictly legal. It would, in my opinion, be prudent for the Governors, in considering the extension of their asylum, to make provision for all the insane poor in the district whose condition can in any way require asylum treatment. I am of course aware what a heavy tax the increase of lunacy imposes on the ratepayers of the country, and I am glad that a Bill now before Parliament proposes considerably to extend the period of repayment, and so reduce the annuity which Asylum Districts have to pay in respect of their building loans.

Dietary.

The food supplies were examined, and found to be good. The milk showed the almost incredible return of 17 degrees of cream, and the bread baked in the asylum, was of good quality. I trust the Governors will, as has been done in many other districts, approve of the substitution of tea for cocoa at supper. Tea is in this age particularly grateful to the patients, and the difference in cost between it and cocoa is, I believe, practically nil. I think the Governors should also allow a small quantity (even half an ounce) of butter for breakfast on Sundays. In this way it might be possible to curtail the somewhat large extra dietary, and so avoid distinctions which possibly may appear to some of the patients to be invidious.

Ennis Asylum.

Employment.

The following is the Table of employment :—

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in wards,	23	16
As garden or field labourers,	48	–
As farm servants,	3	–
As messengers,	1	–
As storekeepers,	1	–
As stokers,	2	–
As tailors,	3	–
As bakers,	2	–
As shoemakers,	4	–
As painters,	1	–
As slaters,	1	–
In the kitchen,	–	1
In the laundry,	–	42
In officers' quarters,	–	3
At needlework,	–	20
At knitting,	–	50
At spinning,	–	–
Miscellaneous,	10	4
Total,	99	136

It will be seen from this return that only 27 of the female patients are unemployed, and the neat and tidy appearance of these patients reflects great credit on the asylum management.

Staff. On the male side it is most essential that the Governors should at once appoint a Head Attendant. So far as I am aware, there is no other public asylum in the United Kingdom without such an officer, and it is almost inconceivable in an asylum of the size of Ennis how discipline can be maintained, or medical orders carried out, in the absence of a Head Attendant. The Governors should also consider the utility of adding a painter to the staff; inquiry will, I think, satisfy them of the desirability of adopting this course.

Books. The books were examined, and, except the omissions relating to restraint and seclusion to which I have referred, were found to be fully posted.

Amusements. Due attention continues to be given to the patients' amusements.

Divine service The Chaplains' books show that 103 men and 112 women attended the Roman Catholic Divine Service last Sunday, while at the Protestant Divine Service 3 men and 6 women were present.

The Resident Medical Superintendent continues to spend much of his time in the institution, and to show a zealous and intelligent interest in its working.

16th November, 1893.

Ennis District Lunatic Asylum.

Ennis Asylum

Return of coal issued during the week ending the 11th November, 1893.

	Cwts.	Sts.		Cwts.	Sts.
Kitchen,	8	6	Shoemakers' workshop,	1	2
Laundry,	3	6	Board room,	1	2
No. 1 Division,	2	4	Clerks' office,	2	4
No. 2 „	2	4	Hall and visiting room,	1	2
No. 3 „	2	4	Res. Med. Superintendent,	7	4
No. 4 „	2	4	Head nurse,	2	4
No. 5 „	2	4	Storekeeper,	2	4
No. 6 „	2	4	Land steward,	2	4
Male night attendant	1	2	Gatekeeper,	2	4
Female night attendant,	1	2	Engine house,	70	0
Tailors' workshop,	1	2	Bakery,	7	4

Total, . . 6 tons 12 cwts. 4 sts.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

Inspected on 22nd Dec., 1893.

This asylum has now on its books the names of 404 patients, 227 males and 177 females, the estimated accommodation being for 181 males and 150 females. Unfortunately as yet the proposed alterations and additions have not been carried out.

Deficient water supply.

The institution has been suffering for many months past from one of perhaps the greatest misfortunes that could befall an establishment of the kind, viz. :—the falling short of the water supply ; the drought of the past season having reduced the wells on which the asylum depends to the very lowest level, so the washing, bathing, and flushing the sewers were almost impossible. No greater calamity than this is conceivable in an institution where cleanliness has to be considered before all things. It is, however, some satisfaction to know that the difficulty is now almost past, that the wells are beginning to rise, and that sufficient water is now obtainable. I trust, however, that the troubles through which the institution has passed will not be forgotten, and will be turned to good account in the future, and serve as an incentive to all engaged in the management of the institution, to use every effort to obtain a more satisfactory supply—a supply which will be ample for all the wants of the institution during the very dryest season.

Having regard to the very great difficulty in obtaining water in the past, every excuse must be made for any shortcomings as regards the cleanliness of the wards, and of the patients' persons, or clothing. When it is considered how large a consumption of water is required for the daily service of an asylum, it is a matter of surprise how this institution has come through the ordeal so safely as it has.

ENNISCORTHY ASYLUM.

Statistics.

The following changes have taken place amongst the patients since the 1st January, 1893 :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register at that date,	226	174	400
Admitted since,	49	36	85
Discharged recovered,	30	21	51
Discharged unrecovered,	1	4	5
Died,	17	8	25
On Register, 22. 12. '93,	227	177	404

showing an increase of four inmates during the year.

Deaths.

Of the deaths, eleven were the result of brain disease, eight were due to consumption and other chest affections, none were due to violence or accident, and in no case was a Coroner's inquest considered necessary. Only one *post mortem* examination is recorded. In the absence of an Assistant Medical Officer it is, of course, impossible to expect that these important examinations can be carried out.

Restraint and seclusion.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that sixteen persons were restrained on 1,240 occasions; 948 of these entries refer to the use of gloves by night in the treatment of three patients to prevent them tearing their bed clothes. On my visit I found one man in bed with muffs on his hands to prevent his tearing off some surgical dressing.

Clothing.

More care would be required on the part of the male attendants as regards the dress of the male patients; some of their clothes were shabby, and some of the more troublesome patients were not as tidy as they ought to be. One excitable woman I saw without shoes or stockings, otherwise the dress of the women was neater than that of the men. The material used in the clothing has been improved, as the frieze formerly in use for the men's suits is by degrees being replaced by more suitable stuff, and serge is now being introduced for the women's dresses instead of linsey.

Bedding.

The bedding is ample in quantity, and, considering the great difficulties which have been experienced in washing, it was fairly clean.

Heating.

I must reiterate the remarks made in previous reports with regard to the very low temperature maintained in the wards. On my visit the day was very wet, so that the interior of the building looked damp and cheerless, especially in the back wings where the walls were running with water, and the floors wet, yet throughout the male side there were very few fires to be seen in the grates. The Governors are anxious to introduce a system of artificial heating, and it is to be regretted that up to this it has been found impossible to have the work carried out. I quite allow that it is impossible to heat such an institution properly by open fires, but, until an effective system of heating has been obtained, I think that good fires should be kept burning throughout the corridors. Great expense is gone to to house and feed

the insane, with equal reason should they be kept warm. Even putting aside the comfort of the patients, and having regard to the building only, I think fires should be kept burning to prevent the destruction of the fabric by damp

Enniscorthy Asylum.

One hundred and twenty men and 138 females are returned as usefully employed. Of the men, 61 work on the farm, 12 are employed as upholsterers, 3 as tailors, 2 as painters, 2 as bakers, and 1 in the carpenter shop. Of the women, 9 wash, and 95 are employed at sewing and knitting. These returns show a very substantial improvement in the number employed at field labour, and speak well for the interest taken by the staff in this important matter. The number of women engaged at washing might, however, be increased with great advantage.

Employment.

I saw the male patients at dinner in the hall. Some improvement might, I think, be made in the service of the meal. The potatoes should be served in dishes, and not strewn on the table; the knives, forks, and spoons ought to be ready for the patients' use when they come in. Perhaps if the Head Attendant were to see the manner in which dinner is served in some of the larger asylums he might be better able to organise the routine to be adhered to in the issue of the meals.

Dinner.

The provisions which I saw appeared to be of excellent quality; the bread is baked in the house, so that the supply is all that could be desired.

During the year the staff, which now consists of 18 men and 12 women, was increased by the addition of one male attendant. The number on the male side would appear sufficient; on the female side the proportion is one attendant to over 12 patients. I am glad to see that on the female side a second night nurse has been appointed; a similar appointment on the male side would certainly be found of advantage. On the morning of my visit the number of wet beds found was six on the male, and eight on the female side; this number, I think, might be decreased.

Staff.

On the Sunday preceding my inspection 13 men and 11 women attended the Protestant Service, and 120 men and 63 women were present at Mass.

Divine Service.

The books and registers are carefully kept, with the exception of the Medical Journal. As this book is prescribed under the provisions of the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 107, section 25, a form will be sent from the Lunacy Office, and will, I am sure, be carefully written up for the future.

Books.

Every effort appears to be made to provide for the recreation of the patients. In addition to the band there is a weekly dance, and various entertainments, such as theatricals, organised by the Medical Superintendent and his friends, or by the staff; conjuring entertainments given by strolling players, excursions on the river, and in addition from 60 to 75 patients are occasionally sent to various amusements outside the asylum.

Amusements.

29th December, 1893.

Kilkenny Asylum.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 20th October, 1893.

I visited this day the Kilkenny District Asylum, and saw all the patients now resident. The following table gives the changes of population since the last inspection :—

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register, 17th August, 1892,	174	156	330
Admitted since,	41	34	75
Total,	215	190	405
Discharged recovered,	16	14	30
Discharged unrecovered,	9	9	18
Died,	11	7	18
Total,	36	30	66
Resident at this date,	179	160	339

The condition of the patients at this date was as follows :—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
In bed,	2	5	7
In seclusion,	—	—	—
In restraint,	—	—	—
Wet last night,	—	1	1
Raised by attendant,	8	14	22
On parole :—			
Beyond grounds,	—	—	—
Within grounds,	30	—	30

Restraint.

I am glad to be able to state that in this Asylum it has been found practicable to totally dispense with mechanical restraint in the patients' treatment, and that as regards seclusion, only 14 patients have been locked in their rooms during the past fourteen months.

There has been little sickness, and no serious epidemic since last visit

Deaths.

Eleven male and 7 female patients have died, the causes of death being as follows :—

Phthisis (consumption),	3
Heart disease,	3
Liver disease,	2
General paralysis of the insane,	1
Senile decay,	1
Epilepsy,	2
Exhaustion attending mania, or melancholia,	4
Acute meningitis,	1
Acute meningitis following abscess in ear,	1
Total,	18

The average age of the men at death was 50·09, and of the women 48·14 years. KILKENNY ASYLUM.

Unfortunately Dr. Myles, the zealous Resident Medical Superintendent, was invalided on the date of my visit, but I had the advantage of his *locum tenens*, Dr. Ternan's company in going through the house. I am glad to be able to state that I found it perfectly clean throughout, markedly so on the female side, where the neatness of the dormitories and the manner in which the epileptic beds and wire mattresses were kept, reflects great credit on the Head Nurse. General condition.

The new buildings and alterations referred to in our last report are in progress, and will, when completed, meet the overcrowding and many serious requirements in the Institution. One of the greatest of these is the want of kitchen accommodation, and cooking appliances, as a consequence of which the patients' dietary is in some respects perhaps the most meagre asylum dietary in the United Kingdom. On no less than four days out of the seven the patients' dinner consists of dry bread and cocoa. As a temporary expedient, and without waiting the completion of the kitchen, the Governors might usefully add to each patients' dinner on those days a little fresh butter, an article of dietary which supplies such a large amount of fat in an easily digestible form. New buildings in progress. New kitchen required. Dietary.

The return of employment is as follows :— Employment.

	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	39	28
As garden, or field labourers,	52	-
As tailors,	3	-
As shoemakers,	1	-
As painters,	3	
As joiners,	3	-
In the kitchen,	3	-
In the laundry,	-	32
In officers' quarters,	1	2
At needlework,	-	39
At knitting,	-	29
Drill class, and various,	53	
Total,	158	130

I found no less than 73 of the female patients crowded into the hospital airing court. The larger airing court has been taken up by the structural changes, and the hospital grass plot, the only remaining airing court, is altogether too small for the number of female patients. There were some cases of contagious ophthalmia (fortunately of a mild type), among them, and this is a disease whose contagious properties are greatly increased by overcrowding.

The quantity of land under spade cultivation during the past year has been 10 acres 2 roods and 37 perches, but about 4 acres of this Land.

Kilkenny Asylum.

land, at the rere of the Institution, will not be available in future owing to the building of the new Roman Catholic Chapel, and the other structural extensions.

New farm.

The Governors should consider whether they should not now take up the new farm in whole, or in part, and devote it to the patients' employment and recreation, for which purposes it was purchased. The dispute which unfortunately arose between the Board of Control and the Governors, concerning the acquisition of this land, has happily terminated. Whether the Board of Control was at the time right or wrong now matters very little, but what counts for much, in my opinion, is the patients' welfare and comfort.

Having regard to their increased numbers, and the necessity which has arisen in connection with the new buildings to use up part of the land formerly available for tillage, I feel convinced the Governors will share the opinion that in order to provide sufficient land for the patients' use, the time has now come to encroach on the new farm. Every other Board of Governors in Ireland is, I may safely state, anxious to extend the boundaries of their estates, and some of them are willing to pay largely for the acquisition of additional land. I do not, however, wish to dwell on this matter, as I trust I can leave it with perfect confidence to the Governors' good sense and intelligence.

I regret to miss on this visit the kindly presence of Dr. Lyster, the Consulting and Visiting Physician, in whose place the Governors have determined, in accordance with the provision of the Privy Council Rules, to appoint an Assistant Medical Officer.

Divine Service.

The patients receive spiritual consolation from the Chaplains of their different denominations, whose books show that last Sunday (October 23rd), 114 Roman Catholics, 60 men and 54 women—and 9 Protestants, 7 men and 2 women—attended Divine Service.

27th October, 1893.

Killarney Asylum.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 19th October, 1893.

There are on the books of this Asylum 453 patients, 271 men and 182 women. Notwithstanding the extensive additions which have been lately carried out, the male side may be now said to be practically full, as, with the exception of the detached hospital, containing 22 beds, which is at present kept unoccupied in order to meet any outbreak of infectious disease, there are only three vacant beds in the main building.

Increase in admissions.

On looking at the statistics of the Asylum it would appear that since 1880 the male admissions have gradually increased from 34 in that year to 66 in 1892, and the number of men remaining at the end of these years from 193 to 268. As it cannot be doubted that the same rate of increase of the insane inmates of this institution will continue for many years to come, it will be necessary for the Governors, at no distant date, to consider the question of providing additional accommodation.

Since the 1st January, 1893, the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:— KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register, 31st January, 1893,	258	172	430
Admitted since, ...	53	52	105
Total, ...	311	224	535
Discharged recovered, . .	17	20	37
Discharged unrecovered, . .	6	10	16
Died, ...	17	12	29
Total, ...	40	42	82
On Register at this date, . .	271	182	453

As regards the causes of death, in only one case did the Coroner consider it necessary to hold an inquest. In this case the patient, who was of strongly suicidal tendency, and in weak health, is said to have gone into the closet, and as he did not re-appear the attendant went to look for him, and found him sitting on the closet, but life was extinct. On examination a slight mark was found on his neck. The medical evidence showed that death was not due to strangulation, but to failure of the heart's action. The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of death from syncope. Deaths.

I see no reason to dissent from this verdict; an attempt at strangulation would appear to have been made from the mark on the neck, but the effort brought on failure of the heart's action, which proved fatal. I would only suggest that in the future in the treatment of actively suicidal patients, "caution cards" should be issued to the attendants in whose charge the patients may be, directing that under no circumstances should the person named therein be allowed out of sight.

The remaining deaths were due to natural causes, which call for no remark from me. I am sorry, however, to see that only one post mortem examination has been held. These examinations are now so much the rule in similar institutions, and have proved such important safeguards in treating the insane, that I trust every effort will be made to increase the number held here, especially as the medical staff has been now strengthened by the appointment of an assistant medical officer. Autopsies.

I found on visiting the wards that nine men and twelve women were confined to bed, principally from chronic disease. Sick patients.

The only accident recorded would appear to have been the dislocation of the hip in a feeble old patient. Accident.

Restraint is recorded to have been used in the treatment of four, and seclusion in three cases. Restraint.

Killarney Asylum.

I saw all the patients, both males and females; the men were fairly quiet and well behaved, but there was some excitement amongst the more troublesome women.

General condition of patients.

Every effort should be made by the staff to afford some employment, such as washing, for this class, as occupation would do more than anything else to improve their habits and conduct.

Employment for excitable cases.

Clothing.

The clothing of both men and women appeared to be of good quality, and the patients were fairly neat and tidy in their appearance; the bedding is sufficiently warm, but more attention should, I think, be paid to the condition and cleanliness of the linen, and to the making of the beds.

Bedding.

Employment.

As regards employment, 42 men are now engaged at farm work and 11 in assisting the artizans. This shows great improvement as compared with the number returned in the last Annual Report, but a greater proportion could still be usefully employed if the area of the farm was increased. I cannot too strongly urge on the Governors the importance of taking steps to acquire additional land. Coming, as the patients do in this institution, from an agricultural district, no employment can suit them so well as farm work. Not only would a larger farm prove of use to the insane, but, if properly managed, the proceeds should largely tend to decrease the cost of the establishment.

Alterations and improvements.

Various alterations and improvements have been carried out. Apartments have, during the past year, been prepared for the Assistant Medical Officer. Stores have been set apart for the Matron, and several of the dayrooms have been enlarged and improved by the removal of old and useless walls. It is to be hoped that Dr. Griffin will be able to make the same improvement in some of the other dayrooms. Much plastering has been done, but many of the old walls still remain to be so treated. I would suggest that the most economical way of carrying on this work would be to add a plasterer to the staff, who would employ some of the patients to assist him.

Water supply.

The supply of water is now reported as sufficient for the requirements of the institution, the Town Commissioners having, I am happy to say, been able to increase the amount of water to such an extent that Dr. Griffin states he has no further cause of complaint, thus putting an end to a difficulty which so long perplexed the Board of Governors and the Board of Control.

As regards appliances for use against fire, both internal and external hydrants are now provided.

Disposal of sewage.

The difficulties with respect to the disposal of sewage have been removed by an agreement with the Town Commissioners, who have undertaken to construct a drain from the asylum to join one of the street sewers, thus doing away with the repeated complaints of the nuisance caused by the cesspool at the rere of the asylum building.

Assistant Medical Officer.

During the past year the office of Assistant Medical Officer has been created, to which post Dr. Edward Griffin has been appointed. The careful records now kept of the various cases under treatment show the great utility of the office, and the efficient manner in which the duties are performed.

Staff.

At present 17 men, and 14 women are in constant charge of the insane, giving a ratio of attendants to patients of one to sixteen on the male, and of one to thirteen on the female side. This ratio would ap-

pear to be below the usual standard in public asylums on the male side, but the number of artizans employed must in a great degree make up for any deficiency. I would, however, ask the Governors to consider the advisability of increasing the night staff by the appointment of at least one additional attendant on each side. The Governors must see that it is impossible for one man to look after 270 patients, and for one woman to attend to the wants of 180 female lunatics—to nurse the sick, and to improve the degraded habits of those requiring attention. I think the Governors for their own protection should take immediate steps to make more adequate provision for the care of the patients during the night, as in the event of any accident occurring it would be impossible to defend so weak a staff. KILLARNEY ASYLUM.

The provisions which I saw would appear to me of fair quality, with the exception of the milk, of which complaints continue to be made. This is a further reason for obtaining additional land, so that the milk supply should be obtained from the asylum farm. Provisions.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday previous to inspection 59 men and 44 women were present at Mass, and that two men and one woman attended the Protestant worship. Divine Service

The statutory books and records are carefully kept, and, as I have already stated, the histories of the various cases are recorded. Books.

26th October, 1893.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

This asylum was last visited on the 29th Dec., 1892.

The principal object of my visit to-day is to inquire into an outbreak of typhoid fever which up to this has attacked fourteen persons—eight female, three male patients, two nurses, and one male attendant. The first case (a female) is recorded in the medical journal on the 19th July, and the last is stated to have shown pronounced symptoms on the 18th instant. Unfortunately no notes, giving details of the various cases, have been kept. As there is no assistant medical officer attached to the asylum, it is impossible to expect that the Medical Superintendent could find time for such records. Some of the cases have been of a severe type, with high temperature, hæmorrhage, etc., but all are now doing well, and no death has taken place. Inspected on 25th August, 1893. Outbreak of Typhoid fever.

Although the female side of the house has suffered more severely than the male, still the disease would appear to have attacked all parts indiscriminately, and in no part of the institution can the disease be said to have been especially concentrated.

There would appear to be no difficulty in assigning a sufficient cause for the outbreak of the epidemic, as not alone is the water of doubtful quality, as shown by an analysis made by Professor Hodges, but during the time of the first appearance of the disease the supply was inadequate to meet the requirements of the institution. The drainage, also, owing to the want of water for flushing purposes, must be looked on as a further fruitful source of infection, especially as the greater number of the drains have not been relaid since the opening of the institution, and their proper ventilation must be considered a matter of great doubt. It is proposed, amongst the alterations and additions about to be carried out, to introduce a new system of sewerage, with proper Water and drains.

Letterkenny Asylum.

ventilation, and to remove the sewage tank to a greater distance from the asylum.

Plans for the water supply will be laid before the Governors at their next meeting, and it is to be hoped that no further delay will take place in carrying out this work, so much required for the safety of the institution and for the health of its inmates.

Proposed additions.

Tenders have also been at length obtained for the various structural alterations and additions, and will also be considered at the next meeting of the Board.

I understand that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining building material in the immediate neighbourhood, the cost of these works will necessitate a greater outlay than was at first proposed. I trust, however, that it may be possible to come to some arrangement so that no further delay may take place in carrying into effect these plans for the accommodation and treatment of the insane of this district.

I saw all the patients in their wards. Since last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register 29th December, 1892, . . .	273	136	409
Admitted since, ...	48	35	83
Total, ...	321	171	492
Discharged recovered, ...	17	6	23
Discharged unrecovered, ...	9	5	14
Died, ...	19	14	33
	45	25	70
On register at this date, ...	276	146	422

Deaths.

No autopsies.

The deaths call for no special reference; all were from natural causes. No coroner's inquest was held, nor was a *post mortem* examination made in any case. This is to be regretted, as the importance of these examinations for the protection of the insane, who are unable to tell their sufferings, and who show no physical signs of the injuries which they may have sustained during life, is now universally admitted.

However, without a second resident medical officer, work of this kind cannot be expected.

Restraint and seclusion.

Since the last visit, restraint has not been used, and only one patient has been secluded on one occasion for a few hours.

Escape.

One male patient escaped, and was absent from the Asylum for one night before being re-captured.

Sick patients.

Nineteen men and twenty women were found in bed from bodily disease, a larger proportion than is generally found in Irish asylums. This may be explained partly by the epidemic of typhoid fever, but even deducting the cases suffering from this disease, the proportion of sick to the general population is large.

Clothing.

The clothing of the patients on both sides appeared to be fairly good. Frieze, however, is still utilised for the every-day clothing of the men. In weather such as the present, this material must be intolerably hot, and it is at all times unsuitable for indoor wear, is untidy, and not economical.

LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

The women are somewhat improved in appearance, and more suitable material has been obtained for their dresses, and more trouble is evidently taken in cutting out, and fitting them. I hope, however, that further steps will be taken to improve the condition of the patients, especially in the infirmary dayroom, where they seem still to require more careful supervision.

General condition.

I found the Asylum generally in good order, the wards clean, and the beds and bedding well attended to.

Awaiting the various alterations which will interfere more or less with the greater part of the Institution, it would be of course useless to go to a great trouble or expense in painting or decorating, but much has been already done in some of the female corridors to render them more cheerful by colouring the walls in bright tints, and by the supply of cheap curtains, flowers, ferns, &c.

Employment.

A considerable increase has taken place in the employment of the patients. Exclusive of those assisting the attendants, 90 men and 76 women are engaged in some form of useful industry. Sixty-eight of the men now work on the land, and from the published accounts it would appear that the farm has proved a source of profit. I can only express a hope that in the near future the Governors will take steps to enlarge its area.

Amusements.

Great attention appears to be given to the amusement of the patients. Since my last inspection a large number of patients were sent to a circus performance in the town. Two theatrical representations were given in the asylum. A weekly dance and country walks have taken place every week.

Divine Service.

It would appear from the Chaplains' books that on the Sunday previous to inspection 108 men and 54 women attended Mass, 27 men and 15 women were present at the Episcopalian worship, while 17 men and 6 women attended the Presbyterian service.

Staff.

The Governors have lately increased their staff by the appointment of an additional female attendant.

The ratio of attendants to patients on the male side is of course becoming gradually lower. However, until additional accommodation is provided, no room can be found for a larger staff. The night staff consists of only one attendant on each side—a number quite inadequate to attend on so many patients during the long hours of the night. I cannot too strongly impress on the Governors the importance, for their own protection in the event of any accident taking place, of making more adequate provision for the care of the insane during the night. Furthermore I find that no means exist for checking the watchfulness of the night attendants, and I would urge on the Governors the necessity of obtaining some form of tell-tale clock, as otherwise it is impossible for Dr. Moore to satisfy himself that the night attendants are awake.

I understand that the difficulty of obtaining suitable candidates for vacancies on the female staff, and of retaining the services of useful nurses after appointment still continues. The scale of wages on both sides of the institution have been lately considered by the Governors, but I fear that it will be necessary to render the service in some way more attractive, so as to obtain more suitable applicants as vacancies occur on the female staff, as so much of the success of the institution depends on the class of persons in charge of the insane inmates.

Books.

I examined the various books. No case-book is kept, but the other books appear carefully written up.

1st September, 1893

Limerick Asylum.

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Inspected on 15th and 17th Nov., 1893.

I visited this Asylum on the 15th and 17th November and saw all the patients then resident.

The changes which have taken place among the Asylum population since last inspection are as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register 5th November, 1892, . .	270	266	536
Admitted since, ...	78	55	133
	348	321	669
Discharged recovered, ...	32	16	48
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	6	7	13
Died, ...	16	28	44
On Register at this date, . . .	294	270	564

Overcrowding.

This Table shows an increase of twenty-eight patients in the gross number resident since my last visit of inspection a year ago. That the house is now full to overflowing is indicated in various ways, additional beds having been placed in the dormitories, and rooms intended for day occupation having been converted into sleeping accommodation. To meet the very serious overcrowding which exists, the Governors have proposed to add a third storey to a wing on each side, Nos. 4 and 5, to divert the Medical Superintendent's rooms into patients' accommodation, and to acquire other premises outside for a residence for the Medical Superintendent. These proposals are now under the consideration of the Board of Control, but, apart from whatever decision that body may come to, I consider it would be very desirable for the Board of Governors to appoint a sub-committee to confer with my colleague (who has such a thorough knowledge of the Asylum, and retains an undiminished interest in its working), the Consulting Architect of the Board of Control (Mr. Ussher Roberts, C.B.,) and myself as to how best and most economical changes can be made in the existing building in order to provide improved and additional accommodation for the increasing number of the insane. Some parts of the Asylum, such as the observation dormitories, which accommodate forty-seven patients on the male, and forty-three on the female side are of unequalled excellence in our Irish Asylums, and the Governors may proudly point to them as an example of what can be done by assisted and well-directed Asylum labour. On the other hand, although the most has been made of them, the corridors and single rooms in the basements (No. 1) which are partly underground, are so cheerless, and damp, and cold, that they can scarcely be considered as affording suitable habitation for insane patients.

Increased accommodation proposed.

Improvements.

The present Resident Medical Superintendent, following in his predecessor's footsteps, is carrying on, or contemplating various structural improvements, such as the removal of flags from the corridors, and the

Limerick Asylum.

substitution of stained and polished pine flooring, also the improvement in light and ventilation, and general comfort of the single rooms opening off these corridors. The Governors must, however, bear in mind that work of this character, carried out by patients' labour, even when assisted from outside, is necessarily very slow in its progress, and can scarcely be expected to overtake the expanded wants of an institution such as the Limerick Asylum, in which the number of patients has so materially increased during the past decade.

Clothing.

The dress of both sexes was sufficient, but the necessity of wearing out the old stock of clothing rather detracted from the general appearance of the men. Certainly the personal cleanliness and neatness of the women conveyed to me the impression that more attention was in their department given to these important matters than on the male side of the Asylum.

The Asylum records show that the condition of the patients was, on the first day of my visit, as follows :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Bed,	4	8	12
In Seclusion,	-	-	-
In Restraint,	-	-	-
Wet last Night,	6	2	8
Raised by Attendant,	13	6	19
On Parole :—			
Beyond Grounds,	-	-	-
Within Grounds,	135	191	326

Male hospital.

The male hospital accommodates 41 patients. The seven single rooms of this division have been completely renovated by Dr. O'Neill. The windows have been lowered and enlarged, new shutters have been put up, a gas bracket has been placed over each door, a new fireplace has been put in the corridor, which, like the rooms, has been boarded in pinewood. These rooms are, however, unheated, and this leads me to say, that it was evident to me, sufficient firing was not at the time of my visit being kept up throughout the male side of the asylum. The weather was rather cold, and the heating appliances were not in use, and no fire was lighted even in the male hospital ward, notwithstanding the presence in it of at least one case of acute disease. In consequence of this absence of firing, the entire male side seemed to present a somewhat cold and cheerless aspect.

Heating.

The temperature of the male hospital at 9 A.M., on the day of my visit, was 49°. I found it in No. 8 division, with the windows closed, 44°, while I read temperatures as low as 42° recorded in this division in the beginning of the month. During this same period the temperature of the coldest corridors in the Limerick Prison was scarcely allowed to sink below 50°. There is nothing more important than an equable temperature for the health and contentment of the insane, and all their living rooms should in this damp climate be maintained at a genial temperature ; certainly not less than 55° Fah. I feel convinced that

Limerick Asylum.

the Resident Medical Superintendent will take steps to prevent any future complaint about fires, yet, I think, the Governors should authorize the extension of the system of artificial heating (already, in part, introduced) throughout the entire building.

Staff.

The changes in the staff call for no remark except the retirement of the clerk after a prolonged service.

Laundry.

One of the best departments in the Asylum is the laundry, notwithstanding that it is structurally out of date, and has but little modern machinery.

Thirty-nine women are daily employed in it, and about 7,000 pieces are washed every week, and sent out in a way which reflects great credit on the laundress and the Asylum administration.

Female hospital.

I found in the female hospital 38 patients, 6 of whom were in bed. The single rooms of this division opening off a flagged corridor are dark and unheated, except from the corridor fireplaces, but the Resident Medical Superintendent proposes to improve them as he has done in the corresponding rooms on the male side.

Accidents.

Two accidents of a serious character have been entered in the register of accidents since last visit—one a case of self-mutilation, and the other a case of fracture of a rib from a fall against a bath.

Restraint and seclusion.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion is 90. These refer to the restraint of 2 persons and the seclusion of 13.

The restraint used was gloves. The number of patients who have escaped since the 5th November, 1892, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back are 2.

Deaths.

Forty-four deaths—16 men and 28 women—have occurred since last visit. Seven of the patients were admitted during the present year. The causes of death were as follows :—

Phthisis (Consumption),	8
Heart Disease and Heart Failure,	11
General and Senile Debility,	10
Brain Disease,	12
Epilepsy,	1
Apoplexy,	2

Autopsies.

The deaths call for no comment, except to notice the unusually large proportion of fatal cases of heart disease. In seven instances the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. The average age of the men at death was 51·18, and of the women, 49·9.

Employment.

I found all parts of the Asylum clean, and the sanitary conditions of the patients since last inspection have been favourable. The table of employment is satisfactory. The large number of patients usually employed in the different workshops again calls for special commendation.

Dinner.

Dinner took place during my inspection, and I saw the patients in the dining hall. The dinner consisted of Irish stew.

LIMERICK ASYLUM.

The impression received from my visit was, on the whole, exceedingly favourable, and in going through the divisions I noticed many improvements and repairs which have been executed by patients' labour since my last inspection.

In the absence from regrettable illness of Dr. O'Neill, Dr. O'Mara, the Assistant Medical Officer, accompanied me through the Asylum, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the very favourable impression which his intimate knowledge of the patients' mental and physical condition and his sympathetic manner made on me. He seems to have imbibed the spirit which, for many years, has characterized the staff of the Limerick Asylum, a spirit of kindness and sympathy for the afflicted class of human beings which constitutes the population of the Asylum.

Books.

I examined all the registers and found them duly posted. A record of the patients' histories is now kept in the Case-book by the Assistant Medical Officer.

Amusements.

The recreation and amusement of the patients receive due attention.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' Books show that, on the Sunday previous to my inspection, 100 males and 77 females attended the Roman Catholic, and 6 males and 11 females, the Protestant Divine Service.

24th November, 1893.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

Inspected on 11th Sept., 1893.

The numbers resident on this date are 216 men and 198 women,—total 414. In addition, two males and six females are boarded out under the provisions of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, section 10, the former at the Derry, and the latter at the Limavady Workhouse.

Additional accommodation

As yet no decision has been arrived at as regards the accommodation for the insane poor of the district—whether to obtain a new site and build a new asylum, or to enlarge the present buildings. Whatever plan is adopted a large expenditure of public money must be made. The Governors therefore feel it their duty to carefully weigh the various schemes so as to ensure that the outlay shall be to the best interest of the ratepayers on the one hand, and of the lunatic population on the other. The questions involved, of weighty interest to the district, may safely be left to the Board of Governors, composed of men of such business capacity, and imbued with so much sympathy towards the insane.

Overcrowding.

The overcrowded state of the Institution, therefore, still continues, as there is at present only space for 344 by night and 396 by day. The limited accommodation outside is even more apparent, as no matter how great the desire may be to allow the insane liberty, extended exercise, and employment in the open air, the small piece of ground provided necessitates that the patients should, even when taking exercise, be crowded together, and the position of the pleasure grounds surrounded by houses, necessitates that they should be always under the public gaze. The farm only provides employment to a limited number in cultivating vegetables.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

Changes.

Since the 28th December last, the admissions, discharges, and deaths, have been as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On Register at that date, .	223	206	429
Admitted since, ...	40	37	77
Discharged, recovered, . .	19	12	31
Discharged, unrecovered, . .	7	5	12
Died, ...	19	22	41
Resident, 11th September, 1893,	218	204	422

Deaths.

This shows a diminution of seven patients, principally due to the number of deaths which have been more numerous than usual. The high death-rate is not, however, caused by any outbreak of zymotic disease, but is due principally to diseases of the lungs; seventy-five per cent. of the deaths are recorded as caused by some form of disease of the respiratory organs. Up to this, in thirteen cases the cause of death has been verified by *post-mortem* examination. This is a most gratifying evidence of what can be done by the energy and determination of the medical staff.

Autopsies.

Restraint.

One patient has been restrained on eight occasions to prevent self-mutilation.

Accidents.

Four accidents are recorded, viz.:—A fracture of one of the bones of the foot, of the thumb, of one of the bones of the nose, and of a rib.

Behaviour of patients.

Much improvement has taken place in the behaviour of the patients. The men were perfectly quiet and well-behaved, and amongst the women there was very little noise or excitement; much less than might have been expected considering the very limited space provided for out-door exercise. Of the appearance of both men and women I can speak in the highest terms; due attention is paid to the neatness and tidiness of the clothing, and on the female side a great improvement has been made in the cutting-out and fitting of the dresses; their hair also is neatly arranged. It is wonderful what an effect these small matters have on the conduct and contentment of the insane. The linen, both on the patients and on the bedding, is clean, and well looked after. A number of new beds and hair mattresses are by degrees being introduced, and I hope in time to see the straw ticks entirely done away with, as they are not alone dangerous in case of fire, but dirty and costly.

Clothing.

Bedding.

Dayrooms.

The day-rooms present a bright and cheerful appearance, and by degrees many additions are being made to the furniture and decorations of these rooms; a number of additional chairs, curtains, and couches have been obtained, and the corridors are made bright with pictures and plants. Some of the single rooms have been plastered since I was last here, and much painting, papering, and decorating of the day-rooms and corridors has been carried out by patients' labour. A few of the old windows have been lowered, and fitted out with new sashes. The water-closets on the male side, lately provided with new closets, has

Sanitation.

greatly improved the sanitary condition of the Institution. But much remains to be done in this way, as all the water-closets throughout the Institution require to be similarly re-modelled. LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

The mortuary has been enlarged and newly fitted up, and forms a great addition to the usefulness of the Institution by providing the means of carrying out pathological work. A building of the kind is now considered a necessary part of an asylum, tending to satisfy the general public that proper attention is paid to the dead. Mortuary.

As regards employment, thirty-six men are engaged on the farm, as many as the limited area of land will afford work for; four patients work with the tailor, three with the shoemaker, two with the mason, three with the carpenter, and four as painters. I would suggest that one of the attendants should be taught upholstery, so that additional employment may be afforded in making mattresses. This is a most useful trade for the insane, as it tends greatly to economy in the supply of bedding, and gives a great deal of work which can be done by many of the patients who would be unfitted for other employment. In the laundry thirty women are at work; this department is too small for the work of the Institution; if it were large I dare say a much greater number of patients could be got to employ themselves in washing. I would suggest that at the present time a room should be provided for the reception and distribution of the clothes. This can, I think, be done without difficulty or expense, and would greatly facilitate the work of the department. Employment. Laundry

I saw the patients at dinner, and was much pleased to notice that due attention is paid to decency and order in the service of the meal. The dinner consisted of bacon and cabbage, and was much relished by all. Dinner

All the articles supplied by contract appeared of proper quality.

No alteration appears to have been made in the numerical strength of the staff, or in the scale of wages. On both sides the attendants appear a respectable body. Especial pains are taken by the medical superintendent to instruct them in their work; each nurse takes duty by turn in the hospital, and receives special training in sick nursing, the result being that bed sores are unknown. I must also again refer to the night staff. Two attendants do duty on each side, and their duties are so well carried out that only one wet bed is reported in the morning on the male side, and none on the female. When referring to the staff I might suggest, for the consideration of the Governors, the advisability of providing quarters outside the asylum for as many of the male attendants as can be spared by night from the wards, so as to obtain the space now occupied by them for the use of the patients. Staff.

The Chaplains' books show that on last Sunday— Divine Service.

90 men and 61 women attended Mass;

33 men and 44 women were present at the Episcopalian service; and

44 men and 43 women attended the Presbyterian service.

The number of men attending the Protestant worship in comparison to the number of females would appear to be small.

Londonderry Asylum.

Books.

The following books are now kept by the medical staff:—

(1.) Case-book, giving most copious and careful details of the medical history of each case. Amongst the notes of each case is a photograph of the patient, a most important and useful adjunct to the records, showing the changes made by mental disease on the human face.

(2.) Pathological book, giving the notes of each *post-mortem* held.

(3.) Epileptic record, giving a return of the number of fits for each day.

(4.) Record of restraint and seclusion.

(5.) Medical Journal.

These records show that the medical staff are alive to the necessity of keeping pace with the study of psychological medicine now being carried out in many of our public asylums.

18th September, 1893.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Maryborough Asylum.

Inspected on 2nd Oct., 1893.

Sanitary condition.

The condition of this Institution has been the subject of much consideration for some time past, and has been frequently reported on, both by the Inspectors and by the Board of Control.

Early in the year an outbreak of dysentery took place, attacking about 30 patients, and ending fatally in seven cases. We reported to the Board of Governors that this outbreak was due to the defective sanitary arrangements. The Board thereupon called on Messrs. Maguire and Sons to examine and report on the state of the drains. This report was of so alarming a nature that the Board of Control were compelled, under the obligations placed upon them by the provisions of the existing law, to take immediate steps to remove the sources of danger which threatened the health of the establishment. The existing water-closet and drain pipes in immediate connection with the building were removed, and temporary earth-closets erected in their stead. On these latter the establishment has to depend until the internal closets are re-fitted, and the drainage system re-laid.

This presents great difficulties owing to the impossibility of obtaining any outfall except into the stream running through the land. To pollute this stream would be prejudicial to the public health, and would be illegal under the Public Health Act. To get over the difficulty, the Governors have suggested that the earth-closet system should be made permanent. I would only ask any of the Governors who adhere to this opinion to inspect the temporary earth-closets at the present time. They are now used simply as privies, as it was found to be too much trouble to fill the boxes overhead. I was informed that the excreta are sometimes covered with earth underneath, but the clay which I saw in use was so wet as to be useless as a deodoriser. Only two methods, therefore, would appear to be feasible, viz.:—Purification—(1) by chemical action, (2) by filtration on land. To carry out the second method would

necessitate the acquisition of a piece of land on the opposite side of the road. It is unnecessary, however, to point out the advantages to be gained by this method— MARY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

First.—The sewage would become a source of profit to the Institution.

Second.—Additional employment would be provided for the inmates.

Not alone has the sanitary condition of the Institution been a source of anxiety, but its overcrowded condition, and the necessity for immediate action to provide additional accommodation has been a subject of deep consideration, and has been frequently reported on by the Inspectors, by the Architect to the Board of Governors, and by the Consulting Architect to the Board of Control. According to the report of Mr. Drew, the Governors' Architect, the Asylum has only space (according to the scale laid down throughout the United Kingdom) to accommodate 176 inmates by day, and 352 by night, whereas there are 425 patients resident at the present date. So great is the overcrowding that the male patients will be obliged to sleep during the coming winter in the flagged passages. In August plans, prepared by Mr. Drew, supplying the necessary accommodation, were forwarded by the Board of Control for the consideration of the Board of Governors. The following resolution was, however, sent in reply :— Overcrowding.

"The Board are not disposed at present to enter into such great expense, viz.:—£17,000 in making the alterations and additions suggested by the architect by his plans placed before the Governors this day. They are content, however, to erect a temporary hospital for immediate requirements, and order—That tenders be advertised for immediately."

We trust, however, that this is not the final decision of the Governors, and that they will again take the matter into consideration, as it cannot be supposed that the erection of a temporary detached hospital, built for the purpose of meeting an outbreak of contagious disease, though a most useful adjunct, will in any way meet the requirements of the Asylum.

The Board of Control are anxious to be supported by the Governors, and to have their concurrence in every step which may be taken to supply the required accommodation. It must be remembered, however, that the Treasury pays about half of the cost of maintenance of the inmates. Can it be supposed that their Lordships will continue to contribute to the support of these patients for whom proper accommodation is not provided?

The sketch plans placed before the Governors merely suggested how the accommodation might be provided, but the Board of Control are anxious to meet the Board of Governors, and to discuss with them the most suitable and most economical manner of carrying out the work, and if the Board of Governors have any suggestions to make, the Board of Control will be most happy to consider them most carefully. For this purpose, I would ask that a Committee should be appointed who would confer with the Inspectors and the Consulting Architect to the Board of Control.

[Maryborough Asylum.

Changes.

Since the beginning of the year the following changes have taken place in the Institution :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Resident, 1st January, 1893	197	205	402
Admitted since,	60	36	96
	257	241	498
Discharged, recovered,	15	10	25
Discharged, unrecovered,	10	10	20
Died,	10	18	28
	35	38	73
Resident at this date,	222	203	425

Deaths.

Of the deaths :—

10 were due to Phthisis and other chest diseases,
7 ,, Dysentery,
2 ,, Cancer,
4 ,, Brain disease,
2 ,, Old age,
1 ,, Kidney disease,
1 ,, Syncope,

and in one case death was due to burning, the patient's room having caught fire. This latter case was investigated at the time, and a report made to the Governors, on which they have taken such action as will, I trust, render a repetition of such a calamity impossible. No other serious accidents are reported. In three cases the cause of death was verified by *post-mortem* examination. It is to be hoped, taking into consideration the very great importance of these examinations in public asylums, and having regard to the strength of the medical staff, that every effort will be made where possible to verify the cause of death.

Autopsies.

Restraint and seclusion.

At the time of my visit, no patients were under restraint, or in seclusion, and from the records it would appear that no patient had been restrained, while 23 had been secluded on 45 occasions.

Condition of patients.

I saw the male patients at dinner in the day-room. I cannot report favourably on their appearance; their faces were unwashed, their clothes were untidy, unbuttoned, torn, and shabby. Neither is the

Bedding.

bedding on this side of the house properly attended to, the sheets on many of the beds were soiled, and the presses in which the linen should be stored were untidy, and filled with rags and cast clothing. In one of the dormitories I found the floor stained, and was told that this was due to the use of a night bucket. Such utensils ought to be unknown in asylums of the present day.

Defect due to male attendants.

This state of things, although allowance must be made owing to the difficulties caused by overcrowding, and the want of proper baths and lavatories, is, in my opinion, due to want of attention on the part of the male attendants, and I am the more convinced of this from the condition of the female wards; there the patients are decently dressed, clean, and tidy in their appearance.

Maryborough Asylum.

I would, therefore, ask the Governors to take steps to render the male staff more efficient. In the first place, as pointed out in a previous report, the number of attendants is not sufficient, the proportion being about one attendant to 18 patients, whereas the ratio should be one to 11. Secondly, the Head Attendant does not appear to me to be qualified for so responsible a post. I think he would do better in his original post of Charge Attendant, and I would suggest that a Head Attendant should be obtained from some other asylum, with more experience of discipline and order. This, of course, could only be done by raising the salary and emoluments of the office to the rate of wages paid to Head Attendants elsewhere, so as to attract suitable candidates.

Staff.

I see that the Board are about to consider a scale of wages for their night staff. I am certainly of opinion that if trained attendants are to be obtained, it will be necessary to offer a salary of not less than the maximum sum mentioned in the notice.

Wages of night staff.

In making these suggestions, I would not wish to be considered unmindful of due economy, but the Governors must be aware that they cannot expect to have capable attendants unless they are reasonably paid.

9th October, 1893.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Monaghan Asylum.

Inspected on 17th March, 1893.

Since the Institution was last visited, the question of providing additional accommodation, and of rendering the administrative departments capable of meeting the requirements of the number of patients, has been frequently under the consideration of the Board of Governors. In order to accommodate the increasing number of the insane in the district, it was proposed, instead of adding to the existing institution, to separate the County of Cavan from Monaghan, and to erect an asylum for that County. At a conference held at the Office of the Board of Control, at which representatives of the Board of Governors and the Town Commissioners of Cavan attended, the whole matter was discussed, and it was decided to have a comparative statement prepared, showing the cost to the ratepayers (1) of the necessary alterations and additions to the present asylum; and (2) of the erection of a new asylum for the County Cavan.

Increased accommodation.

The plans and estimates were prepared by the Architect of the Board of Governors, and a comparative statement made out by the Board of Control, showing that the erection and maintenance of a second establishment would entail an outlay much in excess of that involved in the enlargement of the existing institution. It has, therefore, been now decided to carry out the plans originally proposed by the Board of Control for the extension of the asylum, so as to render it capable of meeting all the wants of the district. We have, therefore, every hope that no further delay will be met with in carrying out these plans, as the overcrowding, and consequent difficulties and dangers in the administration, are every day increasing.

Asylum to be enlarged.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the requirements of the institution, which have been so frequently reported on, and of which the Board of Governors are so well aware. Suffice it to say, that the overcrowded

Monaghan Asylum.

state of the house is evident in every department, and must seriously interfere, not alone with the management of the establishment, but with the health of the inmates.

Detached buildings suggested in event of outbreak of an epidemic.

It may, therefore, be well for us here to call the attention of the Governors to the danger which would accrue in so large an institution in the event of an outbreak of any epidemic. Serious warnings are given of a visitation of cholera during the coming summer. We must, therefore, strongly urge on the Governors at once to make provision for isolation in the event of any outbreak of the kind. Two detached buildings already exist which might be used as hospitals, but these contain a large number of insane inmates, whom it would be impossible otherwise to accommodate under existing circumstances. We would, therefore, suggest the erection of one or two wooden huts, capable of accommodating about a dozen patients, so as to cut off the infected cases in the event of an outbreak of cholera, or any similar disease.

The asylum contains at present 326 men, and 255 women; total, 581. This shows an increase of 34 since the beginning of last year.

Whilst we were in the wards the patients were quiet and well-behaved.

Zymotic disease.

During the past year two or three cases of typhoid fever have appeared, and several patients have been attacked with erysipelas, of which one woman died, and at the present time two women are suffering from this disease, pointing to the possibility of some insanitary condition existing in these wards.

Deaths.

With the exception of the one death already referred to, the mortality during the past year appears to have been due only to ordinary causes, and calls for no remark. No record is found of any accident or injury of a serious nature.

Restraint and seclusion.

Restraint and seclusion appear to have been resorted to on sixty-nine occasions. These refer to the restraint of thirteen persons, and the seclusion of twenty-five.

Clothing.

No change would appear to have been made in the clothing of the male patients—frieze jackets and waistcoats are still worn. Tweed might be substituted for frieze with advantage, as it would be found to be as serviceable, more suitable for general wear, cleaner, tidier, and, we believe, more economical.

The female patients were fairly neat in their personal appearance.

Bedding.

The bedding is sufficiently warm and each bed is now supplied with a pair of sheets; these are only changed once in three weeks. It is said that the linen cannot be changed more frequently, owing to the

Laundry.

inadequacy of the laundry to meet the requirements of so large a number of patients. The washing-room of the laundry is certainly not large enough to afford room for the number of patients who ought to be employed in it, and in any proposed additions this ought to be borne in mind, and the room increased to at least double its present size. It must be remembered, however, that few asylums in this country have so much machinery for washing, and that there are three laundresses employed. We are, therefore, of opinion that with more energy on the part of the staff, and a little more attention on the part of the matron, a much larger supply of clean linen ought to be turned out every week.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that ninety-seven male patients are employed on the farm; four with the tailor; three with the shoemaker;

two with the painter, and six with the mason. Forty-eight female patients work in the laundry; fifty-seven sew; and twenty-five knit. MONAGHAN ASYLUM.

We would again urge on the Governors the consideration of the question of adding to the farm attached to the asylum, so as to supply more adequate employment for the large number of working patients at present in the asylum, by this means affording the most important factor in the treatment of those patients for whom hopes of recovery remain, and giving health and comparative happiness to many patients whose disease is incurable. Further than this, additional land should certainly tend to a decrease in the cost of maintenance, and therefore should entail no additional burden on the ratepayers. We understand that land could easily be obtained adjoining the existing farm. More land necessary.

The following alterations have been made in the staff:— Staff.

The office of head attendant has been created instead of that of house steward. A painter, one male, and two female attendants have been added to the staff. The number of attendants in actual charge of the insane now number twenty-two males and twenty females, giving a proportion of one attendant to fifteen patients on the male, and one nurse to thirteen patients on the female side.

We see from the minutes that complaints of inattention to duty have been made against the Matron by the Medical Superintendent. As a Committee of the Board of Governors have inquired into these charges, it was unnecessary for us to do so. We trust, however, that the Board of Governors will take into consideration the whole question of the supervision of the female wards, the kitchen, laundry, and work-rooms. Matron's duties.

It would appear to us impossible in so large an institution that one official could properly supervise all these departments. In English and Scottish asylums the work is divided between a head nurse and a housekeeper, who give up their whole time to the supervision of the female staff, and the management of these various sections of work.

The night staff consists of two attendants on each side. On the morning of our visit the number of wet beds found were twelve on the male, and nineteen on the female side. We must repeat the remarks made in last report as to the importance of setting apart a dormitory for the supervision of the suicidal and epileptic. No excuse can exist for not doing so in this asylum, as two very fine dormitories have been built for this very purpose, fitted with appliances for constant supervision, so that in the event of any accident taking place through want of proper supervision, the responsibility must rest with the asylum staff. Night staff.

The Chaplains' books show that on the Sunday previous to inspection 191 men and 157 women attended Mass; 53 men and 43 women attended the Protestant Service; and 44 men and 34 women were present at the Presbyterian Worship. Divine Service.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept. Books

24th March, 1893.

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Inspected on 28th Dec., 1893.

I visited Mullingar Asylum on the 28th December, 1893, and saw all the patients then resident. I had interviews with four patients who complained of unjust detention. One of them did not, in my opinion, need asylum treatment, and Dr. Finnegan, acting on my advice, discharged him a few days later. The other cases did not, I considered, call for interference on my part.

The following table shows the changes which took place among the asylum population from the 3rd August, 1892, to the 28th December, 1893 :—

—	Male.	Female.	Total.
On register, 3rd August, 1892,	378	248	626
Admitted since,	109	86	195
Total,	487	334	821
Discharged recovered,	47	50	97
Discharged unrecovered,	20	10	30
Died,	37	36	73
Total,	104	96	200
On register at this date,	383	238	621
Absent on probation,	—	—	—
Absent on pass,	2	2	4
Absent by escape,	—	—	—
Resident at this date,	381	236	617

From these figures it will be seen that the steady increase in the number of patients under care and treatment has been stayed, at least temporarily, while the recovery rate during 1893 rose to 54·6 per cent. on the admissions. It has been laid down as an axiom that any proportion of recoveries in Lunatic Asylums much over 45 per cent. may be regarded as high, but the conditions which affect the termination of mental disease, whether in recovery or death, are so variable—conditions such as age, sex, form of disease—and Lunacy Statistics, even without any dishonest intention, lend themselves to such easy distortion, that it would be quite unfair to necessarily connect the proportion of recoveries or deaths with the excellence, or otherwise, of the management of an asylum. As an illustration of the fallacy likely to occur from considering figures apart from their controlling circumstances, I may mention that the death rate is almost invariably higher in English than in Irish public asylums, one explanation being, not that our treatment is better, but that some of the most fatal forms of mental disease, such as general paralysis of the insane, and epilepsy, are so much more common there than here. Of the Mullingar statistics I would only remark that I believe them to be perfectly honest, and that no attempt is made to "cook" them in any way so as to shadow forth more favourable results than those actually attained.

General condition of patients.

It is quite impossible to visit this asylum without being struck by the marked absence of excitement among the patients, and by the air of contentment and industry which pervades the whole establishment and

which, doubtless, largely accounts for the patients' tranquillity. One gentleman, officially connected with another asylum, lately asked if there was anything peculiar to the insane inhabitants of the district that they should be so much better behaved than those he was elsewhere familiar with. Mullingar Asylum

I found all parts of the asylum clean, and in good order. It has been found possible to practically dispense with all restraint and seclusion.

Excitable patients are put to bed, or if necessary into padded rooms; in practice there has been no case of restraint, and only twenty instances of seclusion during the period under review. Restraint and seclusion.

There are no airing courts, and the patients are permitted an amount of liberty which reflects the very greatest credit on the asylum administration. It is true that nine patients escaped, and were absent for short periods during the year 1893, but such occurrences are not, except in the case of patients dangerous to themselves or others, now regarded as having any special importance, and indeed may be to some extent regarded as a proof of the reality of the liberty accorded to the patients. Liberty granted to patients.

The food is of excellent quality, carefully cooked, and neatly served, while the patients' clothing is very satisfactory, special attention being given to the fit and neatness of the women's dress.

Another marked feature of the Mullingar Asylum, on which it is always a pleasure to dwell, is the employment of the patients. The extent to which this most beneficial and successful method of treatment is carried, is shown by the following Table :— Employment.

Table of Employment.

—	Men.	Women.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	49	48
As garden or field labourers,	51	-
As farm servants,	5	-
As clerks,	-	1
As messengers,	3	-
As stokers,	5	-
As tailors,	3	-
As shoemakers,	6	-
As upholsterers,	17	-
As painters,	4	-
As joiners,	5	-
As plumbers,	1	-
As masons,	2	-
In the kitchen,	13	5
In the laundry,	-	46
In officers' quarters,	3	4
At needlework,	-	81
At knitting,	-	17
At mat making,	4	6
Other employments,	152	9
Total employed,	323	217

MULLINGAR ASYLUM.

The following is a return of clothing, bedding, &c., made by the patients during the year ended 31st December, 1893 :—

Articles.	Number.	Articles.	Number.
Sheets,	1,265	Dresses,	354
Bolsters and pillows,	119	Petticoats,	200
Hair mattresses,	146	Shifts,	802
Bolster and pillow slips,	1,008	Aprons,	1,485
Gutta percha sheets,	114	Stockings,	360
Straw bed cases,	150	Bibs,	60
Coverlets,	18	Men's blouses,	60
Jackets,	294	Table cloths,	102
Vests,	251	Mattress cases,	152
Trousers,	414	Night wrappers,	100
Drawers,	90	Bolster cases,	50
Shirts,	1,114	Buckets,	57
Socks,	1,117	Door mats,	19
Boots and shoes,	607	Kneelers,	12
Neckties,	1,819	Clothes baskets,	15
Suspenders,	334	Bed baskets,	66

The female attendants' uniform and under-clothing, and also the male attendants' under-clothing, are made in the workroom. Two pair of boots for male and female attendants (annually) are made in the shoemakers' shop; general repairs carried out for male and female attendants, and patients in the workroom, tailors' and shoemakers' shops.

It may be remarked that a considerable number of the patients unsuited for outdoor work, are taught useful trades or occupations in the asylum workshops. At the present time there are 11 tailor and 5 shoemaker apprentices—all interested in their new occupation, and all feeling that they are no longer useless burthens on their fellow men.

Additional land.

The question of the utility of acquiring additional land for dairy purposes is now under the Governors' consideration. Having regard to the high price paid for milk (one shilling per gallon), it would seem likely that in Mullingar, as elsewhere, the acquisition of a sufficient quantity of dairy land at a reasonable price ought to prove a source of profit to the funds of the institution, while it certainly would afford fresh outlets of interest and employment to many of the patients, and so enter largely into their curative treatment. In Scotland the asylum estates—models of good and successful management—are in many instances worked as large farms, while in that country field and garden labour are considered the very best employments for the insane. The average extent of land attached to District Asylums in Scotland is not far from 200 acres, while the new asylums are provided with even larger estates—as Gartlock 347 acres, and Hartwood 606 acres—asylums, it should be added, intended to accommodate a much smaller number of patients than Mullingar.

Deaths.

Of the 73 deaths (37 men and 36 women) which occurred between

August, 1892, and December, 1893, 16 are returned as resulting from cerebral and spinal diseases, 4 from heart disease, 3 from general or senile debility, 1 from typhoid fever, 1 the result of accident, and 3 from abdominal affections. The remaining cases are registered as resulting from general tuberculosis, or its localised form known as consumption, in 30 instances, while pneumonia or lung disease accounted for the remaining 14 cases. In every possible case the cause of death has been verified by *post-mortem* examination, and in this connection I have to ask the Governors' attention to the unsuitability of the present mortuary, and to its objectionable situation. Mullingar Asylum.

The very high mortality from consumption and other chest affections needs the Governors' careful attention, as the statistics of the past year in this regard are but a repetition of those of previous years. Doubtless, many of the phthisical patients are predisposed by inheritance to that disease, while the dampness of the climate favours its development, but phthisis is now-a-days considered to be, to some extent, a preventable disease in public institutions, and I think it likely that the existence of a wet subsoil under the asylum buildings, and deficient interior heating and drying of the air, are to some extent responsible for the frequency of phthisis and other lung diseases. The expenditure on fuel is undoubtedly liberal, yet, owing to the absence of any system of artificial heating, the recorded temperatures in the different divisions are not infrequently very low, while the extensive development of green mould on the back walls is a proof of the dampness of the entire building. Another cause favouring the development of disease is the overcrowding on the male side, which, with proper dormitory accommodation for 318, and dayroom space for 336, actually contains at the present time 383 patients, while on both sides there is a want of modern hospital accommodation. It is most desirable that the Governors should take these matters into consideration, that they should press for the artificial heating of the asylum, that new floors should be laid down where necessary, as in the main corridors, and that these should be kept stained and varnished, and cleaned afterwards by dry rubbing, instead of the present system of cleaning with soap and water. Mortality from pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Finnegan has tried to meet the want of proper hospital accommodation by adapting a portion of the male side as an infirmary division, which has been placed in charge of an attendant and his wife, and which is now occupied by forty feeble and consumptive patients.

Many additions and alterations have been recently carried out, including a very complete system of baths, and it is particularly gratifying to be able to state that many of the structural repairs and improvements have been effected, in whole or in part, by asylum labour. Additions and alterations.

Complaints have been made during the past year by Boards of Guardians and other public bodies of the high rate of maintenance in this asylum. The explanation is, partly, that the contract prices are high, and, to some extent at least, that the Resident Medical Superintendent has undertaken, by the application of asylum labour, and in the common interest alike of patients and ratepayers, much work which in other Irish asylums is entirely defrayed out of Treasury Loans. If the expenditure be admittedly high, there is no evidence, at least within my knowledge, of any unjustifiable extravagance, and the Governors share with the Resident Medical Superintendent the credit of having raised Rate of maintenance.

Mullingar Asylum.

their asylum into a high place among Irish public institutions. Much still remains to be done, but at least the Governors have shown an intelligent and most willing liberality.

Contrast treatment of pauper insane with that of ordinary pauper.

It is now recognised in every civilised country that the treatment of the insane poor should run on different lines to that of the ordinary pauper. The latter can only expect the minimum of comfort, and treatment necessary to preserve his physical and mental health, while the insane pauper, like a patient in an ordinary hospital, may reasonably look for everything that tends to alleviate his mental sufferings—everything that tends to dispel those clouds of melancholy or passion which so often render the lives of the insane miserable, or prompt them to deeds of violence or self-destruction. Unfortunately this modern management of lunatic asylums, and the moral and humane treatment of the patients, entail a heavy cost on the contributory ratepayers. In even comparatively recent times, when lunatics were chained and manacled, or penned in dreary and cheerless airing yards—when even the most violent were terrorised by brutal ill-treatment—when their food was the coarsest, and their clothing the scantiest—the expense of buildings and maintenance was necessarily not very great. Now the patients in a well-managed asylum lead a comparatively free and open air life; they are comfortably fed, and housed, and clothed, while it is recognised that their chances of recovery largely depend on the humanity and personal qualities of a trained and intelligent staff of officers and attendants. Speaking of this modern asylum treatment, and the uselessness of drugs in the treatment of mental disease, it has been recently said by a distinguished physician:

> "The Superintendent is your medicine, the staff is your medicine, the nurses are your medicine, your conservatory and your entertainments, your birds, your garden, and your farm are your medicines."

These, however, mean a liberal expenditure on a class which can contribute little towards its own support.

Fortunately we cannot as a nation be accused of want of sympathy or generosity, and therefore I feel assured that the ratepayers, when they understand the object, will not grudge any reasonable expenditure in promoting the recovery, or alleviating the sufferings of a most helpless and afflicted class.

Overcrowding.

I would suggest that the Governors should appoint a small committee to confer, at the asylum, with a sub-committee of the Board of Control, as to how the overcrowding and the remaining structural requirements of the institution can be best and most economically provided.

Books.

I examined all the statutory books and found them duly posted.

Divine Service.

The numbers attending Divine Service on the Sunday preceding my visit were as follows:—Catholics, 265 men and 156 women; Protestants, 17 men and 7 women; Presbyterians, 10 men and 1 woman.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Omagh Asylum.

On my visit of inspection on the 22nd ultimo, I saw all the patients then resident, and at the conclusion of my visit I had a private interview with one patient in the office.

Inspected on 22nd Dec., 1893.

The following table shows the changes in the asylum population since the last visit of inspection in December, 1892 :--

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
On register, 8th December, 1892, . . .	319	260	579
Admitted since, ...	113	83	196
	432	343	775
Discharged recovered, ...	51	27	78
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	26	30	56
Died, ...	28	23	51
	105	80	185
On register at this date, ...	327	263	590

I found 31 patients—18 men and 13 women—in bed, many of them suffering or convalescing from influenza of a severe type.

The number of patients who have escaped since December, 1892, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is two.

Restraint and seclusion.

The number of entries in the register of restraint and seclusion since last inspection is five. These refer to the restraint of two persons, and the seclusion of two. These entries show that mechanical restraint is now seldom resorted to in the patients' treatment. Suitable occupation and amusements are considered the true substitutes for these methods, but it may be occasionally necessary to prevent, by the attendants' interference, a patient injuring himself or others. The attendants should be carefully and systematically instructed in their duties, how important it is that they should not interfere unnecessarily with excited patients, and how, when obliged to manually restrain a refractory patient, they should do so in such a manner as to avoid inflicting either injury or pain.

Excited patients and attendants.

Dismissal of attendant.

I regret to notice that the Board of Governors found it necessary during the year to dismiss an attendant for kicking a patient, and that in several cases charges of violence towards patients were preferred against attendants. The Governors should have no hesitation in dealing with any such case in which the charge has been brought home. The first duty of an attendant is humanity towards the patients, and an attendant who cannot control his temper, however severe the provocation

Omagh Asylum.

he may receive, is (no matter how valuable his services may be in other respects) unfitted for his post, and should not be allowed to remain in charge of the insane.

Accidents.

The number of accidents recorded is again considerable, including two attempts to commit suicide, four cases of fracture, one of wound on the back of the neck, and two of severe contusions. During the present unfortunate state of overcrowding, nothing but the most unceasing vigilance on the part of officers and attendants will prevent such casualties.

Deaths.

The deaths have been 51 in number, 28 men and 23 women, and their causes may be classified as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.
CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS :—		
Apoplexy and Paralysis,	1	-
Epilepsy and Convulsions,	3	-
General Paralysis of the Insane,	-	-
Exhaustion after Mania or Melancholia,	2	2
Organic Disease,	-	2
Tumours,	-	-
THORACIC DISEASE :—		
Consumption,	5	1
Inflammation of Lungs and Membrane,	2	4
Other Pulmonary Diseases,	2	1
Disease of Heart and Arteries,	-	-
ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS :—		
Inflammation of Stomach,	-	-
Intestines and Peritoneum,	-	-
Disease of Liver and Kidney, &c.,	1	-
Dysentery and Diarrhœa,	5	3
Fever and Erysipelas,	2	-
Cancer,	-	-
Disease of Bones,	-	-
General Debility and Old Age,	5	10
Suicide,	-	-
Accident,	-	-
Total,	28	23

The average age at death of the men was 42·8, and of the women 48 years, while the death rate has been a little over 8·5 per cent. on the daily average number resident.

Heating.

Every effort should be made to maintain a genial temperature throughout the asylum by an abundant consumption of coal, until such time as an

artificial system of heating can be introduced. On the female side I found temperatures of 44 to 45 degrees recorded, and in the small dormitory of the old building a temperature as low as 43 degrees. Omagh Asylum.

Fortunately the patients are now in all cases supplied with warm bed-covering; each bed is supplied with three good blankets, under-blanket, pair of sheets, and warm rug. I had blankets weighed in four instances, with the following result:— Bedding

No. 1 corridor,	15½ lbs
No. 2 corridor,	16 lbs.
No. 3 corridor,	17½ lbs.
Epileptic bed,	16 lbs.

while the weight of unwashed blankets on a bed in the dormitory of No. 6 corridor was 13½ lbs.

I need not point out the serious inconvenience which is caused by the over-crowded state of the asylum, how day-rooms and corridors have been converted into dormitories, or the shifts to which the resident Medical Staff is put in order to meet the daily increasing demands on the accommodation. Careful plans were prepared some time ago by the Asylum Architect for the necessary structural alterations and additions. It was found, however, that it was difficult to keep within the limits of expenditure imposed by the Governors' wishes. This has led to frequent conferences between the Board of Control, or rather a sub-committee of that body, and Mr. Owen. The plans have now been cast and re-cast, with a view of reducing the expenditure to the lowest point compatible with providing the necessary accommodation, and they have now been finally revised before submission to the Board of Governors. Overcrowding.

In the returns given to me by the Medical Superintendent I find that there are over 60 suicidal men and nearly 90 suicidal women under care. This unusually large proportion of suicidal patients must, I think, be due to the method of classification, that patients stated on the admission form or in the Medical Journal to have evinced any suicidal threat or tendency have been allowed to remain classed under that description, although not now actively suicidal. Suicidal patients.

The new plans will provide observation wards for epileptics, of which class there are 19 of each sex in the asylum, and for suicidal patients, but the limits of expenditure will prevent these wards accommodating more than a limited number (requiring constant supervision by night and day) of the total number classified as suicidal or epileptic. The Governors should consider the necessity which exists of appointing, at least on the female side, a third night attendant, who would, as far as present arrangements render possible, keep the suicidal and epileptic scattered through the institution under frequent supervision, until the observation dormitories are ready for their occupation. If this is done the Governors will feel that they have done all that is immediately practical in safe-guarding these dangerous patients. Epileptics.

I found, I am glad to state, the patients of both sexes clean in their persons, and tidy in dress, and I observed various improvements in the decoration of the divisions, and in many things contributing to the patients' comfort. General condition.

OMAGH ASYLUM.

Employment.

The following table shows the patients employed on the day of my visit :—

—	Males.	Females.
Assisting attendants in the wards,	121	65
As garden or field labourers,	1	–
As farm servants,	118	–
As storekeepers,	2	–
As messengers,	2	–
As tailors,	4	–
As shoemakers,	2	–
As painters,	2	–
As joiners or carpenters,	1	–
As plumbers,	1	–
As masons,	1	–
In the kitchen,	2	3
In the laundry,	2	30
In officers' quarters,	1	4
At needlework,	–	53
At knitting,	–	67
	260	222

Farm.

The farm returns, I am pleased to observe, show a considerable profit, between £500 and £600, for the past year. This result proves even from an economical point the benefit which a large farm confers on a public asylum, but how much greater is the moral benefit it contributes, for does not a sufficient farm mean occupation and contentment to many patients, and actual recovery and restoration to family life for some of these?

Dinner

I saw the patients at dinner, and I examined the provisions in store, which seemed to me to be of good quality. The milk showed an average return of 12 degrees of cream.

Books.

I examined the books. The Medical Journal is carefully kept by the Assistant Medical Officer, of whose active interest in the discharge of his duties I need hardly remind the Governors.

Divine Service.

The Chaplains' Book shows their required attendance.

On the Sunday preceding my visit, 110 men and 100 women were present at Mass, while 32 men and 40 women attended the Protestant Divine Service.

26th February, 1894.

RICHMOND DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

I have been engaged during the 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, in the inspection of this Institution.

Inspected on 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Dec., 1893.

During the course of the year an addition was made to the Medical Staff, which now consists of the Resident Medical Superintendent, three Assistant Medical Officers, and two Clinical Assistants. The third Assistant Medical Officer will also act as Pathologist. In making this appointment the Board of Governors have shown their desire that the asylum should keep pace with the pathological investigations now being carried out in other similar institutions.

Medical Staff.

On the 1st January, 1893, the patients on the books of the asylum numbered 1,467 (681 men and 786 females); since then 233 men and 252 women have been admitted—85 men and 73 women have been discharged, recovered—69 men and 45 women not recovered—and 54 men and 121 women have died, leaving resident at the present date 1,505 patients (706 men and 799 women).

The patients resident at the present date are chargeable to the different divisions of the district as follows :—

To the County of the City of Dublin,	878
To the County of Dublin,	352
To the County of Wicklow,	130
To the County of Louth,	112
To the County of the Town of Drogheda,	33

Originally the asylum was supposed to accommodate 1,100 patients, and the beds were then apportioned to the contributory areas as follows :—

Accommodation.

To the County of the City of Dublin,	477
To the County of Dublin,	308
To the County of Wicklow,	152
To the County of Louth,	137
To the County of the Town of Drogheda,	26
	1,100

Having regard, however, to the modern requirements of asylum accommodation, 1,000 would be the number which the asylum should

Richmond Asylum.

be considered capable of containing, and the number of beds would then be apportioned as follows :—

To the County of the City of Dublin, ...	446
To the County of Dublin, ...	253
To the County of Wicklow, ...	148
To the County of Louth, ...	126
To the County of the Town of Drogheda, ...	27
	1,000

It would, therefore, appear from these returns that the extra accommodation to be provided is required almost entirely for the insane poor of the City of Dublin, which has 429 lunatics above its allotted number, without taking into account the insane inmates of the North and South Dublin Unions; Dublin County requiring extra room for 99, while the Counties Wicklow and Louth have beds to spare.

As it has been decided to provide additional accommodation for the insane poor of the district, in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Governors of February, 1891, the Board of Control are at present in treaty for the purchase of an estate containing about 500 acres, whereon to erect a second asylum for the district. As some time, however, must elapse before these new buildings can be completed, it was considered necessary, having regard to the very over-crowded and unsanitary condition of the wards, to provide additional accommodation to meet immediate requirements. Accordingly, three wooden dayrooms have been erected, and a fourth is in process of building, affording dayroom space for about 280 patients. A detached hospital has also been built, provided with a disinfecting chamber, and a special laundry, affording beds for 30 patients. This detached wooden hospital is erected for the treatment of infectious disease, but in the absence of any epidemic, and having regard to the very great over-crowding existing in the male hospital, it might be used as an adjunct to this department for the treatment of all cases of very acute disease requiring special nursing and care. For this purpose, I think, a staff should be appointed. Dr. Norman thinks that this might consist of an attendant and his wife, with a trained nurse in charge. This staff could be increased according to the number of patients under treatment.

Purchase of estate for a second asylum.

Temporary accommodation provided.

I must repeat the remarks that many parts of the old building stand sadly in need of renovation. Many of the single rooms would require to be refloored, and the walls should be cemented and plastered. Parts of both houses are much in need of painting. It is proposed to do up some of the female dayrooms, and one was in process of renovation during my visit. So long, however, as the very great over-crowding continues, it is impossible to expect that any extensive improvements can be carried out.

Repairs necessary.

It has been decided to erect a mortuary, post-mortem room, and pathological museum. Such buildings are certainly much required, as the existing accommodation for the dead is most unsuitable, and the room provided for pathological research is insufficient, and unworthy of such an institution.

Mortuary.

Although the additional wooden dayrooms will afford some relief to the congestion in certain divisions, in other wards the overcrowding still exists as heretofore. In many of the dormitories numbers of the inmates are obliged to sleep on the floors, and the rooms which are used as

Overcrowding.

sittingrooms by day must again be utilised as sleeping rooms by night. In the female house it was proposed to remove some of the old, and now useless partition walls and thus obtain additional space. No doubt these alterations would not only afford extra space, but would do much to improve the existing accommodation. It is, however, a question for consideration whether it would be wise to carry out this work at present having regard to the inconvenience which such alterations must cause in the very overcrowded state of the wards. Richmond Asylum.

The Governors have decided to erect a new laundry, kitchen, and stores. For many years past the deficiency of space in these departments, and the dangers and difficulties arising from such insufficient provision for carrying out the work of so large an institution have been constantly brought under notice, and it is to be hoped that this important work will be carried out without further delay. When these plans are being prepared, suitable messrooms and recreation rooms should be provided for the staff, and I would suggest in addition that suitable apartments for the female staff should not be forgotten. I am sorry to say that at the present time the accommodation set apart for the use of these officials is not in accordance with modern requirements, and it is impossible to hope to attract suitable candidates for the female staff, or to retain their services, unless their wants are properly attended to. Separate blocks containing apartments for nurses are now as a rule provided in large asylums, By this means more space is left in the wards for the use of the insane, and the nurses when off duty are able to enjoy the privacy and comforts of a home. New laundry, kitchen, and stores to be erected.

Since the 1st January, 175 patients— 54 men and 121 women—have died, giving a percentage of mortality on the numbers in the institution of 7·6 on the male, and of 15 on the female side, that for all Ireland being 7·6 for men and 9·1 for women. The higher death rate in the female house would certainly seem to point to some unsanitary conditions existing in the surroundings of that establishment, and this seems borne out by the outbreaks of dysentery and typhoid fever which occurred in the spring of the year, only four patients in the male house having been attacked by dysentery, of whom one died, while 39 women suffered from this disease, of whom 13 died. Similarly only 4 men were attacked with typhoid, of whom two died, while the number of patients attacked in the female wards was 39, of whom 8 died. Deaths

Zymotic disease.

The following is a return of the causes of deaths:— Causes of Deaths.

—	Male.	Female.
Cerebral and Spinal Affections.		
General Paralysis,	13	-
Pontal Hæmorrhage,	-	1
Bulbar Paralysis,	-	1
Oedema of Brain,	-	1
Meningitis,	1	-
Tubercular do.,	1	-
Epilepsy and Status Epilepticus,	2	2
Acute Ascending Paralysis,	-	1
Acute Delirious Mania,	-	1

Richmond Asylum.

—	Male.	Female.
THORACIC DISEASES.		
Consumption,	14	63
Lobar Pneumonia,	2	–
Pericarditis, consecutive to,	1	–
Necrosis of Fifth Left Rib,	2	–
Pneumonia and Pericarditis,	1	–
Acute Bronchitis,	1	–
Chronic ditto.	–	1
Empyema,	–	1
Gangrene of Lung,	–	1
Disease of Aortic Valves,	1	1
Ditto Mitral ditto,	1	7
Ditto Aortic and Mitral,	–	1
Ditto Tricuspid,	–	1
Fatty Degeneration of Heart,	1	2
ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.		
Dysentery,	1	13
Diarrhœa,	–	7
Tubercular Enteritis,	2	2
Peritonitis,	2	1
Tubercular Peritonitis,	–	2
Biliary Cirrhosis of Liver,	–	1
Interstitial Nephritis,	3	–
Uraemia,	–	1
Typhoid Fever,	2	8
General Tuberculosis,	1	–
Cancer of Larynx,	1	–
Cancer of Breast,	–	1
Cancer of Pancreas,	1	–
	54	121
Total,	175	

Accidents.

The return of accidents of serious nature which happened during the year, are as follows :—

Two fractures of bones from falls in fits.
Two injuries to the forehead, one from a kick, and one from a blow, both inflicted by other patients.

Autopsies.

Autopsies were made in 111 of the 175 deaths, a very high percentage, and one reflecting the greatest credit on the medical staff, showing the interest which they take in pathological study.

I found 28 men and 30 women confined to bed.

RICHMOND ASYLUM.

During the year the general health of the patients cannot be said to be satisfactory; as I have pointed out, dysentery and typhoid fever appeared in the spring of the year, and a slight outbreak of scarlatina is also reported.

Restraint and seclusion.

The returns of restraint and seclusion show that 34 patients were secluded on 229 occasions, while restraint has not been used. Three escapes (where the patient was absent all night before being brought back) are recorded.

Discharges on probation.

During my visit I saw every patient, with the exception of one man and two women who were absent on probation. During the past year this mode of discharge has been used in 47 cases, of these 7 were returned within the probationary period; of the others (40), 37 were afterwards certified as recovered, and 3 remained at home though still insane. Such discharges are often of great advantage, affording the opportunity of testing the patient's fitness for life outside the asylum.

The conduct of the patients during my visit was fairly good. I may here, however, remark that it is unfortunate that many of the dayrooms should contain such large numbers. The collection of so many insane people in the same ward must tend to increased excitement, and must render it difficult for the attendants to have an accurate knowledge of the cases under their charge.

General condition. Clothing.

Both men and women were neat and tidy in their persons, and were suitably clothed. The male clothing has been improved by the introduction of gray tweed suits, and flannel underclothing is now provided for all. On the female side the dresses were very neat, and appeared to be made with due regard to personal appearance.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that 66 men work on the farm, and 35 are engaged at various trades, 27 men and 20 women work in the kitchen, 85 women are engaged in the laundry, and 133 are employed at needlework, while 300 men and 235 women are returned as attending school. These returns show a very low percentage of employment, and I cannot too strongly urge on all connected with the management of the institution the importance of providing additional means of occupation. The very limited area of land renders it impossible to utilise the full number of men who would otherwise find work in this way. Perhaps some scheme could be devised in order to afford occupation in the open air by erecting sheds for sawing wood, breaking stones, and picking hair; nothing would have a more powerful effect in lessening discontent, and diminishing excitement and violence, and having regard to the overcrowded condition of the dayrooms, nothing would tend so much to the health and happiness of the patients.

Amusements.

As regards amusements—cricket and footfall are now carried out with very great enthusiasm since the appointment of Dr. Rambaut, who takes a great interest in ministering to the amusement of the patients.

Outdoor exercise.

105 inmates now go for extended walks beyond the grounds twice weekly, and 240 patients are returned as attending the associated entertainments held once a week.

Staff.

During the year the staff has been increased by the appointment of four attendants for duty by day, and three for night work. The numbers now consist of 36 men and 46 females for day duty, and 7 men and 12 women for night work. The proportion of attendants to patients for day duty, especially on the male side, is still low, and should by degrees be augmented. A Head Attendant now has charge by night on the male side, but on the female side the arrangement is found impossible owing to the number of detached buildings.

The duties of the various officials have been re-distributed, as suggested

Richmond Asylum.

in last report. The casting of the male clothing is now carried out by the Head Attendant on the male side, and the two Schoolmistresses superintend the work on the female side, with most satisfactory results, whilst the Schoolmasters assist in the clerical department of the office.

Dinner.

I saw the female patients at dinner. The meal was served in a manner deserving of praise as regards order, regularity, quietude, and attention to decency. I think, however, the enamelled mugs at present in use are very objectionable, as the enamel has worn away, leaving the metal exposed. The dietary has been improved by giving a dinner of

Dietary.

bacon or pork twice a week, and it is proposed to introduce a fish dinner on one day. Tea is now given instead of cocoa.

All the provisions which I saw appeared of good quality, with the exception of the bread, and I understand that a contract has been entered into for the ensuing year for bread of a better quality.

Owing to the very deficient storage, great difficulty must be imposed on the Storekeeper in the reception and distribution of the various articles required for the daily wants of the inmates.

Divine Service.

The following is a return taken from the Chaplains' books of the attendance at Divine Service on the Sunday previous to my inspection :—

243 men and 265 women attended Mass ;
32 men and 66 women attended the Episcopalian, and 10 men attended the Presbyterian Services.

Books.

I have examined the various books required to be kept up. The Case-books are carefully kept. I think, however, it would render them much more useful if photographs of the patients to whom the notes refer were entered in them.

22nd December, 1893.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Sligo Asylum.

Inspected on 16th Feb., 1893.

On the 16th February, 1893, the Sligo District Lunatic Asylum contained 244 men and 180 women. During the past year the following changes are recorded :—

——	Male.	Female.	Total.
Resident on 1st January, 1892, ...	248	183	431
Admitted since, ...	68	41	109
	316	224	540
Discharged recovered, ...	25	14	39
Discharged unrecovered, ...	19	5	24
Died, ...	28	22	50
	244	183	427

Of these, eight men and seven women are confined to bed from bodily disease, in all cases chronic in character.

No outbreak of zymotic disease has been reported during the year, nor has any serious accident taken place. Sligo Asylum.

The deaths are stated to have been due to natural causes, and in no case has a coroner's inquest been considered necessary. Deaths.

Only one post-mortem examination has been held. Considering the strength of the medical staff, we cannot but express regret that greater efforts are not made to verify the cause of death whenever possible. The importance of necropsies in public asylums has now been so universally recognised that it is needless for us to point out their utility in protecting the insane against injuries which otherwise would never have been brought to light. Such examinations must also tend to throw light on the study of insanity. Post-mortem examinations.

During the year ten patients have been restrained, and thirty-seven secluded on 546 occasions. Restraint and seclusion.

Only six attempts at escape are reported, where the patient was absent for one whole night before being brought back. Escapes.

The patients, during our visit to the wards on the male side, were fairly quiet and well behaved. On the female side there was some noise and excitement.

The outer clothing worn by the men consists of frieze jackets and waistcoats. The substitution of tweed for frieze would be found to be economical, and would certainly be more comfortable and more suitable for ordinary wear. Many of the shirts worn by the working patients were much soiled. The linen is said to be changed once a week on both sides of the house, but this does not meet the requirements of patients employed at outdoor work. The Medical Superintendent complains that it is impossible to provide a sufficiency of clean linen, either for the daily use of the inmates, or for the weekly change of sheets on the beds, owing to the inadequacy of the laundry to meet the wants of the establishment. This is a very serious complaint, and we cannot too strongly urge it on the consideration of the Governors, who must be aware that cleanliness is above all things requisite in the care and treatment of the insane. To render the laundry of the asylum adequate for the work required would involve a very small outlay necessitating only the conversion of a dormitory adjoining the laundry (ill-suited for the use of the insane) into the ironing room, and throwing the present ironing room into the washing room; by this means, and at a very small expense a laundry adequate to the requirements of the institution would be provided. All that is further necessary would be to erect a number of additional washing troughs so as to afford employment for at least double the number of women at present at work. Very little more machinery is required, as some of that at present in use appears to be of modern type, and to do its work fairly well. Clothing. Laundry inadequate.

Unfortunately we are unable to report that any structural improvements have been carried out during the past year. The overcrowding still continues. The dormitories do not afford sufficient space; so much so that on the male side the corridor is occupied by beds. The day-rooms are quite insufficient for the number of patients at present in the institution. The sanitary accommodation is insufficient; the water-closets are of an old and antiquated pattern; improved lavatories and bathrooms are much required. The female dining-room in the basement is cold and cheerless in the extreme. No means of heating exists except open fire-places. These are few in number, and quite insufficient to raise the temperature in the long corridors and sleeping-rooms. The Governors, we understand, are about to consider tenders for heating the wards. It would, however, appear to us that in the Overcrowding. Many improvements necessary.

Sligo Asylum.

first place the various structural alterations so urgently required should be taken into consideration, and we cannot too strongly urge that this should be done without delay. No public asylum in Ireland stands in more immediate need of improvement, and no institution affords greater facilities for extension and improvement at a comparatively small expense. At present a great part of the space is occupied by useless corridors and passages. The removal of the dividing walls would do much to provide the additional accommodation required.

We have tried to meet what we understood to be the Governors' views in not pressing for structural improvements until the asylum loan had been repaid. This has now been done, and the necessary alterations and additions should, in our opinion, be no longer delayed. As the visiting members of the Board of Control, we, and Mr. Ussher Roberts, C.B., the consulting architect, are prepared to confer with the Governors or a committee of its members on the asylum requirements, and we can assure the Board that when considering these requirements it will be our most earnest endeavour to avoid involving them in any expenditure which is not absolutely necessary.

Dietary.

The dietary has been improved by giving a dinner once a week of bacon and cabbage, and the food now supplied would appear to be well suited to the requirements of the inmates, as it is of the kind generally in use in the homes of the peasantry of the district. We regret, however, that greater attention is not paid to the service of the meals, so as to teach those habits of regularity, self-control, and decency, so important in the treatment of the insane. At present the food is given to the patients in tin bowls, and eaten with spoons. No knives, forks, delf, or table cloths are provided. We are told that no improvement can be introduced until more commodious dining-rooms have been provided. Every effort should, however, be made to have the meals served more in accordance with modern requirements than at present.

Staff.

During the past year the offices of clerk and storekeeper have been divided, and are now held by two separate officials. This alteration has long been recommended, and will, we feel sure, tend to improvements in administration, and to the economical working of the institution.

A stoker has been added to the artizans, and the office of hospital nurse has been established; such an appointment is a step in the right direction. The improvement of the nursing of the sick in public hospitals now occupies so much attention, that it is time some advancement should be made in the mode of tending the sick and infirm in asylumns.

The number of ordinary attendants in actual charge of the insane, exclusive of head and night attendants and artisans, amount to twelve on the male and thirteen on the female side, giving a proportion of one attendant to twenty male patients, and one nurse to sixteen female patients, certainly not by any means a high proportion.

Divine Service.

On last Sunday ninety-one men and fifty women attended Mass, while twelve men and nine women were present at Protestant worship.

Amusements.

About fifty patients on an average are stated to attend the associated amusements which are held once a week.

Books.

The books and registers, including the Case-book, are carefully kept.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Waterford Asylum.

Inspected on 8th Dec., 1893.

I inspected the Waterford District Lunatic Asylum on the 8th instant, and saw all the patients then resident, and subsequently had a private interview with two of them in the office. The following Table gives the changes which have taken place among the population of the asylum since last visit of inspection in December, 1892 :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On Register on 13th December, 1892,	209	178	387
Admitted since,	48	39	87
	257	217	474
Discharged recovered,	31	34	65
Discharged unrecovered,	–	1	1
Died,	20	14	34
	51	49	100
On Register at this date,	206	168	374

This Table shows that the discharges and deaths during the twelve months have outnumbered the admissions, and that there has been a consequent decrease of thirteen in the number of patients resident. This reduction would, at any time, be satisfactory, but it is especially so at present, when the accommodation is so curtailed, and the administration so hampered by the new buildings, and reconstruction of parts of the asylum now in progress. It would however be, in my opinion, premature to forecast that, as regards the Waterford Lunacy District, the increase of insanity, be it absolute, or be it only relative, is now permanently stayed. In previous years, as far back as 1882 and 1883, there was a nominal decrease in the total number resident during the twelve months, and it is also necessary to bear in mind that there are a large number of the insane relieved in the workhouses of the district, or wandering at large, for many of whom it will be ultimately necessary to find asylum accommodation.

Condition of patients.

The condition of the patients at the time of my visit was as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In bed,	1	1	2
In restraint,	–	–	–
In seclusion,	–	–	–
Wet last night,	6	7	13
Raised by attendant,	–	24	24
On parole :—			
Beyond grounds,	–	–	–
Within grounds,	13	–	13

Restraint and seclusion.

The number of entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion since the 13th December, 1892, is 490. These refer to the restraint of six persons, and the seclusion of four. The number of patients who have escaped since the same date, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is one.

Escape.

Deaths.

The deaths on the male side were 20, and on the female side 14. These 34 deaths were registered as due in 8 cases to disease of the lungs,

Waterford Asylum.

in 2 cases to disease of the heart, in 12 cases to diseases of the brain (including epilepsy), in 8 cases to old age and general debility, in 1 case to cirrhosis of the liver, in 1 case to cancer, in 1 case to dropsy, and in 1 case to hernia. The average age of the men at death was 53·35, and of the women 44·4 years. The causes of death are in many cases very carelessly entered. Thus, "dropsy" is not in itself a disease, but a symptom common to many diseases. "Hernia," or rupture, similarly, is not a direct cause of death, although it may become so under certain pathological conditions, such as the protruded gut having its circulation stopped—"strangulated," as such a condition is technically termed.

Books not carefully kept.

All records and entries in public institutions are now-a-days properly required to be kept with punctilious accuracy, and I consider that much greater care and neatness are required in posting the Waterford Asylum books and records. No case-book, giving the history and progress of each case, is kept, as in other asylums. Dr. Atkins pleads want of time; no one can doubt his zealous interest in the institution, but the reason he gives for the omission affords a strong argument for the appointment of an Assistant Medical Officer to take charge of the asylum during the absence of the Resident Medical Superintendent, and who, amongst other important duties, is required to record the changes which take place in the patients' mental and physical condition. It is, indeed, impossible to conceive how a public asylum of the size of Waterford can be administered in the best interests of the patients without the Resident Medical Superintendent having the assistance of, at least, one Assistant Medical Officer.

Assistant Medical Officer required.

Heating.

The establishment throughout was perfectly clean and well-aired; fires were lighted in all the dormitories and day-rooms, and a genial temperature maintained in these rooms, a point of great importance in the treatment and contentment of the insane. It will, however, be necessary for the Governors to extend to the female side the system of artificially heating the single rooms, which has proved so successful on the male side. The patients' clothing was sufficiently warm, while there certainly was less excitement amongst the patients than on the occasion of my last inspection.

Clothing.

I think the Governors would find good Irish tweed a better material than frieze (which so quickly becomes soiled and greasy) for the men's clothing.

Employment.

The following Table shows the number of patients employed:—

	Male.	Female.
Assisting attendants in wards,	48	24
As garden or field labourers,	44	–
As tailors,	2	–
As shoemaker,	1	–
As joiner,	1	–
In the laundry,	–	15
At needlework,	–	38
At knitting,	–	26
Total,	96	103

I hope when the new buildings have been completed it may be found possible to increase the number of the employed. The high state of cultivation of the farm reflects credit alike on the workers and on the land steward. What strikes me in the occupation is the practical absence of any employment for the men, except cleaning out the wards or working on the farm. WATERFORD ASYLUM. Farm.

In many of our Asylums now-a-days, the men unsuitable for out-door work are employed as tradesmen, and, in some cases even, they are taught a trade. The following return from one of our Asylums containing 391 men and 249 women, for the 1st December instant, will best illustrate what I mean :—

RETURN.

	Male.	Female.
Assisting attendants in wards,	50	48
As garden or field labourers,	51	–
As farm servants,	5	1
Cleaning drains,	10	–
As storekeepers,	4	–
As messengers,	3	–
As stokers,	4	–
Making roads, &c.,	70	–
As tailors,	4	–
As shoemakers,	6	–
As upholsterers and mat making,	25	10
As painters,	9	–
As joiners,	5	–
As plumbers and in lighting department,	7	–
As masons,	3	–
At building, &c.,	20	–
In the kitchen,	12	4
In the laundry,	–	46
In officers' quarters,	3	4
At needlework,	–	82
At knitting,	–	20
Other employment,	13	–
Dining hall,	16	3
Repairing buildings,	7	–
Total employed,	327	218

I find, from an examination of the Chaplains' books, that on the Sunday previous to my inspection 70 men and 57 women attended the Roman Catholic Divine service, while the number of Protestants, similarly attending, was 4 men and 4 women. Divine Service.

The patients' amusements receive due attention, and the resident Medical Superintendent gives weekly one of those fluent and instructive illustrated lectures for which his services are so frequently sought. Amusements.

15th December, 1893.

Armagh Retreat.

ARMAGH RETREAT PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 26th July, 1893.

Since the last inspection of this Institution on 10th December, 1892, 2 ladies and 3 gentlemen have been admitted, and 3 ladies have been discharged, leaving 21 gentlemen and 13 ladies resident on this date.

Out of the recently admitted ladies Mrs. M. is marked melancholic, and will require to be carefully and constantly watched.

No death has occurred since last inspection among the patients.

Interviews with patients.

I went through all parts of the house, and saw all the patients, conversing with such as were willing to converse. I had a private interview with a gentleman who desired it. One old lady was confined to her bed by general debility.

Improvements.

The general condition of the fittings and furniture is more satisfactory than on the occasion of my last visit. The entire building has been heated by hot water pipes, while the rooms have been brightened and made more cheerful by simple decorations.

Baths.

Baths are given fortnightly only, it should be a fixed rule that every patient should have a warm bath at the least once a week. I would

Suggested improvements.

suggest that linoleum should be substituted for carpets in rooms occupied by wet and dirty patients, and the offensive earth closets opening off the small yard should be got rid of. The remaining old wooden bedsteads should be gradually replaced.

Resident Medical Officer.

I am glad to learn that the Institution is likely to have the advantage of having a medical man resident in the house.

Restraint and seclusion.

The statutory books are duly posted. The register of restraint and seclusion shows that only two patients have been restrained since last visit, Miss G. for surgical reasons, and the other, Miss T., as being dangerous to herself.

Outdoor exercise.

The grounds are well kept, and the patients, it is stated, are constantly out of doors when weather permits.

Religious Services.

The Presbyterian clergyman visits, and makes corresponding entries in the book kept for the purpose. It will be necessary for the proprietor to get the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen to similarly enter the dates of their respective visits, and the character of the religious aid which they minister to the patients.

Course Lodge.

COURSE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 26th July, 1893.

Course Lodge was last visited on the 10th December, 1892, when there were 10 ladies resident. Since that date three patients have been admitted, one of whom has since been discharged, leaving 12 ladies on the register. Of the two admissions since last inspection one is an old

Condition of patients lately admitted.

lady subject to marked delusions, and stated to be diabetic, while the second is a young married lady suffering from her first attack of insanity. The Case-book is silent as to the cause of her illness, stating nothing more than that the date of her admission and the date on which the attack commenced. A history of such a case should be carefully recorded, and if necessary the patient should be seen by a medical man more frequently than once a fortnight.

Restraint.

I found three patients confined to bed (1) Miss P., recovering from an attack of excitement; (2) Mrs. W., the diabetic patient already referred to, and (3) Miss J., the last at times very destructive, and she has been suffering from the beginning of July from acute excitement. At the commencement of the attack she smashed all the glass in the window of her room, cutting her wrists severely, and the proprietor then had the shutters nailed against the empty window frame. She has also since the commencement of her present attack been kept almost constantly

in mechanical restraint both by day and night; at night, and frequently during the day, she is fastened down to her bed by a strong hempen rope. I found her in this pitiful condition in the darkened room, not alone restrained by a straight waistcoat, but tied down to the bed like an animal by a rope passing over her body. Course Lodge.

I ascertained that another patient (Miss P.) was in mechanical restraint the previous day, but no entry of its application was made in any of the books. Not alone are these entries of mechanical restraint statutory, but if they are omitted, asylum returns become a mockery and a snare, by giving a false impression of the treatment adopted. The medical officer had only just left the institution as I arrived, and had entered in his statement book the following:— Duty of Visiting Medical Officer.

> Visited Course Lodge to-day; everything satisfactory. Ladies in good health except Miss J., who is excited, and Miss P., with whom, however, the excitement is subsiding. Miss J. must be kept in restraint at intervals during day and night.

Every application of mechanical restraint should be certified as being necessary by the medical officer; the reasons which render it necessary, its form, and its duration should be clearly stated. Such a report as that quoted would seem to me to indicate that the visiting medical man does not fully realise the serious responsibility devolving on him in the case of a licensed house not kept by a physician, or his statutory obligation for this fortnightly visit, "to make and sign a statement of the health of each and every patient in such licensed house, and the condition of the house." (5 and 6 Vic., cap 123, section 18).

I found the patients' room fairly clean, and am glad to be able to state that the system of heating by hot water pipes has been introduced throughout the building. The feather beds in use in all the bedrooms are, in our opinion, unsuited for the insane, so many of whom are dirty and degraded in their habits.

I found in the case of one lady recently admitted that her bed was wet and offensive, although supposed to be protected by a piece of mackintosh sheeting. Condition of patients.

We have no reason to suppose that patients in this institution are treated unkindly, or that many quiet and contented patients do not find in it a home which they consider fairly comfortable, but nevertheless my colleague and I have arrived at a very definite conclusion, viz.—that this asylum as at present constituted is suitable only for the reception of quiet and harmless cases of insanity, but that those patients who are excited or dangerous and destructive, should be rigorously excluded, and we trust that on the renewal of the license the magistrate may take our recommendation into consideration. House suitable only for quiet and harmless patients.

Dr. Courtenay drew attention to the neglect shown in writing up the different books, required to be kept by the Private Asylums Act and I have to repeat his complaint. If the statutory requirements in this regard be not fulfilled, or if we should again find any patient subject to what we may consider abuse of mechanical restraint, it will be our duty to act on the 13th section of the Act referred to, and report to the Lord Chancellor. Neglect in keeping statutory books.

28th July, 1893.

Elm Lawn.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 14th July, 1893.

This licensed house has at present six ladies resident in it, one lady having been admitted since the last visit. No other change has taken place. I examined into the mental condition of each patient, and entered notes thereon in the Case-book. All the ladies are quiet, and well-behaved; one or two are able to converse, and take an interest in the outside world; two go for walks in the country, three amuse themselves with the piano, playing games, or working. The clergyman visits once a week, morning prayers are read by Miss Bernard, and one of the ladies is at times able to attend the village church.

Staff.

The staff consists of two nurses, who assist Miss Bernard in the care of the ladies.

Improvements.

The house has been much improved since my last visit. All the rooms and corridors have been neatly papered and painted, the bedding is clean and plentiful, the rooms are neatly furnished, tidy, and properly ventilated.

The garden and grounds are certainly very limited in extent, and unfortunately surrounded by buildings; they are, however, constantly occupied by the patients, who seem to derive much enjoyment from walking about in the open air.

20th July, 1893.

Elm Lawn.

ELM LAWN PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 28th Dec., 1893.

I visited Elm Lawn to-day, and saw the six ladies who are resident. No change has taken place amongst them since my last visit. No fresh admissions, discharges or deaths, have occurred. One lady, a rather late admission, is somewhat improved, in another case the mental powers would appear to have deteriorated. I saw the ladies in their sittingroom. This is a large, well ventilated, and cheerful room, kept at a proper temperature. Here the patients sit during bad weather, and take their meals. I think it might be an improvement if a separate room were used at meal time, so as to give them all a change on wet days from one room to another. The bedrooms were found in proper order, clean, and well ventilated.

All the books and registers are kept by Miss Bernard. No change has taken place with regard to the ministration of religion.

5th January, 1894.

Farnham House and Maryville.

FARNHAM HOUSE AND MARYVILLE PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Inspected on 9th Oct., 1893.

We visited these houses to-day. A previous visit was made on the 24th June last, but no report was made at the time.

There are resident at the present date, seventeen gentlemen and twenty-six ladies. Since the last visit there are three new patients, viz:—one gentleman and two ladies, who in our opinion, have been properly placed under care and treatment. All the patients appeared in good health and seemed well looked after.

From the records of restraint, it would appear that one lady has been thus treated on two occasions, for short periods. Farnham House and Maryville.

In the report of September 1892, a mistake was made in stating that no alterations and improvements had been carried out, whereas Dr. Patton has since pointed out, that at that time the bedrooms had been heated with hot water, an additional window put in in one of the houses, and wire bottoms substituted for palliasses in the beds. These improvements were not, unfortunately, pointed out at the time. Restraint. Improvements.

Both ladies and gentlemen drive out in the country, and a few of them are able to enjoy walking exercise on parole. Outdoor exercise.

The books are carefully written up, and the Case-book, in which we entered notes of certain cases, is kept by Dr. Patton. Books.

9th October, 1893.

GLENSIDE HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Glenside House.

Inspected on 29th Nov., 1893.

Of the five patients resident on the date of my last visit to Glenside Asylum, 23rd March, 1893, one has been discharged "recovered," one has been transferred to the Belfast District Asylum, and one has been removed, in a much improved mental condition, with the view of his being placed in the Downpatrick District Asylum. There has been no admission since last visit, so that only two patients remain under treatment. One of these (Mr. R.) is a case of marked delusional insanity, while the second (Mr. J.) is a melancholic; his melancholia, however, occasionally alternating, as is not uncommon, with outbreaks of excitement. He shows no marked improvement since I last saw him, and the danger of his attempting to injure himself must be constantly borne in mind. Condition of patients.

The patients made no complaint to me, and the house, and the patients' surroundings are comfortable.

I am glad to be able to state that I found to-day all the books posted, and the requirements of the Lunacy Law in this respect duly complied with. Books.

The register of restraint and seclusion shows that one patient was under restraint on two occasions for short periods (2½ and 3 hours) last April. Restraint and seclusion.

The Presbyterian and Episcopalian clergymen visit the patients occasionally. Divine Service.

HAMPSTEAD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Hampstead House.

Inspected on 16th August and 5th Sept. 1893.

This house at present contains 21 gentlemen. The last visit was paid on the 30th June, 1893, but no report has been written since the 5th September, 1892.

Since then four gentlemen have been received, four have been discharged, and one has died. The death resulted from general paralysis of the insane.

In the case of one gentleman who was on constant parole, fresh certificates have been obtained as the patient's mental condition rendered it unwise to allow him beyond the grounds.

Hampstead House.

I saw all the gentlemen, who appear in good bodily health, and had special interviews with some of the more recent cases; of the result of these interviews I entered notes in the "The Patient Book."

Interviews with patients.

Dinner.

Dinner was going on during my visit, and I was much pleased to see that proper attention was paid to the manner in which the meal was served. The table was neatly laid, and furnished with all the appurtenances to which the patients would have been accustomed in their own homes. The result was that the patients behaved themselves with propriety.

New bedrooms.

Since my last visit, a new suite of bedrooms has been brought into occupation. These rooms appear most suitable for the use of the insane; they are neatly furnished, and properly ventilated. I would only suggest that, when fit for papering and painting, the floors should be varnished and bees-waxed, a most important matter in this damp climate, as it obviates constant wet from washing.

Books.

The books (with the exception of the Medical Journal) are carefully kept. Dr. Eustace objects to the keeping of the Medical Journal (Schedule c. 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 123), as he understands the act to direct this book to be kept only in such licensed houses as have not a resident medical officer. The Case-books always do credit to Dr. J. Eustace from the careful manner in which they are written up, showing the interest he takes in his patients.

Patients at seaside.

Some of the gentlemen have been staying at the seaside during the early part of the season, from which they derived much benefit and pleasure.

Chaplain.

A paid chaplain now attends to the religious requirements of the patients.

Restraint.

Restraint has been used in one case on two occasions.

13th September, 1893.

Hartfield House.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 4th Jan. 1893.

Visited this house to-day. I found that many of the recommendations made in my last report have been carried out. The bedrooms, and some of the sitting-rooms have been papered and painted. The heating of the rooms by hot water pipes has now been satisfactorily carried out. It is proposed to erect indoor hydrants, and ladders have been purchased for use in case of fire.

Hartfield House.

HARTFIELD HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 10th August, 1893.

This house, licensed to Dr. F. E. Lynch, and Dr. John J. M'Grath, for the reception of 25 patients, at present contains 17 gentlemen. At last visit the number was 19. 2 have been admitted, 3 have been discharged, and 1 has died. The 1 death took place from pulmonary congestion. I saw and spoke to all the patients except 4, who were out driving, and whom I must take another opportunity of visiting. No complaints were made to me except of undue detention, and in these cases I was satisfied that the mental state of the patient rendered his detention justifiable.

Improvements.

I am very glad to be in a position to report that many improvements have been carried out since my last visit. The sitting-rooms have been

newly fitted up, some more furniture has been supplied, and the walls have been neatly papered and painted. These rooms, as a general rule, now look out on the front of the house, the back room to which objection was made in a previous report being otherwise utilized, and another converted into a billiard-room, for which a very useful billiard table has been obtained. All the corridors have been also papered and painted. The bedrooms have also been made more comfortable; some have been papered and painted. The linen on all the beds appeared to be clean. Hartfield House.

All the gentlemen go for walks twice a week, and four are sent out for drives. Outdoor exercise.

The amusements consist of billiard and bagatelle tables, music, and games. A second piano has been recently obtained. Amusements.

One of the patients occupies himself at farm work. Employment.

Restraint has only been had recourse to on one occasion. Restraint.

16th August, 1893.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Highfield House. Inspected on 9th March, 1893.

This institution was last visited on the 6th September, 1892. Since that date two ladies have been admitted, and three have been discharged. No death has taken place. I saw and spoke to each patient, and satisfied myself that the ladies recently admitted required the care and treatment of an asylum.

With the exception of one lady constantly confined to bed from bodily weakness, all were in good bodily health, and appeared to be well and carefully attended to. Health

There is no record of restraint since last visit, but two ladies would appear to have been secluded for short periods—one on three occasions and the other twice. Restraint and seclusion.

The bedrooms, sitting-rooms, and corridors continue to be kept with due regard to neatness and comfort, and the arrangements are as far as possible those of a private house. Accommodation.

Additional hot water pipes have been erected in one of the passages. The temperature throughout the house was all that could be desired. Heating.

Associated entertainments are frequently held, and the patients appear to be afforded every liberty compatible with their safety. Amusements.

Four Protestant ladies are able to attend divine service in the village church, and three Catholics are able to be present at mass. Divine Service.

As previously stated, the Case-book reflects the greatest credit on the medical officer. The books, with the exception of the medical journal, are carefully kept. Books.

16th August, 1893.

HIGHFIELD PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Highfield House. Inspected on 31st August, 1893.

Highfield House was last visited on the 3rd March, 1893. Since then the following changes have taken place amongst the patients:—4 have been admitted, 4 discharged, and 1 has died, leaving 15 ladies now resident. All are at present in good health, and no one is confined to bed, with the exception of one old and feeble lady, who may be said to be permanently bed-ridden. Present condition of patients.

No one was at the time of my visit under any form of restraint, but since last visit it was found necessary to so treat a very restless and Restraint.

Highfield House.

very feeble lady who has since died. In this case it would appear that this was the only means of preventing injury to the patient on account of her restless habits and debilitated state.

Mental condition of patients.

I spoke to every patient and entered notes concerning the mental condition of some of them in the Patients' Book. All the admissions appear to have been suitably placed under care.

Accommodation and treatment.

The house was found in its usual excellent order. Everything seems to show that the treatment of the patients is kindly, judicious, and liberal. The bedrooms are well furnished, and the sitting-rooms have all the comforts of a modern house.

Books.

The books, with the exception of the Medical Journal, continue to be carefully kept.

28th August, 1893.

Lindville.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 4th Aug., 1893.

This house, licensed to Dr. Osburne for eight gentlemen, and sixteen ladies, at present contains six gentlemen, and fourteen ladies. Since last visit two ladies have been admitted, and one has been discharged. I saw and spoke to all the inmates who were able or willing to speak to me, and entered in the Patients' book observations as regards the mental state in certain cases.

General condition of patients.

So far as cleanliness is concerned, both as regards their persons and their clothing, the patients appear to be fairly well looked after, but greater attention should be paid to neatness and tidiness of dress. This is especially required on the male side.

Dining-room required.

I saw some of the ladies eating their dinner, the food seemed good, but I think perhaps, if an associated dining-room was instituted, it would be an improvement, as nothing tends more to improve the habits of the insane, than order and decorum in serving and eating their meals. Where patients are able to have a separate sittingroom, it is quite right that they should dine in their own room, but it is not so suitable when they have to dine in their bedroom.

Rates of payment.

The rates of payment at present range from about £60 to £150 per annum.

Staff.

The Staff consists of three male and four female attendants.

Employments. Amusements.

The gentlemen do not seem to employ themselves at any form of industry. Some of the ladies sew and knit. The amusements consist of cards, bagatelle, and the piano. Two gentlemen go for walks and drives outside the grounds, but none of the ladies go beyond the precincts of the grounds.

Outdoor exercise.

The ladies utilise the field in front of the institution for exercise, while the gentlemen have another field for their use in the rere. I think, however, that greater efforts should be made to provide more extended exercise for both sexes.

Divine Service.

Both Catholic and Protestant clergymen attend at least once a week, and the religious requirements of the patients appear to be carefully attended to.

11th August, 1893.

LINDVILLE PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Lindville.

Inspected on 16th Nov., 1893.

There are six gentlemen and fourteen ladies at present resident in this house. Since the last visit, one lady has been discharged recovered, there has been no admission, and no death has taken place. Both ladies and gentlemen (with the exception of two very old and feeble cases), enjoy good bodily health, but one lady is reported to have only lately recovered from an attack of facial erysipelas.

Illness of Matron.

I am sorry to find that Miss M'Kenzie, the Matron, is laid up with an attack of influenza; she is, however, progressing towards recovery. She has shown such great interest and energy in the management of the establishment, that her enforced absence is much to be regretted. The want of her supervision may well explain that the beds and bedding are not in as nice order as they were found on former visits.

Beds and bedding.

Out-door exercise.

As the day was very wet the ladies and gentlemen were all indoors in their sittingrooms and bedrooms, but all are said to have regular exercise in the open air, and a few go for drives in the surrounding country.

Improvements suggested.

Some of the rooms and corridors would require some new furniture and carpeting. Dr. Osburne tells me that he proposes to improve the sanitary arrangements by the introduction of a more copious supply of water for flushing the closets. These, however, would require further alterations. The wooden fittings, and the floors connected with the closets, should be removed and replaced by tiles. When this is done, much greater attention should be paid by the attendants to the way in which these rooms are kept.

Books.

The books and registers were examined, and found written up to date. There is no entry of restraint or seclusion. Dr. Osburne tells me that he will not retain any patient of dangerous or suicidal habits.

Divine Service.

The religious requirements of the insane inmates are carefully attended to by the clergymen of the different denominations.

23rd November, 1893.

RATHGAR HOUSE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Rathgar House.

Inspected on 18th July, 1893.

Visited on the 18th July, 1893. Saw the two ladies resident. One lady has been discharged since last visit. Miss M. is suffering from an attack of bronchitis, and Miss H. has got a cold, so that neither are able to go out, but it is to be hoped that every opportunity will be taken of sending them out as the sittingroom is small. The clergyman has not visited since May, as he has been absent from ill-health.

18th July, 1893.

HOUSE OF ST. JOHN OF GOD.

St. John of God.

Inspected on 29th Sept., 1893.

This licensed house has been frequently visited during the year, but up to this no official report has been made. It is proposed to add very materially to the accommodation of the institution, and for this purpose a new block is being built which, when completed, will provide for

St. John of God.

a large number of additional patients. I may here point out that the plans of these additions when completed must be furnished to the Clerk of the Peace in accordance with the provisions of 5 & 6 Vic., cap. 123, sec. 6.

Increased accommodation

Deaths.

The inmates now number 54, 21 having being admitted since the beginning of the year; 10 have been discharged, and 6 have died. The deaths resulted from natural causes, three from general paralysis of the insane, one from simple paralysis, one from old age, and one from cancer of the mouth.

General condition of patients.

The patients would appear to be at present of a peculiarly helpless type; five are confined to bed, and a large number require special nursing and care. The Brothers of the Community are enabled to pay special attention to this class of patients; in fact all the work of the Institution may be said to be done by them.

Restraint and seclusion.

During the present year restraint has been used in ten cases, and seclusion in nine.

Accident.

The only accident recorded is in the case of a patient who cut his hand by breaking glass.

Accommodation good.

The accommodation throughout the Institution is very good. The ventilation of the single rooms off the infirmary might be improved, but it is proposed, I believe, to provide a new infirmary in the new block, the existing one to be used for other purposes.

A good deal of disturbance is, of course, caused by the presence of such a large number of workmen, and by the dirt and confusion caused by the building operations.

Sitting-rooms.

The sittingrooms for the better class of patients are furnished with due regard to comfort. These rooms are divided into three, viz.—a large general sittingroom, a smokingroom, and a diningroom opening on to a garden, in which are water closets and lavatories.

Day-rooms.

Another dayroom is provided for the more excited and troublesome patients, but is only a temporary arrangement, and more suitable accommodation for this class will be provided in the new wing.

Amusements.

A plentiful supply of newspapers are scattered about the sittingrooms, and in the smokingroom is a billiard table for the use of the patients. Concerts, theatrical and magic lantern performances are given at intervals, and a number of the patients walk in the country on Sundays.

Staff.

Eighteen Brothers belonging to the community act as attendants. Two do duty at night, and but one paid attendant is employed.

Employment.

Eight patients employ themselves at some light work. Few of them have been accustomed to any form of manual labour, so that it is difficult to get them to fix their attention on any occupation. This is unfortunate, as the farm attached to the Institution ought to provide plenty of exercise.

Divine Service.

On Sundays 45 patients on an average attend Mass, and on weekdays many regularly attend.

Books.

The books are carefully kept up, and the Case-book is posted up by the visiting doctor. I entered notes in it concerning the mental condition of one or two patients.

Hope the Brothers will extend their good work and provide accommodation for imbeciles.

The accommodation provided here, at very low annual payments, for the middle class who are able to pay only moderate rates of board, is much required in Ireland, and its extension would appear to me to be a distinct boon, as in this country the claims of this class of insane persons have never been sufficiently recognized. The charity which has been so magnificently displayed in England in the provision of the

various lunatic hospitals, and in Scotland by the Royal Asylums, has, with the exception of Swift's Hospital, no corresponding monuments in Ireland, nor in so poor a country could it be hoped for. The work of this community, therefore, so far as it provides useful accommodation for this class of the insane, is a certain boon to society; and if the Brothers at some future time are able to provide accommodation for the imbecile class, who are now so much neglected, I believe that their helpless condition will be much improved. St. John of God.

29th September, 1893.

ST. PATRICK'S (BELMONT PARK) PRIVATE ASYLUM.

St. Patrick's (Belmont).

Inspected on 28th Feb., 1893.

The last visit paid was on the 13th December, 1892. Since then two patients have been admitted and one has been discharged.

Both the gentlemen admitted would appear to me to be suitable subjects for asylum treatment. One of the old patients remains in his room of his own accord, suffering from hypochondriacal delusions, otherwise no one is confined to bed from bodily disease, and since the last visit neither restraint nor seclusion has been made use of.

The greater number of the gentlemen wander about the garden at the rere of the Institution, I think, however, every effort should be made to induce those who can be trusted to take extended exercise in the open country. Out-door exercise.

Six of the patients are reported to employ themselves at some light work. It is a matter for congratulation that the number so employed is by degrees increasing, as the difficulties of inducing the insane in private asylums to take any interest in any form of industry is very great indeed, and nothing tends more to their happiness and peace of mind. Employment.

Owing to its situation and surroundings this Institution affords special facilities for exercise and amusement in the open air, which ought to be taken advantage of.

I saw, and spoke to each of the patients. All appear to be well treated, and carefully looked after; but I think that a more liberal supply of clothing should be insisted on, as some of the gentlemen were shabbily dressed, their clothes worn and stained. Condition of patients.

The various corridors, day-rooms, and bedrooms were, as usual, in very nice order; well kept, well furnished, warm, and comforable.

Painting and papering is constantly being carried on.

Since my last visit great advances have been made in laying out and planting the grounds in the front of the house. This work will, however, still give much employment and occupy a considerable time before completion. Grounds improved.

All the patients, with the exception of four, are able to attend Mass in the private chapel of the Institution. Divine Service.

Amusements for the inmates (music, games, and books) are liberally provided. Amusements.

All the registers and books are carefully kept. Books.

7th March, 1893.

St. Patrick's Hospital. (Swift's).

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

Inspected on 6th and 7th Dec., 1893.

I spent part of yesterday and to-day in inspecting the Hospital, and saw all the patients resident.

Since the 1st January last the following changes have taken place :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
On register at that date,	37	55	92
Admitted since,	9	13	22
Discharged,	4	6	10
Died	5	2	7
On register at this date,	37	60	97

One lady is at present absent on probation, and it is hoped that her return for further treatment will not be found necessary.

The patients recently admitted (of whom two—one lady and one gentleman—arrived during my visit) appear to be proper subjects for care and treatment.

The deaths call for no special reference, all were from natural causes. There has been no suicide or accidental death.

Accident. Only one accident is recorded; the fracture of a collar bone from a fall.

Restraint or seclusion. No entry is to be found of restraint or seclusion. I found, however, one lady locked in her room while eating her dinner. The use of restraint and seclusion is entirely a matter for the discretion of the medical officers, but a careful record of every occasion on which such means of treatment are utilised is required by the Act of Parliament, and a separate book should be kept for such records.

Rates of payment. As regards the rates of payment charged for the maintenance of the patients, I find that eleven males and eleven females pay nothing; one female pays £9 per annum; fifteen males and thirty females pay from £10 to £60; four males and five females pay £60; six males and eleven females pay from £60 to £100; and one male and two females pay from £100 to £109 per annum.

The average cost of each patient is stated to be about £68 per annum.

Health. The general health of the inmates is very good, only one lady being confined to bed from incurable disease.

General condition of patients. As a general rule both ladies and gentlemen were tidy and neat in their appearance, but a number of the old patients are of very degraded habits, and are kept tidy with great difficulty. One or two of the gentlemen of slovenly habits would require more frequent changes of clothing.

Dinner. I saw the ladies at dinner. The meal appeared to be served with due regard to propriety, but, in my opinion, the comfort of the patients would be increased, their habits improved, and the labour of the staff lessened, if a general dining-room could be set apart for their use, where the greater number could dine together.

General dining-room suggested.

Bedding. As regards the bedding, the sheets are very clean and white, and the bed clothes sufficient. In some few cases, owing to the filthy and

destructive habits of the patient, strong ticken coverlets have to be used. I think, however, these ought to be covered, at least on one side, with rugging. ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL. (SWIFT'S)

During the past year the following alterations and improvements have been carried out:—Two dormitories on each side have been formed by removing the partition walls and throwing three single rooms into one; these new rooms have been floored with pitch-pine, the walls neatly painted, grates and chimneys erected, new bedsteads and other furniture provided. These rooms are certainly a great improvement, but, having regard to the amount of work done, I understand the cost has been high. Alterations and improvements.

It is proposed to stain and bees-wax the floor of the lower corridor on the female side; a few single rooms have been painted and papered, and a number of new bedsteads, with wire woven mattresses, have been provided. I must, however repeat the observations made in previous reports, that the Board of Governors of St. Patrick's Hospital should earnestly consider how they can render the accommodation in the Hospital more in accordance with the requirements of the modern treatment of insanity, as unless very substantial alterations are carried out to change the prison-like aspect of the building, it will be found that, having regard to the great advances now being made in similar institutions in other countries, this building will be no longer considered suitable as a residence for the insane, and that the trust committed to the Governors' keeping will be rendered valueless. Building unsuitable.

Many of the improvements suggested in former reports still remain to be carried out; the sitting-rooms, bed-rooms and corridors require painting and papering, and additional furniture, strips of carpet or linoleum are required in the corridors. The floors of single rooms for the more troublesome patients would require to be painted, bees-waxed, and polished, or, where the occupants are old and feeble, covered with felt carpeting. The walls in many of these rooms ought to be done in cement for a few feet, so as to render the surface smooth. In all these single rooms the ventilation is most defective, and fresh air can only be obtained by leaving the doors open, so that the patients have free access to them at all times, rendering it impossible to keep the building in proper order. Improvements still necessary.

The bedding has been in some cases improved by the introduction of iron bedsteads with wire-woven bottoms; many old bedsteads and straw ticks are, however, still to be found. The use of straw for the insane is now happily becoming a thing of the past, as it is untidy and dirty, troublesome to the staff, expensive, and a constant source of danger from fire. The buildings are surrounded with low walls, and sheds, which are now to a great degree useless, and only serve to darken the wards and render the institution more prison-like. These might with great advantage be removed.

I must also again refer to the observations made in a former report with reference to the staff and their emoluments. The appointment of a trained hospital nurse to have charge of the sick and infirm would add much to the comfort of the patients. I would, however, especially ask the Governors to take into consideration the existing staff, their duties, and rate of wages. At present seven attendants (one, I believe, only temporarily employed to take charge of a dangerous patient) constitute the male staff, giving a ratio of one attendant to five patients. The female staff consists of twenty-one nurses (three charge and eighteen assistants), but of these a number are employed on the male side in cleaning the wards. The permanent residence, and employment of Staff.

St. Patrick's Hospital. (Swift's).

females in the male wards (except to nurse the sick) is now entirely done away with in modern asylums, as such employment in no way tends to the comfort of the insane, but rather relieves the male attendants of the responsibility (which ought to rest on them) for the cleanliness of their wards, lessens the opportunities for the employment of the patients, is subversive of discipline, morality, and order. The salary offered to the candidates for these posts is £6 per annum. How can it be expected that persons suitable to have charge of the insane can be obtained for such a sum?

Wages offered too low.

I should advise the Board to abolish such an office of wardsmaid on the male side in toto, and by this means reduce the female staff. The rate of wages for both male and female attendants might then be carefully considered, so as to make the scale offered in this hospital equal to that of other institutions. By this means only can the Governors expect to obtain suitable officials.

Amusements.

The means of indoor amusement are not overlooked; magic lantern and other associated entertainments are frequently given. Some of the patients go for drives in the country twice a week, and I saw a very fair supply of books and papers in the wards.

Employment.

On an average five of the gentlemen are induced to employ themselves; two assist in the wards, and three do a little work in the garden. A number of the ladies are engaged at different sorts of needlework.

Divine Service.

No change has taken place in the ministration of religion. The Secretary still reads prayers for the Protestant patients, but the Catholic clergyman has still to attend the patients of his flock (of whom there are six) without fee or reward. Six of the Protestant patients are able to attend the neighbouring church.

Statutory books not kept.

Some of the books prescribed by Law do not appear to be kept. There is no Medical Journal, no Patients' or Inspection Book, nor is any Case-book kept.

7th December, 1893.

St. Vincent's

ST. VINCENT'S PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Inspected on 26th Sept., 1893.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit in August, 1892, have been numerous. The admissions have been 22, the discharges, including 12 recovered, 17, and the deaths 1, leaving in the establishment to-day 110 ladies. Some of these have been lately admitted; one lady, a nun, had arrived whilst I was in the house. Of the late admissions, all appeared to me suitable cases for treatment. Of the other patients, one or two appeared somewhat improved.

Into the mental health of one lady, I hope to make further inquiries. The only death which has taken place was due to consumption. At present the bodily health of all appeared to be remarkably good.

Condition of Patients.

Although of course there are many old and feeble patients, I saw none in bed, and no epidemic disease has appeared. During the time of my visit, the patients were quiet and well behaved. Seven ladies have been restrained on 22 occasions. One lady was in her room partly on account of ill health, and partly on account of excitement.

Improvements.

The house was in very good order and various improvements are being carried out. The old walls of the refractory yard are being removed, and railings substituted in their place. I would have wished that the yard had been thrown into the general pleasure grounds; how-

ever, the managing committee appear to think that a separate airing court is necessary for this class. A covered verandah is also being erected for these patients, so that they may take exercise on wet days. ST. VINCENT'S

Some of the accommodation provided in the new building is remarkably good, but I would strongly urge on the committee the want of a better day-room for the more troublesome patients. These at present occupy the corridors at the back of the building; places quite unsuitable as day-rooms—too small, dark, and gloomy, whereas most excellent rooms for this purpose might be obtained by utilizing some of the dormitories with pleasant look-outs. Day-rooms for troublesome patients should be as far as possible on the ground floor. Better day-room necessary.

I would further suggest, for the consideration of the committee, the great advantage which would accrue to the patients by the purchase of a house near the sea for their use. Houses thus situated, attached to similar institutions in England and Scotland, have proved of such undoubted advantage, that I have no hesitation in asking that the matter should receive the earnest consideration of the committee. A house such as I suggest attached to the Institution would not only provide sea air for the convalescent, but would afford the means of constant change for the better class of patients. Purchase of house near sea suggested.

During my visit I had the pleasure of seeing the patients at dinner in their dining-rooms, and was much pleased to find that every attention was given to the manner in which the meal was served. I may say that the food appeared of excellent quality, and well cooked. Dinner.

Every attention appears to be given to the amusement of the patients. A library is provided from which they can obtain books, and a fair amount of light literature appeared scattered about the wards. A picnic to the seaside was given in the early summer. Comparatively few of the patients can be got to interest themselves in any occupation; very few of them have been accustomed to do anything all their lives, and it is a most difficult thing to induce them to learn how to work now. Nothing, however, has been found to benefit even private insane patients more than some form of light employment. Amusements. Employment.

The staff in charge of the Institution consists of 18 Sisters of the Community, and 27 paid attendants; of these latter two do duty at night. Staff.

All the books and registers appear to be carefully kept. The Case Book, and Register of Restraint is kept by the medical officer. Books.

Seventy-six patients assist at Mass on Sundays. Divine Service.

26th September, 1893.

VERVILLE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

VERVILLE.

Since the last visit on the 4th January, 1893, four patients have been admitted, one of whom was a relapsed case; three have been discharged—two as recovered, and one as improved—leaving at present twenty-two ladies resident. I saw and spoke to all who were willing or able to speak to me, and in many cases entered notes of their mental condition. All appeared cases suitable for care in such an establishment. From the records I find that three patients were restrained on various occasions during the months of February and April last, but at the time of my visit no one was so treated. All appeared in good health, and were fairly clean and neat in their persons. Some few were excited Inspected on 19th August, 1893. Restraint. General condition.

Verville.

Exercise.

Employment.

Divine Service

Improvements.

Books.

and troublesome, but the greater number were quiet and well-behaved during my visit. With the exception of a few who are too infirm or too excited, all go for walks round the grounds, and some go daily for drives in the country. A pic-nic was given for them during the early summer. Fourteen of the patients are said to employ themselves at needlework, &c. About fifteen attend Mass on Sundays and holidays. There is only one Protestant patient at present in the house, and she will not listen to the ministrations of religion.

Various improvements have been carried out since the last visit. The heating of the rooms is now completed ; painting and papering is going on by degrees ; the corridors to which objection was taken in previous reports are no longer used as sleeping-rooms for the patients ; new drainage has been carried out and new pipes laid from the water-closets and baths. A new water-closet has been fitted up.

Although the construction of this house renders the conversion into a modern asylum a difficult matter, still it is satisfactory to see improvements being carried out.

The Case-book is now fairly kept by Dr. Lynch, who looks after the health of the patients, and the other books and registers required by law are written up.

24th August, 1893.

WOODBINE LODGE PRIVATE ASYLUM.

Woodbine Lodge.

Inspected on 9th Dec., 1893.

Since the last visit to this house no new patient has been received nor has there been a death. The only change which has taken place is the discharge of a lady recovered, leaving seven patients resident at present. All appear to be in good health, but I cannot say that any of the cases present much hope of ultimate recovery. One old lady would appear to me not to require the restraint of an asylum. She informs me, however, that she remains of her own free will and has no other home to go to. All the others are properly detained under certificates.

Dining-room necessary.

I found the patients in their sitting-room. Here they take their meals and spend the day, except when out of doors for exercise. If it were possible, the service of the meals in a separate room would add much to the comfort and improvement of the patients.

Condition and care of patients.

All the ladies were neat in their appearance and in their persons, and appear to be well looked after. The suggestion made at last visit that a second nurse should be appointed to assist in the care of the patients and to accompany them when out for exercise has been carried out.

Restraint or seclusion.

No record appears of the use of either restraint or seclusion.

Amusements.

Exercise.

As regards amusement, the supply of books and papers is stated to be sufficient, and I saw a number scattered about the room where the patients were sitting. All the patients go out for exercise at least once a day, and when indoors they have a piano, on which they constantly play.

Divine Service.

The clergyman visits once a month, and enters his attendance in a book kept for the purpose. I am sorry, however, to say that as yet none of the ladies have attended Divine service in the neighbouring church. I trust that Mrs. Bishop will in time be able to induce one or two of the ladies to accompany her on a Sunday.

16th December, 1893.

BALLYMENA WORKHOUSE.

Ballymena Workhouse.

Inspected on 30th Jan. and 22nd March, 1893.

We visited the Ballymena Workhouse on the 30th January, and again on the 22nd March, 1893.

The number of insane inmates resident for whose maintenance payment is made by the Board of Governors of the Belfast District Asylum, under the provisions of Section 9 of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67, now number 56 men and 53 women, an increase of 9 in the number for whose maintenance the contract between the Guardians and the Governors was made. It does not appear that the sanction of either the Local Government Board or of the Inspectors of Lunatics was obtained for these additional numbers. No additional accommodation has been provided, so that the space originally set apart is now overcrowed.

Increase in the number under provisions of Sect. 9, of 38 & 39 Vic., cap. 67.

Sanction for increase not obtained.

Overcrowding.

On the 30th January two of the patients were in bed, one of whom (Breen) appeared extremely weak and ill and had a black eye, which it was stated he had received in a struggle with another patient. We communicated with the Local Government Board with reference to this case, and received from them on the 16th ultimo a report from the workhouse medical officer, dated the 15th February, 1893, and letters on the same subject from the head attendant (John Blair) and third attendant (Henry Adger) dated respectively the 2nd and 4th March.

Patient in bed from effects of an assault.

As the medical officer's report showed that Breen's injuries had been of a very serious character, while their origin was far from clear, we held an inquiry at the workhouse on the 22nd ultimo.

At the inquiry a patient named Ross M'Guinness gave a perfectly rational account of how the assault on Breen was committed. From M'Guinness's statement it would appear that Breen was frequently noisy at night, talking loudly to himself. A patient (Wilson) occupying the next bed, objected very strongly to this disturbance at night, and he had occasionally, since his admission last October, to get up and "punch" Breen as a means of making him keep quiet.

Inquiry into the circumstances of the assault.

On the night of the 25th January, the night being clear, M'Guinness saw Wilson get out of bed and go for Breen. Breen also got up, and Wilson, having turned Breen's shirt over his head, struck him violently four or five times with his clenched fist on the front of the chest. M'Guinness further states that attendant Adger (whose cubicle adjoins the portion of the dormitory occupied by these patients) got up, and while he was unlocking his door Wilson darted back to bed; Breen also lay down, and Adger after speaking to him for a moment went back to his room.

Next morning M'Guinness noticed that Breen was exceptionally weak, staggering in his gait, and that he had a black eye. He told the head attendant of the occurrence later in the day, and Breen was moved down to the lower dormitory, and the medical officer was summoned. M'Guinness's statement regarding Adger is confirmed by second attendant Cook, whose room is immediately under Adger's. Cook states on the night in question he heard a scuffle overhead, and immediately after he heard attendant Adger get up and unlock his door. Adger, however, denies all knowledge of the assault on Breen—that he heard any scuffle, or that he got out of bed on the night in question and spoke to Breen. He admits, however, that Breen and Wilson used to quarrel, and that he had seen Wilson strike Breen during the daytime, though never at night.

From the facts now elicited, and from the reports furnished to us by the Local Government Board, there can be no doubt, in our opinion

Ballymena Workhouse

that on the night of the 25th January a very serious assault was committed by Wilson on Breen, placing his life in great jeopardy for a considerable time. The medical officer of the workhouse, a gentleman highly qualified and of very great intelligence, considered that Breen's injuries might have been the result of his struggling to breathe while being held down; but Mr. Davidson, when expressing this opinion, had not M'Guinness's evidence of the direct violence inflicted. Coupling this information with the physical signs detailed in the medical officer's report, we have no hesitation in stating that Breen must have sustained a fracture of one or more ribs, causing a wound of the lung.

Nature of injuries received.

Recommendations.

In our opinion no reliance can be placed on attendant Adger's statements in this case, and as the head attendant considers Adger lacks intelligence and is untruthful, we think that his services as an attendant on the insane should be dispensed with.

Wilson is, in our opinion, an unsuitable patient for detention in a workhouse, and he should be sent back to the Belfast Asylum.

General condition of patients.

As regards the accommodation and general treatment of the insane in this workhouse we cannot report any material change since our last visit.

The closets immediately adjoining the dayrooms, to which we have before called attention, are offensive and the seats are broken.

We regret also to report that we found some of the patients infested with vermin.

CORK WORKHOUSE.

Cork Workhouse.

Inspected on 16th Nov., 1893.

There are at present 66 men and 164 women in the lunatic wards of the Cork Workhouse. This would show that an increase rather than a diminution of the numbers of the insane inmates had taken place since our last visit. This is to be regretted, as the indoor accommodation is admittedly insufficient for such a number, and the outdoor yards set apart for their use afford scant provision for exercise or employment. Although the overcrowded state of these wards, and the want of proper appliances for the treatment of the insane impose many difficulties in the way, I must bear testimony to the care and attention paid to these afflicted human beings by the officials in charge. Both males and females were clean in their persons and neatly dressed; their beds and bedding were clean, and every effort appeared to be made to encourage those who were in any way able to engage in some industrial occupation. About 100 women and 24 men are said to be employed. Of the former 30 wash in the laundry, and of the latter a small number work on the farm. Having regard to the mental condition of these lunatics, these returns are most creditable to those responsible for their care.

Care and attention to patients.

General condition of patients.

Employment.

Accommodation for female patients.

The women's wards consist of two dayrooms and several dormitories. One of the former is used as a workroom, but is too small and ill-suited for the purpose. The principal dayroom is a lean-to shed, in which the greater number of the insane women are located. It is fairly lighted and heated, but is, I think, too small for the number it has to contain. The dormitories are clean and well ventilated. Stoves are provided to heat them, but these were not lit at the time of my visit. The beds are provided with straw ticks, and the bedding appeared sufficient.

Accommodation for male patients.

The accommodation provided for the men is more limited and inferior in every way to that on the female side. The rooms are dark, dreary, ill-ventilated, and much overcrowded. They consist of one dayroom

and two dormitories. One of these dormitories is so small and so ill-ventilated that a number of beds are removed from it by day, and these beds, filled with loose straw, are placed under a shed where the patients sit. Cork Workhouse.

I understand that the blind have been removed from the building occupied by the insane, and the yards, both in front and rere, have been given up for the use of the latter.

Both male and female wards are in charge of paid attendants. On the female side a charge nurse and an assistant have charge of the insane inmates, and during the night an official visits the wards. Paid attendants.

The male lunatics are cared for by one male attendant.

I think the guardians, considering the limited accommodation at their disposal, have done as much as could be expected for the inmates of these wards.

Having regard to the fact that the Poor Law is not legally responsible for the care of the insane poor, and that the Guardians have so many other objects of public charity to look after, I do not think that they should be asked to do more than to make every effort to have all cases suitable for treatment in the asylum removed to that institution. Although the insane persons in this workhouse are harmless and incurable, I cannot see that they are less worthy of proper treatment than the more troublesome insane, who are located in the asylum of the district. Suggestion to have suitable cases transferred to District Asylum.

23rd November, 1893.

DROGHEDA WORKHOUSE.

Drogheda Workhouse.

I visited the Drogheda Workhouse yesterday, and saw the patients classified as lunatics or imbeciles, 54 in all, viz. :—34 males and 20 females. Neither their condition nor treatment call for any detailed remarks. I am glad to be able to state that I found the dormitories and day-rooms clean, the beds and coverings free from vermin, other than fleas, and the patients' clothing fairly good. Inspected on 19th April, 1893. General condition.

There are no less than ten epileptics among the patients, and, having regard to the habits of this class when suffering from fits, and to the fact that some of the other patients are also wet and dirty, the constant re-filling of the straw palliasses which is necessary must entail a large expenditure on the ratepayers. I believe the Guardians would find it much better, and in the long run cheaper, to provide strong iron bedsteads with wire-woven frames, and covered with a thin flock mattress. In the case of epileptics the bed frames are only just raised above the floor, while for degraded patients the mattress can be protected and the galvanized wire prevented from becoming rust-eaten by placing a square of mackintosh beneath the under-blanket. Epileptics. Bedding.

The water-closets, opening off the dormitories, are offensive and of antiquated design. Providing the closets with modern wash-out pans, with automatic flushing, would not cost any very large sum, and I hope the Guardians will see how necessary it is to have closets opening directly off sleeping-rooms properly ventilated and trapped. Water-closets defective.

I trust, too, that further means of employment may be found for this most afflicted class of lunatics and imbeciles. There are no better workers than the insane when suitable employment is provided for them, and the modern treatment of insanity recognises that in healthy employment the energy and excitement of the insane find their fullest satisfac- Employment recommended

Drogheda Workhouse.

tion. The thoughts and efforts of work impress the mind and withdraw it from empty longings and vain delusions. In a well-regulated Workhouse like Drogheda there is no reason why arrangements could not be made, as is done in all the Scotch Workhouses, for employing the men capable of outdoor work in agricultural labour, and in finding some light kind of mechanical employment for others of the remainder. The women could be taught or encouraged to sew, knit, and do laundry work.

20th April, 1893.

RATHDOWN UNION.

Rathdown Workhouse. (Loughlinstown).

On the 4th November, 1893, I visited the inmates of the lunatic wards of the Loughlinstown Workhouse.

Inspected on 4th Nov., 1893.

These wards contain at present 34 men and 45 women. I can report favourably of their condition, and of the care and attention paid to the inmates.

General condition.

Both men and women were comfortably dressed, clean, and tidy in their appearance. The beds and bedding are of excellent quality; the bedsteads are of iron, with wire-woven bottoms, covered with hair mattresses. The sheets are clean, and the blankets sufficient. On the male side a small dayroom is provided, but it is not sufficiently large for the number of men. On the female side no such accommodation is provided, and the women have to pass their days and sleep in the same room. I am bound to state, however, that the room in which they are located affords a large amount of floor space for each patient, and appears to be well ventilated. I think, however, the Guardians ought to consider the advisability of providing rooms for the accommodation of the male and female insane during the day. Very few of these inmates are confined to bed, and their condition is greatly benefited by a change to a room different from that in which they sleep.

Day-rooms necessary.

On the male side the sleeping accommodation is not sufficient for the number of inmates, and ten have to sleep in other parts of the establishment.

"Idiot cells" not used now.

I found good fires burning in both the male and female wards, and was pleased to learn that the rooms known as "Idiot Cells," of which there are two on each side, are now no longer used, as they are unsuitable for human habitation.

Bathing.

A moveable bath is provided for the use of the women, who are bathed once a week. I trust the Guardians will in time see their way to erect a fixed bath, with hot and cold water, for the use of both males and females.

Paid attendants.

The wards are in charge of paid attendants, one for each sex.

Employment.

Two or three of the male lunatics are engaged on the farm, and about twenty women are employed at some form of light work. I would suggest that an effort should be made to employ a larger number of the men; nothing tends so much to their happiness as occupation.

Dietary

The dietary appears to be ample, and is regulated by the medical officer in accordance with the requirements of each case. The provisions which I saw seemed of excellent quality.

11th November, 1893.

WATERFORD UNION WORKHOUSE.

Waterford Workhouse.

Inspected on 28th Feb., 1893.

I visited to-day the lunacy departments of the Waterford Union Workhouse, and saw all those inmates classified as lunatics or idiots—40 women and 26 men.

The women are located in sheds run up in a small yard within the curtilage of the fever hospital. I need not dwell on the unsuitability of structure and position of these sheds as accommodation for the insane, inasmuch as the Guardians are fully sensible of their defects, and are about taking contracts for the erection of a new female lunacy department. I have had an opportunity of inspecting the plans; and having regard to the great improvement which the accommodation afforded will be on the present buildings, I am unwilling to offer any detailed criticism, especially as the plan has been adopted by a body of gentlemen so intelligent as the Waterford Guardians, and has been formally sanctioned by the Local Government Board. The accommodation provided will consist of three dormitories, 40 by 18 feet; one day-room, 23 by 16 feet; a nurses' room, 12½ by 17 feet; and a water-closet and bathroom on each floor. The rooms will have the advantage of cross light and ventilation, and the sanitary annexe will be cut off by a neck properly ventilated.

Bad accommodation for female patients.

New buildings contemplated.

The day-room space, equal to 414 superficial feet, is, however, I think, insufficient for 40 or 45 patients. In Scotch workhouses the standard is 30 superficial feet for each person classified as insane; and without going so far as to say that this standard should be adopted in Ireland, I regret that the Guardians have not arranged to devote the whole of the ground floor as day-room and refectory accommodation, providing sleeping accommodation overhead.

Day-room space insufficient.

Until the new building has been completed, and the patients removed to it, it would, I feel, be useless to offer any detailed criticism on the condition and treatment of these poor people. I certainly found no evidence that they were treated unkindly; and in the absence of baths and any proper lavatory arrangements, it is almost unreasonable to expect that they could be kept absolutely clean.

General condition.

Their dietary is good and liberal. I think that the substitution of a dinner of potatoes and milk on one or two days in the week—at least during certain months of the year—for the present soup and meat dinner given every day, would be useful, and relished by a majority of the patients.

Dietary.

The male patients, 26 in number (and of these no less than 11 are confined to bed), are accommodated in the recently-erected male lunacy department. Here again, in my opinion, the day-room accommodation and the absence of any system of any artificial heating is to be regretted; but taken as a whole the building is a marked proof of the Guardians' intelligence and humanity. It is, however, much to be regretted that a trained nurse is not appointed to supervise the comfort and cleanliness of a most afflicted class of human beings. Doubtless, the Guardians are aware of the vast good which the introduction of religious sisterhoods has effected in our workhouse hospitals; but what hospital class needs more skilled and kindly nursing than the insane? Who are the usual occupants of a workhouse lunacy department? They are our brethren, degraded from congenital defect, from disease, or from senile decay; or they are epileptics, whose convulsive seizures need special watching and nursing. What is the use of placing such people in charge of a man who has other important duties to discharge, and who

Male accommodation.

Want of trained attendants.

Waterford Workhouse.

Patients very unclean and untidy.

has not been trained in the art of nursing, and placing under him as attendants ignorant and careless paupers? What is the use of providing a bathroom if it is not systematically used? It is quite painful in this new building to find the patients so untidy and uncleanly In many cases their night-shirts and the blankets and sheets were unclean, while the straw underneath was in many cases soiled. In one instance (J. G.) the urine was running through the straw, and had stained and made offensive the boards underneath the bed, while the patient himself was threatened with bed-sores.

Suggestions.

What I would urge the Guardians to do, is to appoint a skilled and trained nurse to take charge of this division; that the patients should be regularly bathed; and that the medical officer should, at least once a week, make a minute inspection of the department, with the view to its being maintained in a good sanitary condition, and with the view to the patients' clothing being kept perfectly clean and tidy.

7th March, 1893.

APPENDIX G.

REPORTS ON ALLEGED INCREASE OF INSANITY IN IRELAND.

CIRCULAR.

Lunacy Office, Dublin Castle,
December, 1893.

SIR,—We have been called upon by the Executive for a special report upon the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Ireland, and to enable us to comply with this request, we will feel much obliged by your being good enough to furnish us with the fullest information in your power, on this important subject, so far as it relates to your District.

We are aware that the materials do not, perhaps, at present everywhere exist for supplying, in connection with the question, a thoroughly satisfactory statement of the extent, the distribution, and the increase or decrease of prevailing insanity; but we hope that, with your local knowledge, and the facilities you possess for collecting the material facts bearing on the subject, you may be in a position to submit such a report with respect to it as will meet, in a large measure at least, the object contemplated by the Government in asking for this information.

While desiring that you should exercise in this matter a perfectly unfettered discretion in affording any information you considered calculated to aid in the solution of the question at issue which your experience may suggest, we are anxious that special attention should be given in your report to the following points, viz. :—

I.—INCREASE of the rate of insanity in your district, as indicated by the Asylum records, during the ten years ending 31st December, 1892, shown by the admissions, discharges, and deaths for each year, the number resident on the 31st of December, for each year, and the average number resident.

II.—We need hardly point out that the only proper test of the increase of insanity is the proportion of first attacks to the population during the period under review.

It will therefore be most necessary to give :—

(*a.*) An accurate return of FIRST ADMISSIONS, and the duration of mental disease on admission of such cases.
(*b.*) A return of transfers, re-admissions, and congenital idiots.
(*c.*) A return of workhouse cases, distinguishing first admissions, and giving where possible the duration of mental disease on admission.

III. PROPORTIONAL AGE distribution of the inmates of the District Asylum under your charge on the 31st December, 1887, and the 31st December, 1892, respectively.

Proportion per 1,000 at all ages, viz. :—

AGE.	31st December, 1887.			31st December, 1892.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0-15, . . .						
15-25, . . .						
25-45, . . .						
45-65, . . .						
65 and upwards, . .						

IV.—Number of deaths and average Mortality of the Insane in your Asylum during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1892.

V.—A Table is desired of the causes of insanity in patients admitted during the same period.

It will be advisable in the compilation of this Table that you should follow as closely as possible the headings adopted in Table XVII. of the Statistical Tables, and in this connexion, any special remarks as to the causation of insanity in your district that your information and experience may suggest, will be very valuable.

In immediate connexion with the question of causation by heredity, it is to be observed that it has been very strongly contended that a distinct increase under this head is traceable to the improved and more successful system of Asylum treatment of recent years, and that it therefore becomes a matter of the utmost importance that you should, in your report, throw on these points such additional light as may be suggested by any specific facts that have come to your knowledge—such as the admission of patients descended from former inmates of the asylum who had been discharged recovered.

A further point of interest and importance in connexion with the question of causation is that relating to the influence exercised in this respect, either by the abuse of alcohol, or any recent changes that have taken place in the habits or dietary of the people—and any observations which you may be in a position to offer with respect to this we shall be very glad to receive.

VI.—Emigration having been represented to be, in its indirect effects, largely accountable for the increased number of admissions to the Asylums in recent years, it becomes very important to ascertain, with precision, how the actual facts stand as to this; and you will probably be able, without much difficulty, to say how far, in the case of your district, the removal in this way of the wage-earning members of families has been followed by the transfer to the Asylum of mentally affected persons previously maintained in their own homes.

VII.—As it is the wish of the Government that the information called for by them in this matter should be in their hands before the commencement of the Parliamentary Session of 1894, it is particularly requested that your report may be forwarded so as to reach this office on or before the 30th instant at the latest.

We are, sir,

Your obedient servants,

George Plunkett O'Farrell,

E. Maziere Courtenay,

Inspectors of Lunatics and Commissioners of Control.

To Resident Medical Superintendent,
District Asylum.

Armagh Asylum.

ARMAGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Armagh, 1st January, 1894.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your request of December 7th, calling for a special report upon the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity, I have the honour of submitting the following statement as to my own district, which is the entire County of Armagh :—

After accurate inquiry and reflection upon my own experience here, and after a careful study of the statistics which accompany this report, I have come to the conclusions—(1) that there is an undoubted increase in the number of the insane ; (2) that there is a greater tendency to insanity in the district, and that therefore the increase is real, and not merely apparent. I shall first state the reasons put forward in favour of the opinion that the alleged increase is only apparent, and the grounds on which I am compelled to reject those reasons as inadequate and inconclusive.

1. That there is a diminishing death-rate among lunatics, owing to the better care and treatment afforded them in modern times in asylums. This is true within limitations, as, for example, if we compare the last half of the decade 1883-'92 with the first half, we find the death-rate in this asylum diminished by almost 50 per cent. But, though true, this is irrelevant to the matter in hand. For the real question is: Is there an increase of first admissions? Now, during the first half of the decade, the number of first admissions was 339, and during the second half the number was 421, giving an increase of 82, or an annual increase of about 7 during the whole decade. This one fact is to my mind conclusive as to a real increase in the tendency to lunacy in this district.

2. It has been alleged by the most eminent authorities that the Parliamentary Grant of 4*s*. per head has induced persons to send their lunatic friends into asylums, and gives a premium for every pauper lunatic put into an asylum. Now, it may be conceded that the Grant has a bearing on the accumulation of patients when once admitted, but the real question is—what bearing has it on first admissions? Practically none. For the fact of the Grant is unknown even among people in towns, and much more in the backward parts of the county from which, as I shall show, the great majority of the insane is drawn. As to the alleged facts that the parochial authorities, to relieve local rates, are more ready to send pauper lunatics from workhouses to the asylums, the returns from my district fail to corroborate the statement. The returns show that the first admissions during the first half of the decade 1883-1892, the parish authorities sent 43, and in the second half they sent 28. Although it is during this second half that the great increase has been in first admissions, little influence, if any, must be therefore attributed to the Grant as a means of swelling the number of patients admitted for the first time.

3. It has been alleged that the growing emigration has indirectly (by removing the healthy and leaving the weak and defective), the effects of increasing the number of the insane relative to the population. In opposition to this, I hold that emigration has been a secondary factor in producing not merely a relative but an absolute increase. The bread-winning class, the support of family life and comfort, being withdrawn, those who are less able to make provision for themselves, or to face the

responsibilities of life alone, are left behind. These latter are thus rendered more open to mental depression and its attendant evils. On the other hand, too much weight must not be given to this factor. For it is a characteristic of Irish emigrants that they have a great love for home, and distance, as a rule, helps to endear it to them; they do not forget their friends in the "old country," but send back part of their earnings that they may be kept in comfort. The asylum is the last resource; for among the humbler classes there is still a feeling, to be accounted for by the native pride of the Irish people, against sending a friend to the asylum.

4. It is alleged that the increase is apparent because of a greater tendency to send mentally afflicted persons to the asylums than formally prevailed owing to better treatment given in these institutions. But no proof of this position has been given. Speaking from my own experience I regret to say that, in this neighbourhood at least, there is still a stigma attaching to asylum life. There is the utmost reluctance to send a person to the asylum as, even after recovery, such a person is viewed by his neighbours in a somewhat dubious light. The poorer classes unhappily conceive of a refuge for lunatics, as if it were a half-way house to prison. Further, were the tendency alleged real, we should expect it chiefly to show itself among the fairly intelligent parts of the population, whereas in reality, the increase of first admissions is, as I have said, among the least educated classes of society.

I now come to the question of causation. Granted that, as I contend, the increase of insanity is real, what weight are we to attribute to the influence: (1) of Heredity; (2) of Alcoholism; (3) Dietary?

(1) As to Heredity: it is of course a common place to say that insanity is frequently an inherited disease; but the fact to be borne in mind is, that heredity is only a predisposing cause, the main question touches the exciting cause. In this asylum during the decade 1883-'92, twenty-two patients were admitted who had insane fathers and 38 who had insane mothers, which would seem to show that maternity was a stronger factor than paternity in hereditary lunacy; but as to the allegations that the increase has been due to a more successful system of asylum treatment, I do not find any support for this opinion in the returns. In this asylum during the past ten years three were admitted whose fathers had been treated in the asylum and discharged recovered, and two whose mothers had undergone the same treatment and had recovered, so that so far as this district is concerned no increase from this cause is observable.

2. What weight ought to be given to alcoholism as a factor in causation of lunacy? From my experience here I am compelled to deny to alcoholism *per se* the character of a directly producing cause of insanity. Alcoholism by itself often kills, as is evident from the familiar fact that the most hazardous life, from an insurance point of view, is that of a liquor seller. The average mortality of persons engaged in that occupation being 29·2 per 1000. Compare this with the average mortality of gardeners which is 10·6 per 1000. But alcoholism of itself is not a direct cause of lunacy, as witness the returns from this asylum which show that only one liquor-seller has been admitted here during the last ten years. Still I am of opinion, from the facts which have come under my own observation, that sane persons given to habitual drunkenness produce often offsprings liable to insanity, such as epileptics.

Armagh Asylum.

3. Recent changes in dietary have an unquestioned influence in increasing prevalence of insanity. I may give an example of what I mean. A trade has sprung up within recent years which is rapidly enriching one class of the community at the expense, bodily and mental, of another class. Pedlars, not of the primitive and harmless kind, who hawked about on foot useful and necessary commodities, but of a new and higher order, may be seen on every high road, seated in gay croydons heavily laden with Indian teas, which they sell to poor people at an exorbitant profit. This leads to a distinct increase in the use of Indian tea, not as a food, but as a beverage between meals. The tea is bad, but to make matters worse it is stewed, not infused, as a consequence the use of increased amount of nervine food leads to a peculiar form of dyspepsia which in its turn, leads to a general debility of the nervous system. This change is therefore to be considered as a factor in the increase of insanity.

4. I now come to what I conceive to be the prime factor in the increase of lunacy in this district. Namely, the agricultural depression under which the country has been suffering for some years past. By far the largest number of the insane come from rural districts, and chiefly from the labouring and poorer classes of these districts. This depression has caused want of nutritious food, inability to meet pecuniary liabilities, (*e.g.*), loans made by semi-professional money lenders, increase of mental worry and vexation, and a gradual derangement of physical and mental functions. As convincing proof of this assertion I refer to the fact, that of the persons admitted here during the last ten years 349 belonged to the farming and labouring class, seventeen were artizans including all handicrafts, and eleven shop-keepers. This one fact is, in my view, absolute proof of the position here taken. It may be further added that the most of the 349 are of the poor struggling class, and chiefly belong to the southern parts of the County Armagh. Of these 349 there are 80 women, but even the most of these are to be reckoned as farmers, since they held land and did the usual work of the farm. In other words, the proportion relative to the population of persons admitted as insane to this asylum is 1-80th of the farming class. As accentuating the results of the agricultural depression, the recent outbreaks of influenza are having serious effects. This disorder leaves behind, in many cases, a peculiar form of permanent neuralgia in the chest or lumbar region, which nothing seems to cure; and a nervous depression (more particularly in older persons), leading to hypochondriasis and a general disinclination to bring the energies to face any emergency that may arise. This accumulation of ills upon the heads of poor peasants already overburdened with poverty, and the evils that poverty brings, proves sometimes too much for human nature, and the last straw breaks the camel's back.

In conclusion, I would beg to say that by way of counteracting the present increase of a lunatic tendency it is open to the Government to take certain salutary steps.

(*a*). The gentry who are being made rich by the sale of Indian teas ought to be restricted in their lucrative occupation, and the sale of China teas ought to be encouraged.

(*b*.) Some help must be afforded to the poor farmers, those I mean holding from five to fifteen acres of land. It is for the political economist to say what form that help should take, whether a law of protection, or abolition of dual ownership, or the opening up of the country by railways, or the creation of new industries.

Armagh Asylum.

(*c.*) Children attending the primary schools ought to get proper diet. At present they get insufficient food, and the quality is of the poorest kind. A free dinner would be a great blessing to children in poorer districts. Further, the greatest ignorance prevails as to the simplest physiological and sanitary facts. To remedy this, compulsory education on the elements of these subjects would be advantageous. The fact is the problem of the increase of insanity is a complex one, and can only be solved by attacking it on all sides. But that something must be done to keep within bounds this alarming spread of lunacy is clear. It needs no gift of prophecy to predict that if measures are not taken by the responsible authorities we shall soon have applications for admission to our asylums from a class of persons in better circumstances than the majority of those who are now under our charge.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

William Graham.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

BALLINASLOE DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Ballinasloe Asylum.

10th January, 1894.

Gentlemen,—In obedience to your circular of the 7th December, I beg to submit Tables, filled as accurately as our information permits.

As to the causes of the increase of insanity I fear I cannot throw much light, so many contribute to that sad result. The question of heredity as a cause comes so frequently before us that there can be no doubt of its being a very general cause of insanity in this district, and, I believe, much more so than we are aware of, numbers of patients coming from distant parts of Galway and Roscommon, of whose history it is impossible to get reliable information.

As to the question of patients admitted into this asylum, descended from former inmates who had been discharged recovered, I regret I have no specific facts or reliable information to furnish.

Alcohol, though generally supposed to be a very frequent cause of insanity, is, in my experience, not so, though often the exciting cause, the cases coming into this asylum directly traceable to alcohol are very few indeed. Indirectly, no doubt, alcohol tends to the increase of asylum inmates, through the offspring of the intemperate being liable to so many neurotic diseases.

Diet, I am convinced, has a great deal to say to the insanity of the district which supplies this asylum with inmates, a large majority of the patients coming from the remote parts of the district showing unmistakable evidence of scant and improper food, a low vitality, want of brain power, the insanity of malnutrition.

Ballinasloe Asylum.

Emigration, I consider, contributes to the filling of asylums, by taking the strong and active members of the family away, leaving the weakly in mind and body at home. A number also return with minds shattered from climate or overstrain, and end their days in the district asylum.

I regret I have no more specific and reliable facts to lay before you in the investigation of this most difficult question.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. V. Fletcher, R.M.S.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
The Castle, Dublin.

Belfast Asylum.

BELFAST ASYLUM.

Workhouse Cases.

It has been contended that the Treasury Grant in aid of maintenance of asylum inmates (which is not given to workhouse insane) is the cause of a considerable number of these latter being transferred to asylums. I have watched, since 1874, the development of this arrangement, and particularly its effect on the admissions to this asylum, and it is my opinion that all workhouse admissions were suitable, and were proper cases for asylum treatment. It is quite a usual custom here, if a case, lodged in the police court after official hours, shows any symptoms of mental aberration, such case is immediately examined by the police surgeon, and sent to the lunatic ward of the union workhouse. If after admission there, any further serious symptoms develop, such as nervous depression, with suicidal tendency, refusal of food, or maniacal excitement, the case is at once transferred to this institution. This is the history of a large number of the cases admitted from Belfast Union Workhouse.

Heredity.

There is, perhaps, no disease in which the effects of heredity constitute so important a factor as in the propagation and development of mental disease. The returns of this asylum show that 14½ per cent. of the admissions are directly caused by it, but if it be considered as a predisposing cause this calculation is rather below the actual facts, and it is as a predisposing cause that we appreciate its far-reaching potency. It is not always an easy task to elucidate the truth about heredity; it is frequently denied by the friends of the patient, and in some cases it is only after the patient has been discharged that the history is told by some neighbour, who personally knew the circumstances of the family for generations.

In this connection another important consideration arises, and that is the consanguinity of parents, and where this condition is complicated with heredity, the result is most unfortunate for the offspring. Perhaps in lunatic asylums the full effect of this evil is not demonstrated, as we know from the observations of authorities on the subject—Ireland,

Langton, Down, &c.—how this consanguinity of parents produces offspring whose intellect is undeveloped in over 46 per cent., and of these only a small proportion are admitted into lunatic asylums. It is rather a want in our system that intermediate asylums, or some such institutions, are not available for the treatment of this class.

The observation in the Circular respecting the increase of insanity due to offspring of former inmates of asylums is as true as it is interesting. It is a matter I have been investigating for a long time, and it has impressed me as a very serious cause of insanity. I have traced directly 186 cases to parentage of asylum inmates; generally one parent (most frequently the maternal), and indirectly have had information respecting 70 of such cases. If this statement be associated with the cases of indirect transmission, such as uncles, aunts, and cousins, we arrive at an estimate of the formidable part that heredity plays in propagative insanity. In addition to the foregoing the condition of Atavism in insanity should not be overlooked. As, like gout, it may skip over a generation, and consequently the figures given in the direct transmission from former asylum inmates may be largely augmented, as, though the father may, perhaps, not have been, the grandfather was an asylum inmate, and so on.

Another interesting fact—and cheering to those responsible for asylum administration—is the widespread confidence in asylum treatment now as compared with years ago, and this, coupled with the increased education of medical students in mental disease, derived from the clinical instruction conducted in lunatic asylums, gives a valid reason for the increase of asylum admissions. It is self-evident that such educational assistance to the student must prove of great value to the physician in diagnosis and certification, and we know the importance of diagnosis in the early stages of mental disease, and the satisfactory results accruing from early treatment.

And with respect to treatment, even if resulting in non-recovery, we find the average life of asylum inmates more lengthened in comparison with similar cases years ago, which may be traced to improved treatment and increased knowledge of the subject.

Alcohol.

There are 11½ per cent. of the admissions to this asylum directly caused by alcoholic excess. The drink most generally consumed is whisky. There is no special observation with regard to intemperance in this locality, except that in a small proportion of cases I have traced the habit rather to being a neurosis in the earlier stage of the attack, so that the intemperance was an effect, not a cause, of the insanity. These cases, however, are too few to make any material reduction in the per-centage given above.

Dietary.

It is very apparent, especially in factory workers admitted from the city, that insufficient or unsuitable dietary is a cause of insanity; the anæmic physical condition accompanied by mental depression with suicidal tendency, indicating brain starvation and mal-nutrition. This statement is borne out by the satisfactory treatment, by the exhibition of generous and nutritious diet—such as eggs, milk, beef tea, &c., with ferruginous tonics. The information obtainable respecting the dietary of this class clearly indicates the causation of the mental condition; the diet of the factory workers consisting chiefly of tea, with bread and butter, and only small quantities of animal food, meat, fish, eggs or milk.

Belfast Asylum.

It must also be noted that the tea is not the ordinary infusion, but is a decoction. These patients inform me that they commence work at 6 o'clock, a.m. Before leaving home they take some tea which has been prepared over-night, and has been drawing from bed-time (10 o'c. p.m.) until the morning. The small tin is again filled with new tea, and placed on a stove in the factory, to draw from 6 o'clock to 8.30 o'clock for breakfast, and the same operation is repeated for dinner, at 2 o'clock, as it is very rarely they have soup for dinner.

When this class of food is taken into consideration, together with the length of the working hours in factories—usually from 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., breathing an atmosphere damped and surcharged with steam (required for manufacturing purposes); clothing generally insufficient; exposed to such variations of temperature in going to and returning from work; and the home, perhaps untenanted all day, being dreary and cold, it is not to be wondered that the constitution of these individuals is weakened and run down, and melancholia from imperfect brain nutrition, phthisis, or some such disease should supervene. Another serious fact is, that in the case of the married female factory workers, they are unable to nurse their children and either give them in charge to a neighbour, or leave them in a day nursery—if able to pay the maintenance charge—and again, they will endeavour to extend the period of lactation to prevent conception, so that it comes to pass that not alone the natural constitution is exhausted, but a potentiality is induced in the child which may develop tubercular, scrofulous, or brain disease.

Emigration.

This cause would show its importance in the tendency to depreciation both in the mental and physical organization by the loss the country sustains where a large proportion will leave, and these comprising the young, healthy, and energetic, consequently the residue will be of a larger proportion of delicate individuals, and those either in middle or advanced years. Now, the inter-marriage of these delicate persons, as well as marriage of disproportionate age, is a well ascertained factor in causation of some neurosis. The effect of persons being left without support or care when other members of the family have emigrated, would be felt more in the admission of weak-minded or demented persons into work-houses. Again, especially in city residents, there are cases where the members of the family are employed all day (female as well as male), consequently the house is untenanted during the day, and there is no one to care the weak-minded relative. Also in the case of asylum patients degenerating into secondary dementia, where if any person remained to care them at home they would be suitably and comfortably provided for; for the same reason these classes of insane cannot be moved from the asylum by their relatives, and are generally transferred to the lunatic ward of the workhouse.

From returns I have received from the Medical Superintendent of Health in this city, it would appear that the average number of emigrants leaving this port at Belfast during the past ten years was 3,500, but I have no data to show how many of these belong to County Antrim, and as many emigrate from Counties Down, Antrim, and Monaghan, passing through and sailing from Belfast, I cannot give actual figures as to the district.

(Signed),

Alex. S. Merrick, M.D., R.M.S.

CARLOW DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Carlow Asylum.

Adverting to paragraph V., which deals with the cause of insanity, I cannot report any case admitted here as the offspring of patients who had been under treatment in this asylum.

As to the abuse of alcohol, there have been cases undoubtedly owing to the above, and in some instances of short duration. If more efficient nursing was supplied to the union hospital, some of the above might be with success treated there and thus saved the slur on their character of having been an inmate of a lunatic asylum.

In connection with the question of dietary, amongst the labouring classes of late years a great change has occurred. Oatmeal porridge for breakfast, potatoes and milk for dinner, with occasionally bacon, being almost totally discarded for tea and bread, sometimes with butter, for breakfast, and tea with bread and a bacon rasher for dinner, the latter not always to be had. I am informed by the agricultural class that the potatoes now grown are not of as a nutritious quality as those produced some thirty years since. With this large increase of consumption of tea due I believe to its cheapness, much more tobacco is consumed, both of which tend to induce nervous debility, and as well many forms of gastro-intestinal derangement, especially so when the manner in which tea is prepared by the working class, *i.e.*, a rather concentrated decoction instead of a short infusion, is considered.

A striking instance of the above came under my observation some time since. A young girl, a National Board school teacher, working all day in a badly ventilated and rather crowded school, was reading during the evenings to qualify herself for a higher grade, her parents being poor she had to live almost entirely on tea and bread, seldom butter. This mental strain and insufficient dietary told its tale. Epileptic seizures and consequent mania developed, but which under the influence of rest and nutritious diet, quite passed away, and has not since recurred.

With regard to mania due to the destitution caused by emigration of the wage earning members of families, I cannot trace any cases here as thereby caused.

(Signed), Thomas P. O'Meara, Res. Med. Superintendent.

Board Room, December 30th, 1893.

CASTLEBAR DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Castlebar Asylum.

District Lunatic Asylum, Castlebar,

28th December, 1893.

Gentlemen,—In reply to your circular of 7th inst, I beg to say, in the first place, that the facilities for obtaining information as to material facts bearing on the matter are meagre, as the usual histories given in warrants and forms of admission are generally of little or no value; friends appearing to be always reticent as to former cases of insanity in their families; but no doubt can exist that family taint is a large factor in the production of insanity, as numerous degrees of relationship exist amongst the patients of this asylum.

Castlebar Asylum.

No doubt the abuse of alcohol has been in many cases more or less the exciting cause of insanity, especially when a particular form of alcohol is used, and which frequently leads to sudden maniacal excitement.

Amongst the female inmates, I believe many cases of insanity may be attributable to the frequent consumption of decoction of tea, taken generally without food, and for lengthened periods.

The dietary of the people has changed considerably, as tea and bread are now generally substituted for the former dietary of porridge, milk, and potatoes.

Tea carts with agents for its sale can now be seen driving through every district in the country and supplying the great demand for this article to the people.

I can only form a conjecture which is, that I believe various insane people have within recent years been much more extensively transferred from their homes to the district asylums, the people having learned the great advantages of these institutions, and losing their former morbid dislike to lunatic asylums.

And, again, the constant drain on the healthy population through emigration, &c., &c., whereby many weak and unhealthy persons, aged and frequently weak mentally, are left behind, and then inter-marrying, tend considerably to contribute to the increased number of the insane.

I believe that various circumstances arising out of the customs, and social and political states of the community, and domestic reverses contribute largely to the moral cause of insanity.

I am, your obedient servant,

G. W. Hatchell,
Resident Medical Superintendent.

Clonmel Asylum.

CLONMEL DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Clonmel District Lunatic Asylum,
December 18th, 1893.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with the terms of your circular of the 7th inst., I beg leave to furnish you with the Statistical Tables therein indicated as necessary to test the important question of the alleged increasing prevalence of Insanity, so far at least as this may prove to be the case in the district of which I have charge.

These Tables have been drawn up with much care, and may be relied on for general accuracy, save in the heading relating to the duration of disease, which is often imperfectly, if even at all, supplied in the warrants and forms of admission. However, I think the return will be found sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, and I hope will meet with your approval. It is needless for me to say that if any alterations or additional Tables be deemed necessary by you, it shall be my duty to furnish them without delay, and with such care and accuracy as the nature of so important a subject demands.

You are good enough to intimate that you would not be averse to receive any remarks likely to throw light on the undoubted fact of the increase of recognised and known cases of insanity coming under care I do not think, however, that the limited area of any one district qualifies the Medical Superintendent to give any but a crude and at

Clonmel Asylum.

best theoretical opinion on a subject of such imperial significance; and personally I would have much diffidence in doing so, even were it in my power, knowing that when you, as heads of the department, have these returns from all parts of the country before you, you will be in a position from your superior standpoint to submit a valuable and reliable report to the executive on the subject.

Nevertheless I take the liberty, as one who for over a quarter of a century has been connected with the treatment of Lunacy, to call your attention to my Annual Report to the Governors of the Clonmel Asylum for 1889. There I briefly allude to the problem—at that time beginning to agitate the public mind—of increased asylum population in face of the decreased general population. I regret I did not at that time enter into the matter more exhaustively, but I observe that since then, in his Annual Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for 1892, that eminent writer and Psychologist, Dr. T. S. Clouston, has handled the subject in his characteristic manner, and with his views I think the majority of thoughtful medical men will concur. A low death rate (remarkable in Irish asylums as compared with those of other countries), therefore accumulation; increased longevity, improved appliances, confidence of the public, inducing a class of people to seek relief for their afflicted relatives in those asylums who never would have dreamt of doing so twenty-five years ago; the slow but sure operation of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., c. 112; and lastly *the advance of civilisation which leads to the adoption of more humane and liberal views*—all these causes lead to an increased demand for asylum accommodation, and to my mind account for the multiplication of lunatic asylums throughout the civilised world.

I must ask pardon for this digression, and will conclude by addressing myself to the question of causation as it relates to this district. It may be seen by reference to Table VII. annexed, that by far the greater number of cases of the disease are owing to heredity, and in Table VII. I have enumerated those very closely related who are inmates of this asylum. There are, besides, others of more distant degree who, perhaps, ought to be included under "hereditary influences."

In this county of Tipperary, as is probably known to you, there exist clans and factions, perhaps more than in any other county of Ireland. As one example, the factions known as the "Three-year-olds" and "Four-year olds" have not yet died out, and sometimes meet in deadly feud at market and fair. The Dwyers, the Mahers, the Ryans, the O'Briens are much given to intermarrying. If a "boy," say of the Ryans, were to "keep company" with a girl, say of the Mahers—should these clans belong to opposite factions—he would be "taboo" to his neighbours—hence the "Dwyers," the "Ryans," the "Mahers," the "O'Briens," &c., keep very much to themselves, and marriages of consanguinity are frequent.

Next to heredity our returns show that the abuse of alcohol is the chief factor of causation; but I cannot help thinking that this heading might well be altered to the use of *abused* alcohol, for the drink sold, at all events in the humbler class of public houses, is adulterated to an alarming extent, and the majority of those who frequent these houses, I have observed, are rendered temporarily insane, not, I believe, by means of the quantity but the quality of their potations.

The dietary also of the people has undergone a change within the last 25 years. How far tea—which is now used as an article of diet at almost every meal, where formerly it was a luxury seldom to be indulged in—has an influence in weakening the physical health of the

CLONMEL ASYLUM.

community, thereby inducing insanity, must only be conjectural. The physician can easily see how this may be the case, and I have a strong suspicion that tea *does* play a part in the production of the disease.

I know of no case sent to this asylum owing to the emigration of the wage-earning member or members of the family, which otherwise would have been kept at home, nor can I hear of any, although I have made pretty extensive inquiry throughout the district from clergymen and others likely to be acquainted with the people. It would be but natural to infer, however, that emigration, which has been draining the country of its bone and sinew for half a century, leaving behind the starvelings to propagate the species, *must* have had its effect in degenerating the race amongst the humbler classes of society especially. Is then the increasing prevalence of insanity, in face of a diminishing population, to be wondered at?

Submitting those observations with the utmost respect,

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. GARDINER, R.M.S.

To George Plunkett O'Farrell, Esq., M.D., and E. Maziere Courtenay, Esq., M.B., Inspectors of Lunatics and Commissioners of Control, &c., in Ireland.

CORK ASYLUM

CORK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

District Asylum, Cork,

28th December, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your circular of the 7th inst., I now beg to submit the enclosed tabulated returns; from these it is apparent that if the number of first admissions be taken as the main test of the progress of insanity, there has been no increase in the county during the last ten years. The average number of first admissions has been 213, the number admitted in 1883 (the first year of the decade) was 211, and the last year (1892) 203, the re-admissions were below the average for the first four years, and above for the years 1888, 1889, 1892.

The number of insane under treatment in the asylum has increased from 1–520 in 1883 to 1–491 in 1892, or if we add the inmates in the workhouses of the County, from 1–385 to 1–271.

The total number admitted are accounted for as follows:—

Recovered,	36·7
Relieved,	15·8
Not improved,	2·3
Died,	17·2
Remaining,	28

Table 2 A, which deals with the length of disease prior to admission —in first admissions—shows that out of a total of 2,142, 1,112, or 52 per cent., had been insane for less than three months; 314, or 14 per

Cork Asylum.

cent., less than twelve months; and in 356 cases, or 16 per cent., the disease had existed for more than twelve months prior to admission; in 360, or 16 per cent., the length of disease was unknown.

Of the 526 cases admitted from the workhouses 443 were first admissions, 280 or 53 per cent. of the whole number were insane for less than three months, in this county, therefore, a good number of those sent in from the workhouses had a fair prospect of recovery.

Table 3 shows that the average age of those in the asylum at the end of 1892 was greater than five years previously, 310 per thousand being in 1892, between 45·65, against 269 in 1887. This, however, is easily accounted for by two facts: (1) A greater portion of young people now leave the country than formerly (in 1883 by the Board of Trade returns 88 per cent. of the emigrants were under 35; in 1891, 92 per cent.) (2) Table 4. shows that there has been a considerable falling off in the death rate, the average for the ten years being 9 per cent., the average for the first five years 11·3 per cent., and for the last five 6·8 per cent.

I regret that the information as to the causes of insanity is very unreliable, owing to the imperfect and very inaccurate information supplied on the committals; 83 per cent. of the patients are brought to the asylum by the constabulary only, who, as a rule, know little about them. I am satisfied that intemperance or abuse of alcohol is a far more frequent cause of insanity than is assigned, and hereditary predisposition is always reluctantly acknowledged by the friends, and should hold a much more prominent position as a cause of insanity than it does in these returns.

It is difficult to prove, but I have long been of opinion, that the free discharge of weak-minded but harmless patients and the too early removal of those recovering has tended to increase considerably the number of insane who break down from heredity. I have endeavoured to prove this, but the history received with the patients is too indefinite to come to any positive conclusion.

A considerable change has taken place in the dietary of the small farmers and labourers in this district during the last ten years. Milk, stirabout, and potatoes are far less used, while meat (to some extent), bread, tea, and porter have increased in consumption, but it has had no material effect on the causation of insanity. In conclusion, I don't believe that emigration has materially increased the number of admissions to asylums, and although the insane under treatment have increased in proportion to the population in this county, there is no increase in the number primarily attacked.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Oscar Woods, Med. Supt.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

DOWNPATRICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Down-patrick Asylum.

Downpatrick, 23rd December, 1893.

Gentlemen,—I beg to forward herewith Tables drawn up in compliance with the request contained in your circular of the 7th inst.

As you are aware my local knowledge is necessarily very limited, as my appointment dates but some three months since, but with the assistance of the Clerk (Mr. Rea), I am able to place before you the statistics

Down-patrick Asylum.

you require, as well as some other figures, which possibly may be of value in the consideration of the subject of investigation.

I would briefly remark with reference to the points of your circular, I. That the average numbers resident for the ten years (1883 to 1892) progressively increased, yet the number of "first admissions" gradually decreased.

II. (*a*). The question of "duration" is very doubtful and cannot be regarded as accurate. (*b*). There have been no transfers. (*c*). The cases unsuitable for detention in workhouses, and sent here for treatment, have increased each year. It is a matter of regret that the majority of such cases have been so long deprived of the treatment necessary for acute cases; many have been years in the workhouse wards.

III. The proportional age of the patients resident points to a gradual rise from fifteen to forty-five, and a gradual decrease from forty-five to old age.

IV. The exceptionally high death rate in 1883 was due to an epidemic of pneumonia and dysentry.

The increase noted in the years 1890-1892, is due to pulmonary diseases arising out of the influenza epidemic.

V. The causes of insanity cannot be regarded as strictly accurate. It may however, be safely taken as indicating the broad lines of causation, viz.: heredity and intemperance, which give the highest totals. Cases due to previous attacks and unknown cases are no doubt largely due to the same sources. From my limited knowledge of the locality, I am inclined to think the numbers given under heredity is very considerably under-estimated. In one district of the county inter-marriage of neurotic individuals is very frequent. I can find no such case, however, in the admission of a patient whose parent was discharged recovered, prior to the birth of the former.

Alcohol. Though a fair proportion of cases admitted yearly are ascribed to this cause, I am not aware that there is any point of special interest in this connection.

VI. With regard to emigration I have drawn up a table (No. VI.), showing the proportion of emigration per 1,000 yearly of the population to the number of "first admissions." It will be noticed that the higher the emigration rate the higher the first admission rate, and the reverse. In this county, as elsewhere, the emigrants are drawn from the ranks of the young and robust, who in many cases leave aged and feeble relatives.

It is important to note that in framing this table the figures taken representing the annual population were *not* those estimated as such in the statistical tables. The population was taken as 269,000, the average of the population of the County Down for the ten years ending 31st December, 1892, based on the census returns of 1881 and 1891. (See page 629, of Thom's Directory, '93).

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. NOLAN, Res. Med. Supt.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

ENNIS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Ennis Asylum.

District Lunatic Asylum, Ennis,
23rd December, 1893.

Gentlemen.—I have the honour to submit herewith, in compliance with your Circular Letter of the 7th instant, Tables in reference to the admissions, discharges, deaths, &c., during the ten years ending 31st December, 1892.

It will be observed that there has been a steady increase in the asylum population during that period, for which, I think, the following are some of the reasons.

(1.) A great many persons formerly at large, or residing with their friends, are now placed under control either in the insane wards of workhouses, or their district asylum.

I am of opinion that the prejudice against asylums which existed amongst a class of the people some years ago, has largely disappeared, and owing to the improved and successful treatment of the insane of recent years, these Institutions are much more availed of now than heretofore.

(2.) I believe the principal cause of insanity in this county is hereditary influence, particularly along the sea coast, whence the majority of our patients are admitted, inter-marriages amongst relatives being numerous, owing to the social facilities for mixing with strange families being, of necessity, curtailed.

(3.) The excessive use of alcohol, and of an inferior quality, such as "potheen" whiskey, of which I understand a quantity is consumed, has, I have no doubt, been the cause of insanity in a large number of cases.

(4.) The disturbed state of the county for some years past has, I consider, been the cause of mental derangement in many instances.

The causes of insanity given in Table V. are taken chiefly from the admission papers, which I frequently find are unreliable with regard to this important information, and in many cases no cause is assigned.

There are not any persons in this asylum descended from former inmates who had been discharged recovered, but considering that the institution is only twenty-five years opened it does not follow that such may continue.

I am not personally aware of, nor can I trace, any cases of transfers of mentally affected persons, previously maintained in their own homes, to the asylum, owing to the emigration of the wage-earning members of families, however, such is quite possible, as emigration has been considerable from this county, and possibly some cases may have drifted in consequence to the workhouse, and thence to this institution.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

R. P. Gelston,
Resident Medical Superintendent.

To
The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

ENNISCORTHY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report on the Increase of Insanity in the County of Wexford, in conformity with the instructions contained in a circular letter from the Inspectors of Lunatics, dated 7th December, 1893.

I may premise at the outset that in what follows I have endeavoured to keep as closely as possible to the lines indicated in the circular, but, as will be seen in the body of the report, some of the points on which inquiry is suggested will be found to have little or no bearing upon the question under consideration (except in a negative way), and with respect to others the amount of information available is so meagre that any opinion founded on it can hardly be looked upon as other than conjectural. For the sake of simplicity round numbers are given as a rule, or very simple fractions, which, though not absolutely correct, deviate from accuracy only to an inappreciable extent.

I. As regards the admissions, there has been a notable increase in these during the decade ending 1892 over those of the previous decade. 740 cases were admitted during the former period, as compared with 598 during the latter, an increase of 142, or 23·74 per cent.

During the first half of the period under review 353 patients were admitted; during the second half, 387; an increase of 34 patients, or close upon 10 per cent. The increase in admissions is therefore a progressive one.

The discharges during the same period were 462, or 62½ per cent. on the admissions. The numbers, like those of the admissions, are progressive. The discharges during the second half of the decade being nearly 13 per cent. over those of the first half (245 and 217 respectively).

The deaths increased also, but in a lower ratio, those for the first half being 90, and for the second 97, an increase of about 7½ per cent. They give a proportion of 25 per cent. on the admissions for the entire period.

The discharges and deaths together, therefore, account for 87½ per cent. of the admissions, the residue, or 12½ per cent., representing a probably permanent addition to the population of the asylum.

The number resident on 31st December, 1882, was 309, and on same date, 1892, 400, an increase of 91, or 29 per cent.

The daily average during the same period rose from 309 to 388½, an increase of 79½, or over 25 per cent.

The population of the County Wexford during the period 1881–1891 decreased by 12,000, or 9¾ per cent. In 1881 the daily average of insane in the District Asylum was 302, with a population of 123,854, which gives a proportion of 1 in every 410 persons insane, or 2·44 per 1,000. In 1891 the daily average was 385, with a population of 111,778, giving a proportion of 1 in every 290 persons insane, or 3·45 per 1,000. These figures are, of course, exclusive of the insane in workhouses or elsewhere, which, if included, would raise the proportion still higher, and if idiots be added it will bring it up to 6 per 1,000.

II. (*a.*) The first admissions during the decade ending 1882 were—males, 278; females, 234; total, 512. In that ending 1892—males, 310; females, 244; total, 554; or a percentage increase of—males, 11½; females, 4⅓; total, 8⅛. The first admissions during the quinquennial period ending 1892 outnumber by 34 those of the previous one (ending 1887), denoting an increase of 12 per cent. The increase in first admissions is consequently progressive.

As regards the duration of the disease in first admissions, in 289 out of a total of 554 it had lasted a period of three months; in 100, over three and under twelve months; and in 160, over twelve months.

Taking the quinquennial periods ending 1887 and 1892 respectively, the admissions of those affected under three months rose from 136 in the first to 153 in the second period, or an increase of 12½ per cent. The cases affected over twelve months rose from 66 to 94, an increase of 42½ per cent. The increase in chronic cases was, therefore, much greater than in the acute.

(*b.*) Only two transfers occurred during the period under consideration, both in the year 1888.

As regards congenital idiots 15 were admitted during the first five years of the decade, and 13 during the remainder.

The number of transfers and congenital idiots, therefore, cannot be said to have any bearing upon the question of the increase of insanity.

As regards the readmissions, however, the increase in them has been very large, in fact, in quite an overwhelming proportion over that of first admissions; the increase over the re-admissions during the previous decade being, males 108⅓, females 126⅓, total 116⅓ per cent. During the two quinquennial periods of the last decade, however, the readmissions were precisely the same, 93 in each.

(*c.*) With respect to workhouse patients the admissions have more than doubled in the last decade as compared with the previous one, the numbers being 133 and 62 respectively; an increase of 114½ per cent. Comparing the two quinquennial periods of the last decade 57 workhouse patients were admitted during the first, and 76 during the second, an increase of 33⅓ per cent.

As regards the duration of the disease in workhouse patients the number of cases in which the disease had lasted under three months increased from 31 in the 1882 decade to 59 in the succeeding one, an increase of 28, or over 90 per cent. The number of cases affected over twelve months advanced from 17 in the earlier decade to 54 in the later one, an increase of 37 or 217½ per cent. Cases in which the attack was over three and under twelve months duration were the fewest, viz.—9 for the first decade, and 20 for the last, representing an increase of 122 per cent.

The increase in workhouse patients, therefore, is one of considerable magnitude, and was most notable in the chronic cases.

III.—*Proportional Age distribution* on 31st December, 1887, and 31st December, 1892, respectively.

The changes in this respect are not such as to warrant any deduction whatever. The proportion of patients at the middle period of life (25 to 45) was precisely the same at the end of the two quinquennial periods, viz.: 445 per 1,000; but the proportion of males at that age decreased by 18 per 1,000, whereas the females increased by 19 per 1,000. A change in an opposite direction took place in the relative number of patients between the ages of 45 and 65, the male patients having increased at the end of the second quinquennium by 8 per 1,000, while the females at same period of life had decreased by 26 per 1,000. Figures such as these can hardly be said to have any practical bearing on the general question of the increase of insanity.

IV. Neither do the mortality figures throw much light on the subject. The percentage of deaths fluctuates in an irregular manner, and within no very wide limits, the maximum death rate during the decade ending

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1892 being 7¼, and the minimum 3⅜ per cent. on the daily average; but the varying death rates between these two extremes have no progressive character in the one or the other direction. A steadily decreasing death rate would, no doubt, have some effect in increasing the resident population of an asylum, the number of survivors as chronic cases being somewhat greater than they otherwise would be, but, from the facts above stated, it is obvious that, as regards the County Wexford at least, in the problem under investigation, the rate of mortality may be ignored as affording no aid towards its solution.

V. Causes of Insanity—1883–1892.

The number of cases in which some one cause was a factor in the production of insanity varies in an irregular manner from year to year. For instance, as regards the part intemperance plays in this connection, the number of cases in which it could be alleged to have existed, with or without other causes, in each of the years of the period in question, was as follows:—19·10, 16·10, 14·15, 7·14, 12·10. In the case of the females the proportion was curiously constant, the figures being for the ten years respectively—2·3, 2·2, 2·2, 1·2, 3·0. There were greater variations in the case of the *males*, the numbers being 17·7, 14·8, 12·13, 6·12, 9·10. From such figures as these it is impossible to assign to alcohol any increased direct influence as a causative agent in the induction of insanity, although, after heredity, it may be regarded as preponderating over other causes.

With respect to heredity it is the only one in the entire list of causes which shows progression in the extent of its influence. During the first half of the decade under review the number of cases in which, with or without other causes, it was an assignable one was, males, 57; females, 51; total, 108; whereas during the latter half the numbers were—males, 78; females, 79; total, 157. The first figure represents a percentage on admissions of males, 28⅓; females, 33½; total, 30½. The second, males, 37⅓; females, 44⅓; total, 40½, that is to say that during the latter half of the decade there was an increased proportion of cases in which heredity was an assignable cause to the following extent:—males, 9; females, 11; and, total, 10 per cent.

This increase, however, may be more apparent than real, as there seems to be less reluctance on the part of patients' friends in latter years than formerly to admit the existence of hereditary taint; and, therefore, the apparent increase on this head may possibly be, at least in part, due to a more complete registration of the fact of heredity in individual cases. This opinion, however, is more or less conjectural, nor do I think it is competent to account for more than a small portion of the increase.

As regards the point raised in paragraph 4, on page 3 of the Circular as to whether improved asylum treatment may not be, to a certain extent, responsible for a part of the increase in insanity, I cannot say that in the County Wexford this view is supported by ascertained facts. Even if such were the case, while it is possible that in old standing asylums this cause may affect results, this asylum is scarcely long enough established to do so except to an infinitesimal extent. As bearing out this opinion, it may be mentioned that during the past three years, out of a total of 235 admissions, in only three instances was either parent of any patient stated to have been under asylum care. In the case of this county, then, any influence of this kind may be eliminated from the list of causes.

The only change of importance in the Dietary of the people that I am aware of is that tea is much more largely used as an article of diet than formerly, both by men and women. There is not much evidence of the excessive use of this beverage being directly provocative of insanity; but, I think, there is very little doubt that its too liberal use excites or aggravates a predisposition to neurotic disorders, including insanity, making the nervous system more vulnerable in regard to such maladies, by the increased excitability of the nervous system which tea undoubtedly produces. A neurotic organization may also be transmitted to their progeny by parents who drink tea to excess. Reliable information on this head, however, can hardly be said to exist, and it is not possible to form more than a general impression regarding it.

In other respects the Irish farming and labouring classes, who form by far the greater number of asylum patients, are as a rule better fed and clothed than they were 15 or 20 years ago.

VI. As to the influence of emigration on the increase of insanity, although it may, no doubt, to some small extent, contribute indirectly to this increase, I cannot but think that its effect in this way has been over-estimated. As only healthy persons, as a rule, emigrate, the feebler both in mind and body being left behind, it seems a just inference that emigration must increase the proportion of insane to the population. During the ten years 1881-91 nearly 12,000 persons emigrated from this county, giving an average of, say, 1,200 each year. Supposing these 1,200 had remained in the county in 1891, the year of the last census, and presuming they were all sound in mind, they would have merely caused a very small reduction in the proportional numbers of the insane to the population, viz., from 1 in every 290 persons to 1 in every 293, or a fall from 3·45 to 3·41 per 1,000. This refers only to asylum patients, exclusive of idiots and insane in workhouses; but the argument applies equally whether they are included or not.

As to the circumstance of insane persons previously maintained at home being sent to the asylum in consequence of wage-earning members of the family having emigrated, I am not aware of a single case in which this occurred, but it would require a great deal longer time than has been allowed for the drawing up of this report to ascertain this with any exactitude. It is quite possible this may happen once in a way, but my impression is that it is an infrequent occurrence.

The immediate cause of the continuous increase of the asylum population is of course the preponderance each year of the admissions over the discharges and deaths combined. The conditions differ from those of ordinary hospitals, in which, if a patient does not recover, and fails to improve after a fair period of treatment, he is discharged as incurable. But in an asylum all the incurables have to be kept on as permanent patients, except a few which may be sent to the workhouse; so that, from the nature of things an asylum population must perforce go on increasing until the admissions are balanced by an equal number of discharges and deaths—a condition of things, the occurrence of which is only a remote possibility at present. Were all other hospitals for the sick conducted on the same principle (unavoidable in the case of asylums) they, too, would be rapidly overcrowded with occupants, and, like asylums, there would be an ever-recurring necessity of adding to their accommodation by structural additions. This peculiarity connected with asylum economy is one apt to be lost sight of, or, at least, not to receive the attention which it deserves.

Enniscorthy Asylum.

Another cause for the increase has been repeatedly stated, viz.: the dying out of the old dislike and prejudice with which asylums used to be regarded; and, consequently, many patients who formerly would have been kept at home at any cost are now sent to asylums by their friends, who are now only glad to avail themselves of such a resource. For this reason the increase of patients in an asylum is not an unequivocal proof of the increase of insanity in the district.

SUMMARY OF LEADING FACTS.

Increase in Total Admissions over previous decade	– –	23¾ per cent.
,, First ,, ,,	– –	8⅓ ,,
,, ,, ,, during last quinquennium over previous one	– –	12 ,,
,, Daily average over previous decade	– –	25 ,,
,, Recent cases admitted during last half of period over first		12½ ,,
,, Chronic cases ,, ,, ,, ,,		42½ ,,
,, Re-admissions in last decade over previous one	–	166⅔ ,,
(In the last two quinquennial periods the number of re-admissions was the same.		
,, Workhouse patients during last decade	–	114½ ,,
,, ,, ,, recent cases during last decade	–	90 ,,
,, ,, ,, Chronic cases ,, ,,	–	217½ ,,
,, ,, ,, In last quinquennium over previous		33⅓ ,,

Ratio of insane in Asylum to population of County, 1881, 1 in 410 or 2·44 per 1,000.
,, ,, ,, ,, 1891, 1 in 290 or 3·45 ,,

In the causation of insanity, heredity takes the first place, and is an assignable factor in a progressively increasing number of cases.

Alcoholic abuse is the next most frequent cause, but does not appear to be progressively increasing.

The only known change in the people's dietary is the more liberal use of tea which tends to the development of neurotic affections, and so predisposing in some degree to insanity.

There is not evidence that emigration has contributed to anything more than a very moderate extent to the increase of the insane in this asylum.

The most important fact which this investigation has elicited is that the increase of the asylum population is mainly due to the transfer of insane patients from the workhouses, and in these the chronic cases preponderate to an enormous extent.

In the cases other than workhouse ones, the re-admissions increased in an incomparably larger proportion than the new cases.

THOMAS DRAPES, Res. Med. Superintendent.

30th December, 1893.

Kilkenny Asylum.

KILKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Kilkenny, 22nd December, 1893.

Resident Medical Superintendent's observations as required by Circular of the 7th inst.:—

1. In the southern portion of the county of Kilkenny, a very large number of the inhabitants related to each other inter-marry, and it is a fact that there are more admissions to this asylum from that portion than from the northern parts of the county.

Kilkenny Asylum.

2. I do not think the time has come to be in a position to offer any opinion as to the hereditary increase being due to the discharge of recovered patients from this asylum.

3. There does not appear to be any particular increase in this county of insanity due to the abuse of alcohol.

4. As regards the habits and dietary of the people I consider there is something in the remark I have often heard, viz.: That when the people lived on strong and nourishing food as meal, potatoes, eggs, &c., there was not half the madness going as there is at present. The people have given up most of the above foods, and now live largely on tea. Personally I cannot express an opinion, but older medical superintendents might do so.

5. I do not consider emigration has caused any increase in insanity, it may have caused an increase in pauperism, but has not made lunatics. With emigration the proportion of insane to a diminished population has increased. If there had been any weak-minded members of a family the bread winners of which emigrated, it is likely they found their way to the workhouse, and such go to swell up the large number of lunatics and imbeciles in workhouses. According to Inspector's report, there were on 1st January, 1893, 12,926 insane in asylums, and 4,198 in workhouses, showing about one-fourth of the entire number were in workhouses in Ireland.

22. 12. '93.

William Z. Myles, Res. Med. Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

KILLARNEY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Killarney Asylum.

Killarney, December 30th, 1893

Gentlemen,—As directed by your Circular of 7th instant, I have the honour to forward tabular statements in reply to the questions, which, together with the following remarks, I hope may aid you to some extent in preparing your report on the subjects for the Government.

On comparing the number of admissions during decennial periods since this asylum was established in 1852-'3, it becomes evident that a steady increase in the number of first admissions occurred during each succeeding decennial period. The increase of first admissions has been considerably greater during the ten years ending December, 1892, than during any of the previous decennial periods; more especially when considered as per 1,000 of the diminished population—First admissions for 10 years ending 1892, being 826, as compared first admissions ending 1882—538.

The statistics which I have examined as well as an experience of over 20 years, lead me to place heredity in its widest sense in the front rank of the various and complex causes of insanity. To give heredity its full interpretation, it must be remembered that besides the families who have several members insane, it is very frequently observed that families who have only one member *insane* have other members (and often a parent of the lunatic) who display a very defective type of nervous organization. There may have been no previous case of actual insanity in the family, and it is often very difficult to arrive at any conclusion as to the cause of neurotic defect.

Killarney Asylum.

I am informed by clergymen and others that, especially in the mountainous parts of this county, a great many marriages between relatives occur. The peasantry are badly fed, using dry bread and tea, with very little milk, and still less meat.

Tobacco is used in excess and before meals, and of late years the habit of chewing it has been adopted in addition to smoking.

Though alcohol is frequently found to be the *exciting* cause of an attack of mania, and I have met cases of the offspring of drunkards being insane and epileptic, yet I cannot consider that with our rural population its abuse is a *very prominent* cause of insanity in this district. The peasant drinks to excess occasionally at fairs, weddings, wakes, &c., but he is not a habitual drinker, rather he is a total abstainer except on such occasions. However, this occasional debauch with its consequent poverty and insufficient food to the family, probably exercises an injurious influence, and *so far* the abuse of alcohol must be held to be a cause.

With regard to any distinct increase in the numbers in asylums being caused by the admission into them of the offspring of recovered lunatics born after their discharge from the asylum, our records up to the present do not give any support to that view. While several instances have occurred of parents and offspring previously born having been inmates here, there is recorded only one case of the admission of a child born after the parent had been discharged from the asylum.

The remarkable increase in number of first admissions during 10 years ended 1892, as compared with previous decennial periods, must, in my opinion, as far as what may be termed the abnormal portion of it, be attributed to the increased mental strain and anxiety which the people underwent during the 10 or 12 years from financial and social difficulties and derangements.

Question V.—As to the effect of emigration, it does not appear to have caused any appreciable number to enter the asylum through being deprived of the aid and care of wage earning members of families; but returned emigrants constitute an appreciable element in the inmates of this asylum, and all the cases attributed to sunstroke, Table V., occurred in persons who had spent some time in other countries and during their stay there.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

L. T. Griffin, Res. Med. Supert.

The Inspectors of Lunatics
and Commissioners of Control,
Lunacy Office, Dublin Castle.

LETTERKENNY DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Report on the Alleged Increase of Insanity in Ireland as far as County Donegal is concerned.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics in Ireland.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with the circular issued from your office on December 7th, 1893, I herewith submit my report on the above subject.

For the sake of clearness I have divided it into six parts, as follows :—

1. Introductory Remarks.
2. Statistical Tables.
3. The Chief Causes of Insanity in County Donegal.
4. The amount of *absolute* and *relative* increase in the insane population during the decade 1881 to 1891.
5. Suggestions for the future.
6. Conclusion.

1.—Introductory Remarks.

On receipt of your circular I thought it but right to obtain as much information as I could from gentlemen long resident in the county, who were quite familiar with the people amongst whom they lived. I therefore had a series of the questions printed bearing on the points in your circular. I sent out copies of these questions to clergymen of all denominations, magistrates, medical men, and others. By this means I obtained a large amount of interesting information from those well able to speak from experience. Some of this information I have embodied in my report, but it would be quite impossible to quote many of the interesting answers which I received.

My thanks are due to all those gentlemen who so kindly and fully replied to my queries for the great trouble which they took. I herewith send you a copy of the questions which I issued marked A, with an analysis of the percentage of replies affirmative and negative to each question.

2.—Statistical Tables.

I enclose copies of the statistical tables which you asked for. My thanks are due to Mr. Russell, the Clerk of this Asylum, for the accurate way in which he made out these tables, and they involved a good deal of work, as the register had to be examined carefully for the making out of nearly every table, for the ten years ending December 31st, 1892. Statistics.

Table I. shows at a glance that the average admission rate has been increasing, and that the average number resident in each year has risen also.

Table II. (*a*) proves that the average rate of first admissions has been slowly but steadily increasing, especially during the last three years.

Table II. (*b*).—From this table it can be seen that the average rate of re-admissions has also risen, but perhaps this is not to be wondered

Letterkenny Asylum.

at when from a glance at Table I. you can see that the discharge rate during the last three years under review was much higher than in previous years.

Table II. (*c*) proves that the rate of first admissions from workhouses is also rising. This, however, is not strange, as the tendency seems to be everywhere to send all lunatics from workhouses to the district asylum.

Table III.—From this table it can be easily seen that more young persons between the ages of 15 and 25 were resident in the asylum on December 31st, 1892, than on December 31st, 1887, and during the same period the proportion of old people of 65 years and upwards had diminished by more than half. This would, no doubt, prove that the asylum was being much more availed of for the treatment of the young than formerly, and we ought to be thankful for this for two reasons—1st, because those cases which are most likely to recover get a greater chance of doing so when subject to early treatment, and 2nd, those cases which never can recover are well cared for in the asylum; and more important still, they are kept out of harm's way, and cannot lead a life of vagabondage and do not drift into crime, and they have not the chance of sowing the seeds of the most hopeless and incurable forms of insanity broadcast over the country.

Table IV. calls for no comment.

Table V. tells the truth as far as it goes that heredity is the chief cause of insanity in this district, but in this direction it does not tell all the truth, as I hope to show.

3.—The Chief Causes of Insanity in County Donegal.

Heredity.

From a glance at Table V. you will observe that in about half the cases admitted yearly to this asylum the cause of the insanity is stated to be "unknown." We all know what a great objection there is to the admission of the fact that insanity is in the blood of any family, no matter in what rank of life the family may move. The friends of the patient deny such an imputation on the previous history of the family point blank, often in the face of positive proof to the contrary.

This great objection accounts for the majority of the cases admitted here under the head of "unknown" causes.

From my own observation and from information from many sources I am afraid I do not exaggerate when I say that at least seven-eighths of the cases admitted here from "unknown" causes might, with truth, be returned under "heredity influence" as the chief cause. Besides that in those admitted here where various "moral" or "physical" causes of insanity were returned in the register opposite their names, I am almost certain that these were the "exciting" causes in many cases, but that behind them was the one great "predisposing" cause of heredity; 86½ per cent. of the replies to my question on this point were affirmative.

Backed up by this consensus of opinion, which confirms my own, I am quite convinced that in 70 per cent. of the cases admitted to this asylum heredity is the chief "predisposing" cause of the insanity.

In reply to my query 1 (*b*), on which subject you ask for information, 17½ per cent. of my informants reply in the affirmative, and 82½ per cent. in the negative. One Parish Priest writes:—"I do not. They never get married, and there are no illegitimate children in this parish."

Letterkenny Asylum.

As far as my own knowledge goes, my answer must also be in the negative. Of course many men and women are admitted here who have young families, and although these parents may be discharged "recovered," yet their children cannot be included under this question.

Bearing on the question of "heredity," I thought it well to ask question 1 (c.) Forty-six per cent. of the replies to it were in the affirmative, and 54 per cent. in the negative.

I am afraid that these marriages, where the taint of insanity is in the stock, are chief causes in the spread of hereditary insanity in this district.

One medical man writes, in reply to this query:—"Yes, and in certain townlands especially notorious for intermarrying and insanity." A clergyman writes:—"If there be money in the question, or a farm, insanity would not be considered."

When the stock is sound mentally and physically, I believe intermarrying between blood relations has little to do with the spread of insanity.

In proof of this I would quote the case of the inhabitants of Tory Island.

Here we have an island in the Atlantic cut off for weeks often at a time from communication with the mainland.

It is three miles long by a mile in breadth, and contains 785 statute acres. About 60 families inhabit it, consisting of 348 persons, 160 males and 188 females, at the Census of 1891; an increase of 66 persons since 1881. I have the authority of the respected parish priest, the Rev. James M'Fadden, P.P., of Glena, for the following interesting and instructive statement concerning Tory Island:—

"I have known its people most intimately for nearly forty years. It is nine miles distant from the mainland. Intermarriages amongst relations are of absolute necessity, and yet during those forty years I have known only one lunatic, J. C. (2,760), now in your asylum, to have turned up in the island . . . . . There are no imbeciles, epileptics, or idiots amongst the Tory Islanders."

Abuse of alcohol.

My own experience here points to this cause as a very small one in the spread of insanity in this district. From January 1st, 1890, to December 1st, 1892, I am certain that only 4·65 per cent. of the cases admitted during that period were cases where alcohol could by any chance be the cause of the insanity, and in at least 3 per cent. out of this 4·65 per cent., I am sure abuse of alcohol was the "exciting," and not the "predisposing" cause. In fact, I would be inclined to say that this district is exceptionally free from cases of alcoholic insanity, and would compare favourably in this respect with any district in Ireland. No doubt 60 per cent. of the replies received by me on this point differ from me, but the gentlemen who furnished these replies I take it meant to imply that they considered the abuse of alcohol a cause, but at the same time they did not regard it as a common cause.

In fact, the vast majority of the replies stated that drinking was not nearly so prevalent in the country now as formerly, and that excessive drinking was only occasionally indulged in at the monthly fairs and markets, and they further lay the blame on the adulterated stuff sold as whiskey all through the country with impunity, and, as one clergyman writes, "No one seems to care."

The Venerable Archdeacon Cox, of Glenties, writes:—"The use or abuse of alcohol did not appear as an agent in any of the cases which have come before me now for thirty-five years, except I think in one or two at the most." His opinion, I consider of great value, as

Letterkenny Asylum.

backing up my own, for he is a gentleman of long experience in the county, both as a clergyman and magistrate.

Habits and dietary.

How far changes in the habits and dietary of the people may cause an increase in the insanity prevalent in this district I have no figures to prove. As far as I can find out, no great changes have taken place in the habits of the people in recent years, except it be the rage for dress which seems to prevail amongst the females chiefly, and they often, I fear, adorn their backs and heads at the expense of their stomachs. Marked changes have taken place, however, in the dietary of the population, and, with some few exceptions, the opinion is pretty general that the changes have all been for the worse. The chief changes I allude to are the falling off in the consumption of farm products, such as oatmeal, eggs, milk, and home-made bacon, and the substitution for them of tea and white bread of a poor quality. As to the consumption of tea, it seems to be enormous, and increasing rapidly all over the country. I am informed that it is taken by old and young alike, and even by babes in the cradle. It is drunk as often as it can be got, at every meal and between meals, often six times a day, and especially by females, and usually without milk, and often without food. I may safely say that it is *never* taken as an infusion, but is generally stewed for hours, the old leaves being left in the teapot, and fresh added as required.

In some places I am told the way the tea is made is by putting the leaves down in a saucepan of cold water and then boiling it until the decoction is black enough to be palatable. Milk is not always taken with it, and I am sorry to say that milk seems to be a rare article of food all through the district. I can speak from practical experience of the terrible effects of this system of tea-drinking among both the sane and insane. It gives rise to a severe form of chronic dyspepsia, and if persisted in, to dyspepsia of an incurable and painful form. The result of all this is, that the health of the people all through the county is deteriorating more than most people imagine. In fact the people are starving themselves on tea, and the weaker they become the more they rush to the teapot for the fillip the draught therefrom may give them for the moment. This tea-drinking is becoming a curse, and the people are developing a craving for tea just as great as that which a drunkard has for alcohol, or a drug-taker for his own particular drug.

There is no manner of doubt but that the condition of bodily health affects the mental health of every man, woman, and child, and if the stomach becomes a prey to chronic dyspepsia the chances are very great the mind will, before long, be materially affected, especially where there is a predisposition to insanity of a hereditary type. It is a great pity that articles of home production, such as oatmeal and milk, are not more frequently used in the diet of the population. I am a firm believer in oatmeal, and if the children could only get it in fair quantities for a generation or two I believe the race would improve mentally and physically.

In this opinion I know I am backed up by the superintendent of one of the largest of the Royal Asylums in Scotland, and he insists on all his patients, both pauper and pay, taking it for breakfast in the form of porridge with milk before they get anything else. One medical man informs me that in his district the wives are too lazy to make porridge for the men; they find it much less trouble to boil a pot of tea and give it to their husbands with white bread.

Fish.

I have often heard it said that the eating of fish is a cause of insanity in this county. Fish, either fresh or salt, is eaten occasionally at dinner

with potatoes in most parts of this district and washed down with tea; but there is not a vestige of proof that it ever caused insanity as far as I can make out, and I do not believe in it as a cause. LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

I only wish that it was more largely consumed, and that the fish which I am told are swarming in the seas round the coast could be caught and brought inland to feed the people.

It is a pretty general opinion that emigration has not been accountable for the transfer of mentally affected persons to the asylum who were previously maintained in their own homes, because emigration does not take away all the wage-earning members of families. In fact I am informed there are still plenty of wage-earners left in all parts of the county. Emigration.

Upon this subject of emigration, however, I got some interesting and important replies, of which I give the following examples:—

The Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, writes: "Population must deteriorate in mind and body where so many of the strongest emigrate and nearly none of the weak." Mr. A. Mitchell, of Ramelton, says: "In my opinion the more serious effect has been the removal of the *healthy*, and, consequently, *by necessity*, increasing consanguineous and other undesirable marriages."

The Rev. Canon Baillie writes: "I fear the stronger members of families are those that emigrate, leaving the weakly ones at home who marry." The Rev. Charles M'Glynn, P.P., puts it even more strongly: "I am of opinion that the great and principal cause of the increase of insanity is emigration. The bone and sinew, as well as the flower of our bold peasantry, go to America, Scotland, and the Colonies; the healthiest members of the family, male and female, go; those who are the most skilful at outdoor work have the best chances of succeeding abroad. Those who are best educated in the schools (I do not mean higher education, but in the National schools) strike out for themselves. The children who can learn little or nothing stay at home as a rule. The lame, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the cripple, the deformed, the idiot, those weak in constitution, in strength, vigour, and energy, and in general health, as well as in courage and determination of mind, stop at home. It is easy seeing that the offspring is thus deteriorating, not only physically but mentally, and if the drain of emigration is not stopped we will finally be mentally and physically a nation of imbeciles."

It cannot be denied that it is the flower of the population which emigrates; and granting this, the conclusion is obvious that the race must degenerate in mind and body if there is no immigration to counteract the drain of emigration.

The abuse of tobacco has been suggested to me as a possible and probable cause of insanity. I have no positive proof of this, but I think it right to mention it, and if possible it would be advisable in the future to collect statistics bearing on this suggestion. The abuse of tobacco.

I take it for granted that it is generally admitted as proved that tobacco smoking and chewing by *the young* checks physical development in several directions, as, for instance, in weight, height, chest girth, and lung capacity, and more markedly in the latter direction than in the others mentioned.

It is but fair to conclude, I think, that if tobacco indulged in to excess has the above effects on the physical growth of youngsters, it may have a similar effect on the mental development.

Letterkenny Asylum.

Dr. Johnston, of Stranorlar, says: "Tobacco smoking is now freely indulged in by youths from *ten years old* and upwards, and is very injurious to their physical well-being, and is, I fear, a factor in the increase of insanity."

The Rev. Monsignor Kearney, P.P., also considers the abuse of tobacco to have a very injurious effect on the nervous system.

The Rev. John Kinnear, D.D., writes:—"Indulgence in tobacco is a powerful auxiliary in the same direction (the increase of insanity). The alcohol of drink and the nicotine of tobacco, so generally and excessively indulged in, contribute unquestionably to help most materially the increase of lunacy, while to any candid observer these, especially tobacco indulgence, destroy nervous action, stunt the human stature, disfigure the whole physique, and neutralise moral tendency and power."

Other causes.

The other chief causes of insanity in this district are poverty, adverse circumstances, worry and anxiety, and various bodily diseases. Self-abuse (sexual), is I know very largely indulged in by the patients admitted here, but to what extent it may be a cause or symptom of their insanity I cannot tell.

Increase of insanity.

4. The amount of *absolute* and *relative* increase in the insane population during the decade 1881 to 1891.

The asylum population increased by seventy-five persons from January 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1891, but that does not prove any actual increase in the number of insane persons in the district.

To get a definite idea as to whether insanity has increased or not in the county, one must compare the Census returns of 1881 with those of 1891.

At the Census of 1881, in a population of 206,035, there were 670 persons returned as of unsound mind. At the Census of 1891, in a population of 185,635, there were 690 persons returned as of unsound mind. This shows at a glance that if the population had remained stationary, there would have been only an increase of twenty persons of unsound mind. Unfortunately, during the decade, the population fell by 20,400.

If the insane population had fallen off in the same proportion, there ought to have been only 603 persons of unsound mind at the Census of 1891; on the contrary, there were 690, or 87 more than there ought to have been. This surplus of eighty-seven cannot entirely be considered an *absolute* increase.

Deducting, however, the twenty actually proved by the Census of 1891 to have been added to the insane population, there remains still a surplus of sixty-seven persons to be accounted for. As the great majority of those who ought to know best consider that emigration cannot be held accountable for an increase of the insane in the district, I think the fairest thing I can do, so long as there is a doubt in the matter, is to portion out this number as best I can, considering a part of it as an *absolute* increase and part as a *relative* increase.

Therefore, as there can be no doubt about the *absolute* increase of twenty, I would on this account give thirty-seven of the surplus of sixty-seven to the side of *absolute* increase, bringing the number so accounted for up to fifty-seven in the decade, and the remaining thirty I would return as a *relative* increase or residue left by the flood of emigration as it ebbed from our shores.

If my figures can bide investigation, and I think they can, they prove an annual *absolute* increase in this district of 5·7, and although this looks a small number, still in the lapse of years the numbers mount up to a

serious total, and it becomes more serious when we consider that the population is falling at the rate of over 2,000 a year on the average. However if we take the *absolute* and *relative* increases together, matters appear still worse, for then we have an annual increase of 8·7. LETTERKENNY ASYLUM.

5. Suggestions for the Future.

I am afraid it is not an easy thing to provide remedies for the state of affairs pointed out in this report, especially when I believe heredity is accountable, at least indirectly, for 70 per cent. of the insanity in this district. The future.

Legislation can do little or nothing, in these days at all events, to stop men and women from marrying when they like and whom they like, nor can it put an end to tea and alcohol drinking or tobacco smoking when these are indulged in to excess. Immigration might do some good, but at present there is little chance of this agent being availed of. In the hands of the people themselves, as far as I can see, lies the sole remedy at present available to check the increase of insanity in our midst. That remedy is the education of the people on this subject.

Old and young, but specially the young, must have this subject brought before them in a forcible and plain and simple way. The youth of the country must have driven into their heads the truth about the misery they are likely, nay certain, to bring on themselves by marrying into a family tainted by insanity, and the heritage they are sure to bequeath to their innocent but helpless offspring. A practical suggestion has been made to me by Mr. W. H. Boyd, of Ballymacool, Letterkenny, which could easily be carried out and tried. He says :— "I think if some simple directions were printed on leaflets (similar to the sanitary directions circulated by Boards of Guardians) only dealing with the causes preventing degeneracy of body and mind, and warning people against bad habits and practices, and pointing out their hurtful consequences, and if these were circulated throughout the country, especially in the remote districts, that it would direct attention to the matter, and might do some good."

He afterwards wrote saying—"Possibly a better plan might be to have some elementary teaching on the subject given to children in the National Schools ; this would work slower, but probably more surely than the other, which could be auxiliary to it." This latter idea suggested itself to my mind before Mr. Boyd wrote to me. I would certainly advocate the teaching of elementary physiology, and lessons on the advantages and blessings of a sound mind in a sound body should be given to the senior pupils in our National Schools.

6. Conclusion.

In conclusion I would say that this subject is one of great importance, and should engage the attention of politicians without delay. Conclusion.

It is a sad fact, which every impartial observer must admit, that insanity is increasing steadily in this country. If the present state of affairs goes on for another decade, and the bulk of the increase is sent to the asylum, it is as clear as day that large additions must be made before long to this asylum besides those which are about to be commenced at the new year.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. E. Moore, R. M. S.

Limerick Asylum.

LIMERICK DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Limerick, 29th December, 1893.

In the compilation of a report on the important subject of increasing insanity, much depends on the reliable data upon which the report is based.

I regret having to state considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining satisfactory information as to the cause of insanity from the meagre returns afforded by the asylum records consequent on the insufficient description derivable from the asylum forms. The tables have been made up with the utmost accuracy and care possible. To illustrate the difficulty to be contended with, I desire to draw particular attention to Table 4, under the heading of "unknown causes," I find 304 cases, or 28 per cent. of the entire admissions for the period under review have no cause assigned. In considering the question of the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity, it must be conceded it is real as well as apparent. That it is real is shown by the fact that there is a universal wave of insanity over the world, and, as civilization advances, insanity goes hand in hand with it. As a proof of this asylums are either being enlarged, or new ones built (to cope with this serious matter) in almost every country over the globe.

As to the apparent cause, it is an established fact asylums are now much more in favor with the people than they used to be years ago, and they are not so reluctant in sending their relatives and friends for treatment in preference to keeping them at home; besides every small village and town formerly had a number of harmless lunatics or idiots roaming about that at present are either in asylums or workhouses, and this cause has helped to increase the number of admissions.

Hereditary influence is the assigned cause in 208 cases, or nearly 20 per cent. of the admissions. In my opinion it is the principal factor in predisposing to insanity. During the period under review numerous instances of fathers and children, mothers and children, brothers, sisters, and cousins in legion have occurred among the admissions.

"Intemperance" is the assigned cause in 107 cases, or nearly 10 per cent. of the admissions. There is not a shadow of doubt abuse of alcohol swells our asylum population, not so much in country districts as in large towns and cities. As a rule, the habitual drunkard hardly takes any food; his whole sustenance depends on drink, and with an empty stomach after taking a few glasses of the vile poison generally sold as whiskey, he loses his senses, not due to the result of being so drunk, but simply (as the people style it) their brain goes on fire, and they are mad at the time. This goes on week after week, year after year, until the system is saturated with alcohol, and in the end the mental and physical condition is impaired to such an extent as to render admission into an asylum necessary.

"Masturbation" I look on as a fruitful source of insanity. I can call to mind many and many a case admitted within the past four years attributable to this cause.

"Emigration" is another important factor in adding to asylum population. In the face of a yearly decreasing population, it looks strange at first that insanity should be on the increase. It is not hard, however, to account for this—Ireland is almost purely an agricultural country, with no industries or factories to provide employment, for the people must and do live by agricultural labor. For years past the

youth of both sexes have never lost an opportunity of going to America. The old people were left at home dependent on the land, without assistance to work it properly, and what between wet seasons, and failure of crops, and weary of trying to make ends meet (for of late years but little money was sent home from America, owing to depression), ultimately broke down in mind, and body. LIMERICK ASYLUM.

(Signed),

EDWARD D. O'NEILL.

LIMERICK DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Limerick, 29th December, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to enclose report and tables on the alleged increase of insanity in Ireland within the last ten years.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. O'NEILL, Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

LONDONDERRY DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

LONDONDERRY ASYLUM.

Londonderry, 29th December, 1893.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your circular letter dated 7th December, 1893, I beg to forward you herewith the tabular statements as required, which I trust you will find correct, and to report:—

Under the heading of "admitted as insane, and descended from former inmates of the asylum who had been discharged recovered," I can only find one who I consider a case in point (there are cases of children and parents both being inmates under other circumstances).

As causes of increased insanity I consider:—

(*a*). Intemperance in drink.

(*b*). Hereditary influences.

(*c*). Intermarriages of those with insane tendencies.

(*d*). Abuse of tea drinking (particularly in cases of persons employed in sedentary occupations).

(*e*). Ether drinking, this is stated to be the cause in two females, but I have no doubt it was in other cases an exciting cause, the custom of ether drinking I have reason to believe is much reduced.

(*f*). Emigrants landed here not belonging to the district, but placed in the asylum, and this subject is at present engaging the attention of the Governors here. We have at present of this class three males and one female.

London-derry Asylum.

I have made inquiry and cannot find that the emigration of the "wage earners" has caused those dependent on them to be removed to the asylum.

There has been a change in the Dietary of the people, tea and bread taking the place of porridge and milk, and more meat and bacon is used.

The general type of insanity I consider changed, the tendency being for patients on admission to be more of the melancholic class, and their bodily health enfeebled.

I remain, your obedient servant,

Chas. E. Hetherington, Res. Med. Superintendent.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics.

Mary-borough Asylum.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Report on Increase of Insanity in accordance with Circular of Inspectors of Lunatics, Dated 7th December, 1893.

In immediate connexion with the question of causation by heredity I believe that the improved and more successful system of asylum treatment of recent years may have contributed somewhat to the increase of insanity, causing as it has done, an increased number of discharges. Some of these returning after a few years absence, having in the meantime contracted marriage and borne children.

It is therefore only to be expected that such children with hereditary taint, will themselves or their children develop symptoms of insanity.

With regard to the change of diet it is quite apparent that the average countryman has deteriorated physically during the past 20 or 30 years, which deterioration can only be attributed to change in diet and mode of living. Such food as stirabout and potatoes no longer holds a place as a standard diet amongst the Irish peasants. The former is now almost discarded, and has been replaced by a more stimulating and less nutritious diet, viz.—Tea, which is taken in large quantities at all meals of the day. The tea used by the Irish peasant must be very injurious, both physically and mentally, as that made by them is simply an infusion, and in many cases a decoction of tannin.

Their usual mode of making tea being to put a large quantity of tea in the teapot early in the morning, water being added as required, and left to infuse at the fire all day.

With such a marked change in the diet, and when a good and wholesome food as stirabout has been supplanted by one so detrimental we may expect the men and women of the present age to be physically weaker, and it may then be natural to suppose that if there be but the slightest taint or trace of hereditary insanity, it is certain to manifest itself in some phase or form.

Intemperance I believe to be one of the principal causes of insanity, owing to the adulteration of all kinds of drink, and is chiefly harmful, under certain conditions, as when taken in large quantities by persons who are sustained by a diet as above, which is so deficient in nutrition.

That a larger quantity of inferior alcohol is consumed by the Irish peasant than in years gone by cannot be denied.

Mary-borough Asylum.

With regard to emigration being a cause, the increase in this way can easily be accounted for, and there is little doubt that emigration has helped to add to the numbers in our already too full asylums. When the stronger members of a family emigrate they frequently leave behind them a poor, harmless creature with none but in many cases an old and infirm father or mother, who is unable to mind them or provide for their wants, and who, being unable to do so, must adopt either of two courses, viz., to send them to the workhouse or asylum, where they are doomed to spend the rest of their life, adding to the great number of such cases which have been *accumulating*, and for whom there is no chance of recovery.

Another cause for the increase of insanity is, I believe, the excessive use of tobacco amongst the young.

J. H. Hatchell,
Resident Medical Superintendent,
29-12-'93.

District Asylum, Maryborough.

MONAGHAN DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Monaghan Asylum.

District Lunatic Asylum,
Monaghan, 29th December, 1893.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your communication of the 7th instant I beg to forward, herewith, the several Tables specified.

With regard to Table showing cause of Insanity I have no doubt but advantage is taken of Asylum treatment in recent years to a greater extent than formerly, owing to the improved system of treatment.

The Asylum has been in existence for so comparatively short a period that there are not, so far as I know, any inmates descended from persons who had been formerly patients.

Abuse of alcohol is debited with about one out of every fifteen of the admissions. Although I have little data to go upon I would be disposed to attribute some considerable share of causation to the excessive use of tea.

With reference to the subject of the indirect effects of emigration I have really no information.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

Ed. Taylor,
Resident Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

Mullingar Asylum.

MULLINGAR DISTRICT ASYLUM.

23rd January, 1894.

Gentlemen,—In forwarding you the following report on the alleged increase of insanity in this district, I have carefully considered each of the points to which you have directed special attention to in your circular of the 7th of December, 1893. Having referred to the case-books and other official records at my command, I much regret being obliged to admit that I cannot furnish any striking facts bearing on the subject you are about to investigate.

I may at once point out that although there has been an annual increase in the number of patients under care and treatment in this Asylum during the past ten years, there has not been any material increase in numbers of first admissions or occurring cases of insanity in the same period. Having in view, however, that the general population of this district has diminished during the past decade, and the fact of the primary admissions remaining constant, it would appear to indicate that there is a slight increase in the number of insane persons to the existing population.

A minute analysis of the records at my disposal does not clearly account for the accumulation of patients which has taken place in this Asylum during the past ten years, and I am unable to adduce any better reason than that the discharges and deaths have not equalled the admissions (including re-admissions and transfers).

On reviewing the history of the admissions as detailed in the case-books, I cannot discover any definite indication that the improved treatment of the insane in latter years has contributed to the number under treatment, but I have noticed an obvious desire on the part of the relations, and even of insane persons, to take advantage of early treatment in the Asylum when symptoms of insanity became manifest.

An intemperate use of alcoholic liquors has not been a marked feature in the history of the admissions to this Asylum during the past ten years, but an inordinate consumption of indifferently prepared tea appears to have been introduced largely into the ordinary diet of the majority of the patients coming under treatment.

I have endeavoured to collect some facts bearing on the influence of emigration from this district as a cause of the accumulation of patients here, but in the absence of reliable emigration returns, which I have failed to procure, my attempt has been unsuccessful. It is, however, a curious coincidence that of the male patients at present under treatment 13 per cent. have been abroad. A few of these served as soldiers in India, but the majority have returned from America after varying periods of residence, and having failed to establish a home there.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Arthur Finegan,

Resident Medical Superintendent.

The Inspectors of Lunatics.

OMAGH DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit the following report on the alleged increase of insanity in Ireland, so far as it relates to this district, with the several tables as requested in your circular of 7th December, 1893.

1st.—As to the increase of the rate of insanity in this district, as indicated by the Asylum records during the ten years ending 31st December, 1892, taking the admissions, discharges and deaths for each year, and the average number resident for each year, a steady increase is shown from an average number resident in 1883, of 520, to an average number of 573, in 1892—that is an increase of 53.

2nd.—If we take the return of first admissions for the ten years ending 31st December, 1892, giving an average number of 114·6 for each year as a guide, it would not appear that lunacy was largely on the increase in this district, but considering the fact that the population of the two counties, Tyrone and Fermanagh, has fallen from 286,698 in 1881, to 245,571 in 1891, we are forced to a different conclusion, and this is strengthened by a comparison of the number of first admissions to this Asylum, in the ten years ending 31st December, 1882, with the number of first admissions in the ten years ending 31st December, 1892, viz. :—

First admissions from 1st January, 1873, to 31st December, 1882	995
First admissions from 1st January, 1883, to 31st December, 1892	1,146

That is an increase in first admissions of 151 during the past ten years, or taking the population as given in 1891, an increase of first admissions of 1·2 in every 10,000 of the population.

I regret extremely that I have no means of ascertaining the exact population of the district, during the 10 years under review, consequently I cannot give the proportion of the first attacks to the population.

Under the causes of insanity, though a very large percentage are entered under hereditary influence, I cannot trace any patient as descended from a parent who was treated to recovery in this or any other asylum; that we have had and still have children of former patients in the asylum is beyond question, but, so far as I can learn, they were born before the parents came into the asylum.

The present system of taking unrecovered patients out on bail is in my opinion very likely to add largely to the number of the insane in future years.

The abuse of alcohol has exercised a very great influence in the causation of lunacy in this district. The use of æther has also been stated to have increased the numbers greatly, but, strange to say, though in part of the county of Tyrone, the use of æther was at one time very great, in not one single case was it stated to have been the exciting cause.

That the dietary of the people has not improved by the constant use of tea is patent to every one; milk and porridge, which used to be the staple dietary of the people, is now put aside for tea (in many cases without milk) and bread, not often of the best quality.

Emigration has, I consider, been to a great extent the apparent cause of the increased number of lunatics to our present population, as the strong and healthy have been induced to leave the country, leaving behind the weak, feeble, and delicate members of the family.

Omagh Asylum.

In this way our lunatics represent a much larger population than the present census returns would lead us to expect; but, I cannot say that patients have been sent to this asylum, because the wage earning members of the family emigrated.

If I can in any way afford you any further information, please let me know, and I will at once attend to it.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
George Edward Carre.

The Inspectors of Lunatics,
Dublin Castle.

Richmond Asylum.

RICHMOND ASYLUM, DUBLIN.

Richmond District Asylum,
Dublin, 7th day of February, 1894.

Gentlemen,—Herewith I have the honour to forward the information required in your letter of December 7th, 1893.

I much regret the imperfection of the Tables. For some of the years reported on, notably 1884–1885, no information under certain heads is forthcoming.

The Table of Causes was the occasion of much delay. Owing to the fact that for many years it was the custom to distribute cases according to predisposing and exciting causes, and thus make one case figure under two or more heads, it became necessary to go over every case again.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Conolly Norman.

The Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

Report on Increased Prevalence of Insanity.

The actual increase in the number of persons of unsound mind under treatment in this Asylum during the last ten years has been remarkable; from 1,055 at the end of 1883 to 1,467 at the end of 1892. However, after considering the matter at great length, I cannot satisfy myself that the facts before me show any very marked increase in the tendency to insanity among the inhabitants of the district.

The following points suggest themselves to me as largely accounting for the increase referred to:—

1. The prejudice against sending patients to an asylum, originally very strong in this country, is dying out, and at the same time—

2. People are becoming less tolerant of a person of unsound mind in their midst.

Hence the relatives of patients who would at one time have been kept at home now send them to the asylum.

3. The Poor Law authorities are becoming convinced that their workhouses are unsuitable places for the detention of the insane, and they not

Richmond Asylum.

only send to the asylum a pretty steadily increasing number of lunatics annually, but they also refuse to receive imbecile cases whom they used some years ago to take in large numbers from the asylum.

4. The increase is almost wholly confined to the urban population of the city and county of Dublin. The population of this division of the district is increasing. But it must be also borne in mind that a metropolitan district will naturally contain a large floating population—a class particularly liable to suffer from disappointment, destitution, and reckless living, factors that singly or combined contribute powerfully to the production of insanity. From my own observation I should say that this class is distinctly increasing in Dublin of late years. No doubt the unfavourable condition of agriculture and the improved means of communication tend to bring into the town area increasing numbers of needy country people. Waifs and strays of all kinds contribute to swell the drift population which is probably increasing and may be expected to increase. Owing to the absence of any law of settlement, and to the working of the "Dangerous Lunatics Act," members of this class who become insane in the metropolitan district are detained in this asylum.

5. The death-rate in this asylum declined remarkably a few years ago, and remained for some time below its former level. In spite of certain very unfavourable circumstances this declension was probably due "to the improved and more successful system of asylum treatment of recent years." This accounts for a very considerable accumulation of patients. The following table shows the percentage of deaths on the total number under treatment for each of 22 years :—

Table showing for the years 1871-92 the proportion per cent. on the admissions of patients discharged as "recovered"; and the percentage of deaths on the total number under treatment.

Years.	Percentage of Recoveries to Admissions.	Percentage of Deaths to Total Number.
1871,	47·	8·5
1872,	52·	8·9
1873,	49·	8·6
1874,	41·	8·
1875,	46·	9·
1876,	44·	10·
1877,	44·	11·
1878,	45·	11·9
1879,	44·	13·
1880,	39·	9·7
1881,	37·	10·9
1882,	35·	10·4
1883,	34·	10·2
1884,	28·	9·8
1885,	38·	8·9
1886,	30·	10·
1887,	28·	7·
1888,	34·	5·8
1889,	29·	5·9
1890,	22·8	9·1
1891,	29·6	6·6
1892,	34·3	9·5

Richmond Asylum.

6. The above table also shows a marked falling off in the recovery rate as calculated upon the admissions. This may be due in part to local unfavourable conditions (overcrowding, &c.)

7. But I have no doubt that the class of cases which are admitted to asylums in this country of late years is not as favourable as when I first began to be acquainted with the insane. It is true that a certain apparent or rather proportional diminution in the number of acute cases may be due to the fact that relatively tranquil cases are now sent to asylums, which often would not have been sent some years ago. But, making allowance for this, I am still of opinion that a smaller number of hopeful cases come under our notice. True acute mania, the most curable of forms, has become comparatively rare; melancholia is increasing in frequency, and also primary mental deterioration. "Organic" brain diseases also (general paralysis, &c.,) are undoubtedly becoming more common.

The considerations above mentioned deal mostly with the interpretation of statistics, and with conditions that may be called local. The last point (7) suggests serious fears. To say that more unfavourable forms of insanity are commoner than they used to be, is not identical with saying that insanity is more prevalent; yet the former fact would probably lead to the latter, and both are likely to be dependent upon common causes.

With regard to heredity, I have not any sufficient body of specific facts to throw light on the question of whether improved treatment of the insane may not indirectly tend to perpetuate, or at least increase, the prevalence of insanity. Of course it is not infrequent that the children of former patients become themselves patients here, but it is not infrequent that the parents of patients have been insane, and have recovered without asylum treatment. Minute and accurate observation and most carefully kept statistics, extending over a long number of years, would be needed to be of any practical or scientific value in this matter. These are not forthcoming here, and so no definite conclusion can be arrived at. Vague "impressions" on such subjects are most misleading. When analysed, they are often found to depend on one or two striking but perhaps quite exceptional cases.

It may help in the elucidation of this point to remark that in any case the improved treatment in asylums, viewed from the standpoint of heredity, does not operate entirely in one way. It is true that on one hand cases are rescued from death, are treated to recovery, and are returned to society, who might in earlier times have perished or have been subjected to life-long confinement; but, on the other, the injury which might accrue to the race is probably fully counterbalanced by the fact that a very much larger proportion of persons of unsound mind are sent to asylums than formerly; in other words, there are not so many lunatics at large as there used to be.

With regard to *alcohol*:—In this, as in every district containing a large urban population, many cases are admitted in which insanity arises directly from drink, and doubtless very many more in which the association is indirect. I do not think that drink is an *increasing* cause, distinctly the reverse. That it is more frequently recognised now than formerly is true, but this is due in part to the fact that our knowledge is more extensive and our observations more exact, in part to the circumstance, confirmed by general observation of the population, that the people drink less than they used, are more sensible of the ill-effects of alcohol, and therefore more inclined to attribute their own or the relative's illness to this cause when it exists.

Conolly Norman.

SLIGO DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Sligo Asylum.

V.—*Heredity.*

I have no specific facts to give such as are asked for under this heading.

If the truth could be got at, I believe hereditary taint would be found in a much greater number of cases of insanity than at present appears in returns, but it is almost impossible to get at the truth of this matter, because relatives will deny in the most positive manner that there is insanity in the family.

Alcohol and Dietary.

I am of opinion that alcohol gets the credit—if I may use the expression—of being the *direct* cause of insanity out of all proportion to its merits.

No doubt it does excite insanity in those already predisposed thereto, but it is more often a sequel, than a cause, of insanity.

It is popularly believed that the consumption of tea is a fruitful cause of insanity; but in my opinion it can only affect persons indirectly as alcohol does.

From the opening of the asylum at Letterkenny up to the time I left—nearly twenty years—no person was admitted into the asylum from Tory Island, a place notorious for inter-marriages, and the manufacture of potheen.

Similarly, no person has ever been sent to the Sligo Asylum (opened in 1852), from Innishmurray Island, which has a reputation the same as Tory, but on a smaller scale, owing to its smaller size and smaller population.

VI.—*Emigration.*

I am unable to say how emigration may have influenced the transfer to asylums of the mentally afflicted in former years, but in later years I do not think it has affected this question.

Emigration or no emigration, people are only too ready to send their mentally afflicted relatives to asylums nowadays, the prejudices against the latter having to a great extent, disappeared.

Joseph Petit,
R. M. Superintendent.

Asylum, Sligo,
29th December, 1893.

WATERFORD DISTRICT ASYLUM.

Waterford Asylum

Special Report on the Alleged Increase of Insanity as it affects the Waterford District.

To the Inspectors of Lunatics, Dublin Castle.

Gentlemen,—In response to your Circular on the above subject, dated the 7th December, 1893, I beg to forward the accompanying series of statistical tables bearing on the alleged increase of insanity, in

Waterford Asylum.

so far as it affects this district, together with the following explanatory observations :—

It will be seen from Table I. that on the 31st December, 1882, there were in this Asylum, a total of 286 insane individuals. The Census of the previous year gave as the population of the county and city of Waterford—which comprise the district—112,768, and there were therefore for every thousand of these 2·53 insane persons. During the succeeding decade—1882-92—the asylum population increased by 97, there being on the 31st December, 1892, 383 persons under care. The Census of 1891 showed that during this decade the population of the district had decreased by 14,517, leaving it at 98,251, and therefore for every thousand of this reduced population there were 3·89 insane persons. Had the population not undergone this remarkable diminution, this apparent increase would only have been about 0·85 per thousand. It may of course be said that if the 14,517 had not disappeared, a certain proportion of the number would have become insane, and therefore added further to the ratio. This is of course to a certain extent true, but at the same time it must be remembered that the diminished population is largely due to emigration, and that it is generally the younger and healthiest of the people who emigrate, and who, had they remained at home, would have been the least likely to become, under ordinary circumstances, the subjects of mental disease. In analysing the addition (97) which has been made during the decade 1882-92, to the asylum population, the question at once arises, is this due to an *accumulation* of old cases, or does it indicate an actual *increase* in the primary cases of insanity, occurring in the district. An examination of the figures set down in Table II. largely answers this question. In this table the first admissions to the asylum, on which it is evident the only reliable data can be founded, are set down in sequence year by year, for the eleven years from 1882 to 1892, the former and the latter years being included, and on running the eye over these figures, it will be at once observed that there has been no regular annual *pro rata* increase. Taking the first admissions of 1882, as a basis for comparison, it is found that in 1883, these had decreased by six, in 1884 there was an increase of seventeen, in 1885 the comparative increase was twelve, in 1886 there was a decrease of ten, in 1887 the decrease was three, and in 1888 it numbered nine. For the succeeding four years 1889–90–91–92, there were increases over the first admissions of 1882, of 10, 10, 5 and 3. From this it is evident that there has been an increase, especially during the past four years in the numbers of persons admitted as insane for the first time, though not necessarily recent or acute cases, as many were congenitally defective or imbecile from youth. This increase, however, would not by itself at all account for the augmentation of the asylum population, which has occurred in the same period of time, and this augmentation can only be satisfactorily accounted for by the gradual accumulation of patients, the annual admissions always largely exceeding the combined discharges and deaths, the difference representing the remnant which has accumulated, and still goes on accumulating. That this is so, the following figures show. The total number of first admissions for the eleven years dealt with, amounted to 656, in the same period 238 re-admissions were registered. Of this total of 894 cases, 661 were removed by discharge and death, leaving 233 still registered at the end of 1892. Of the 286 resident at the close of 1882, 150 were still in the asylum at the close of 1892, and these, plus the remnant of 233 above alluded to, made up the 383 persons resident on the 31st December, 1892, and thus I think the effects of accumulation are rendered plainly evident.

In order to estimate the ratio of the primary admissions at the different epochs of life, from youth to advanced age, to the population—for the purpose of estimating the ratio yearly—I have assumed that the population has decreased in the same proportion each year for the decade between the censuses of 1881 and 1891. Averaging the ratios obtained (*vide* Tables III. and IV.), over the eleven years, and again taking 1882 as a basis of comparison, I find there was an increase in the ratio of cases up to fifteen years of age; an increase between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five; a decrease between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five; an increase between the ages of forty-five and sixty-five, and a decrease in the ratio of cases over sixty-five. The ratio for all ages is represented graphically in Table IV.B, and the decimal figures correspond to those at foot of columns in Table IV.A.

As regards the duration of the mental disease prior to the admission of the patients to the asylum, the available data are so imperfect and so unreliable, from the paucity of the information supplied, that no sound statistical conclusions can be drawn therefrom. Speaking generally, however, I am strongly of opinion, that since facilities of communication between outlying localities and the asylum have been established, since admission to the asylum has been facilitated, and since confidence in asylum treatment has been created, patients are admitted in much earlier stages of the disease than was formerly the case, and further than this, many cases are admitted and thus registered, which, owing to obstacles now removed, would never have been sent to the asylum, and therefore never taken account of in estimating the statistics of insanity, and this increment must not be lost sight of in determining the extent and real importance of the alleged increase in the malady. Of the 656 first admissions, 128 were sent to the asylum from the various workhouses in the district, and not a few of these were transferred to secure for them the benefit of the four shilling rate in aid. These facts appear to me to account for, in large measure, the slight increase which has been above recorded, without having to presume that special causes are in operation, tending, now more than formerly, to foster the growth of mental maladies and degenerations. Doubtless the conditions to which I have above alluded do not operate to such an extent, or may have already exhausted themselves in purely urban districts; but this is not yet so, in largely rural districts such as this, where railway communication has been established only within little more than a decade, and that solely by a main line, leaving extensive areas at either side still comparatively difficult of access. I am aware also, that it is only within the past few years that the country people residing in such outlying localities are beginning to realise what the asylum is like as a place of residence, and in consequence they now more readily agree to send their friends who may become mentally afflicted to its care. I greatly regret that I am in a position to afford but scanty information as to the causes of insanity in this district; the information supplied on the committal forms on this point is so meagre, and my efforts to obtain information from the friends of the patients, or those in charge of them, so futile, that no data exist on which to found a really reliable table of causation. Of the 656 cases of first admission during the eleven years, 99 are set down as due to hereditary taint, but I am of opinion that could accurate information be obtained of the family history in each case, the numbers due to this cause would be largely increased. In the endeavour to obtain such information I wrote to the parish priests of the most important localities in the district, sketching the nature of the inquiry, and soliciting the aid which their

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local and special knowledge might afford, but I regret that up to the present my letters have met with no response. A considerable proportion of the patients admitted come from the Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas districts, and from what I have heard in a general way I have some reason to believe that family intermarriages are of by no means infrequent occurrence in these districts, and the results of this may account in a degree for the large proportion of cases drawn therefrom. Cousinship in some degree of affinity is not uncommon amongst the patients, and the similarity of the environment of the related families contracting marriages may have a further influence in the lowering of the mental resistance of the offspring. Of the 656 first admissions 148 are set down as being due to "intemperance," that is about one-fourth, or at the rate of 25 per cent.; but this also, owing to the reticence of friends, and the difficulty of ascertaining facts, falls, I believe, considerably short of the actual ratio, and I would say that up to 35 per cent. may be fairly set down as the proportion of cases due to alcoholism in this district—urban and rural

As regards the influence of any change of habits or of dietary in the production of insanity, no facts are within my knowledge which would enable me to form any definite opinion; judging, however, from my general acquaintance with the people, both in the town and country, I do not think that there has been within recent years any change either in habit of life or in dietary which would be sufficient to account for any increase whatever in the product of insanity. It is probable that the consumption of tea by the peasantry has increased of late years, but the general influence of this in the causation of mental derangement is still too problematical to warrant any definite opinion being formed thereon.

As regards the question of emigration there can be no doubt but that many of the strongest and best, both physically and mentally, have left the country, and though the influence of this in the causation of insanity is not very apparent, yet I am inclined to believe that it has had a tendency in that direction, not so much by removing wage-earning and supporting friends from those already mentally affected, or with a tendency thereto, necessitating the seeking by the latter of shelter in the workhouses, and their subsequent transference to the asylum, but rather by its direct depressing effects on the members of the families remaining at home, especially on the more impressionable female members, who take more directly to heart the loss or permanent absence of those whom they loved, and this condition of depression and grief may, under additional and it may be slight exciting causes, pass the borderlands of sanity. The figures and facts above set forth seem to me to justify the following conclusions as to the prevalence of insanity in this district:—

1. The increase in the asylum population during the last decade is most largely due to accumulation.

2. There has been a small but irregular increase in the cases of 'first admission' during the same period, but the external causes which might account for this, viz.:—(*a*) Facility of communication; (*b*) increased confidence in asylum treatment; and (*c*) the existence of the Government capitation grant have not yet exhausted themselves, and have been operative during the period dealt with.

3. That hereditary degenerative tendencies play an important part in the causation of insanity, and that the marriage of near kin, affected by the same environment, is not without its influence in the production of transmitted degeneration.

4. That from 25 to 35 per cent. of the cases of insanity are directly due to alcoholism

5. That emigration by the removal of the 'fittest,' and the depressing influences of this removal on the mental organizations of those who remain, is, in some measure, responsible for the production of insanity.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Ringrose Atkins, M.D.,
Resident Medical Superintendent.

District Lunatic Asylum, Waterford,
26th December, 1893.

APPENDIX H.

CIRCULAR RELATING TO GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

Government Grants.

Circular to Resident Medical Superintendents of District Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

No. 3204.

Dublin Castle,
16th March, 1893.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to state, for the information of the Board of Governors of your asylum, that representations have been made to the Irish Government by the Board of Control and the Inspectors of Lunatics that the great increase of lunacy in Ireland renders necessary largely increased accommodation in nearly all the asylums, and that it would tend to the relief of the ratepayers if the period for the repayment of loans for lunatic asylum buildings was extended over a longer term of years, and the repayment annuity in respect of such loans thereby reduced in amount.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had this matter before them, and have now, moved by the strong representations of the Irish Government, notified that they are prepared to consider favourably any recommendation which the Commissioners of Control may put forward for extending to twenty years (the maximum allowed by statute) the period within which loans made hereafter for the erection of lunatic asylums are to be repaid. This concession will apply to all loans in the case of which annuities have not yet been struck, including those where works are still in progress. Their Lordships are unwilling to extend the term by a general order in the case of all asylum loans, as some of them are of comparatively small amounts, and probably for works—such as repairs or fittings—for which the present period of fourteen years appears sufficient.

Their Lordships have also recently directed the attention of the Irish Government and the Lunacy Department to the large and continuing increase in the amount annually required as the grant-in-aid of pauper lunatics; for example, the amount voted for the year 1892–93 showed an increase over the previous year of £4,099, while the estimate for 1893–94 again shows an increase of £4,220.

The Inspectors have pointed out that these increases were simply proportionate to the increased number of patients for whom the capitation grant was calculated.

The question, however, evidently suggests itself that, in view of the large amount the vote has now reached, Boards of Governors should endeavour, so far as they reasonably can, to obtain payment from the friends of inmates liable, or willing to defray the cost of their maintenance in district asylums.

The Irish Government desire to record their approval of the efforts which have, as they learn from the Inspectors' Reports, been made by several of the asylum boards to raise the standard of the care and comfort of the patients, a course which must tend towards the more lasting amelioration and cure of the insane. From one or two, however, of these reports it would appear that a few of the local authorities

do not fully recognize the condition under which the Imperial contribution is from year to year continued, viz. :—That it is awarded not only as a measure of relief from local taxation, but as a means of improving the general treatment of the insane poor.

That the grant still fulfils the first of these conditions is shown by the fact that, while the total expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics has risen from £190,511 in 1874 (when the Grant was first made), to £272,616 in 1891, the incidence of this sum on the local taxation in the latter year amounted to £159,502, or a decrease (notwithstanding the large increase in the number of the insane) of £31,000; in other words, the Ratepayers throughout Ireland had to contribute in 1891, £159,502 for the maintenance of about 11,500 pauper lunatics, while in 1874 they had to contribute £190,511 for the maintenance of 7,500.

Dealing with the second condition attached to this large and generous contribution from the Imperial Exchequer, the Irish Government are of opinion that the standard of care and comfort recognised in other countries as being essential for the successful treatment of the insane poor, should be maintained throughout Ireland, and if they were satisfied that in any case such standard of treatment was persistently refused, it would be incumbent on them to take steps to have withheld from such district the whole or part of the Grant-in-aid, which consists of money voted annually by Parliament.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

D. Harrel.

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The Queen's Printing Office.

ALLEGED INCREASING PREVALENCE OF INSANITY IN IRELAND.

SPECIAL REPORT

FROM THE

INSPECTORS OF LUNATICS

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

1894.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

[C.—7331.] *Price* 6*d.*

OFFICE OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS, DUBLIN CASTLE,

27th February, 1894.

SIR,

Pursuant to your instructions we have now the honor to submit to you a brief statement of the conclusions at which the best sources of information which have been open to us have enabled us to arrive with respect to the vexed and difficult question of the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Ireland.

As the first step in the execution of our task, we deemed it advisable to obtain the views entertained on this subject by the Resident Medical Superintendents in charge of the several District Asylums, and with this object we, on the 7th December last, addressed to each of them a circular letter of which the following is a copy :—

"CIRCULAR.

"Lunacy Office, Dublin Castle,
"7th December, 1893.

"SIR,—We have been called upon by the Executive for a special report upon the alleged increasing prevalence of insanity in Ireland, and to enable us to comply with this request, we will feel much obliged by your being good enough to furnish us with the fullest information in your power, on this important subject, so far as it relates to your district.

"We are aware that the materials do not, perhaps, at present everywhere exist for supplying, in connection with the question, a thoroughly satisfactory statement of the extent, the distribution, and the increase or decrease of prevailing insanity ; but we hope that, with your local knowledge, and the facilities you possess for collecting the material facts bearing on the subject, you may be in a position to submit such a report with respect to it as will meet, in a large measure at least, the object contemplated by the Government in asking for this information.

"While desiring that you should exercise in this matter a perfectly unfettered discretion in affording any information you consider calculated to aid in the solution of the question at issue which your experience may suggest, we are anxious that special attention should be given in your report to the following points, viz. :—

"I.—INCREASE of the rate of insanity in your district, as indicated by the Asylum records, during the ten years ending 31st December, 1892, shown by the admissions, discharges, and deaths for each year, the number resident on the 31st of December for each year, and the average number resident.

"II.—We need hardly point out that the only proper test of the increase of insanity is the proportion of first attacks to the population during the period under review.

"It will therefore be most necessary to give :—

"(*a.*) An accurate return of FIRST ADMISSIONS, and the duration of mental disease on admission of such cases.

"(*b.*) A return of transfers, re-admissions, and congenital idiots.

"(*c.*) A return of workhouse cases, distinguishing first admissions, and giving where possible the duration of mental disease on admission.

"III.—PROPORTIONAL AGE distribution of the inmates of the District Asylum under your charge on the 31st December, 1887, and the 31st December, 1892, respectively.

"Proportion per 1,000 at all ages, viz. :—

AGE.	31st December, 1887.			31st December, 1892.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
0–15, ...						
15–25, ...						
25–45, ...						
45–65, ...						
65 and upwards, . . .						

"IV.—Number of deaths and average MORTALITY of the Insane in your Asylum during the ten years ending the 31st December, 1892.

"V.—A Table is desired of the CAUSES of insanity in patients admitted during the same period.

"It will be advisable in the compilation of this Table that you should follow as closely as possible the headings adopted in Table XVII. of the Statistical Tables, and in this connexion, any special remarks as to the causation of insanity in your district that your information and experience may suggest, will be very valuable.

"In immediate connection with the question of causation by HEREDITY, it is to be observed that it has been very strongly contended that a distinct increase under this head is traceable to the improved and more successful system of Asylum treatment of recent years, and that it therefore becomes a matter of the utmost importance that you should, in your report, throw on these points such additional light as may be suggested by any specific facts that have come to your knowledge —such as the admission of patients descended from former inmates of the Asylum who had been discharged recovered.

"A further point of interest and importance in connection with the question of causation is that relating to the influence exercised in this respect, either by the abuse of ALCOHOL, or any recent changes that have taken place in the habits or DIETARY of the people—and any observations which you may be in a position to offer with respect to this we shall be very glad to receive.

"VI.—EMIGRATION having been represented to be, in its indirect effects, largely accountable for the increased number of admissions to the Asylums in recent years, it becomes very important to ascertain, with precision, how the actual facts stand as to this; and you will probably be able, without much difficulty, to say how far, in the case of your district, the removal in this way of the wage-earning members of families has been followed by the transfer to the Asylum of mentally affected persons previously maintained in their own homes.

"VII.—As it is the wish of the Government that the information called for by them in this matter should be in their hands before the commencement of the Parliamentary Session of 1894, it is particularly requested that your report may be forwarded so as to reach this office on or before the 30th instant at the latest."

"We are, Sir,

"Your obedient servants,

"GEORGE PLUNKETT O'FARRELL,

"E. MAZIERE COURTENAY,

"Inspectors of Lunatics and Commissioners of Control.

"To Resident Medical Superintendent,
"District Asylum."

In reply to this communication, we have since been favoured by these experienced Public Officers with special reports of a more or less elaborate character, the main drift and substance of which, we think, may be, for present purposes, sufficiently indicated by the following short summary of the principal points dealt with in each, viz.:—

(1.) ARMAGH DISTRICT—(County of Armagh).

In this district there is stated to be an undoubted increase in the number of the insane under treatment, as well as a greater tendency to insanity, the increase being thus shown to be a real and not merely an apparent one. In support of this view, reference is made to the pregnant fact that during the first half of the last decade the number of *first* admissions was only 339; while during the second half it rose to 421, giving an increase in the five years of 82, or an annual increase of about seven during the whole decade. On the question of causation, the prime factor is pronounced to be the agricultural depression experienced in the district for some years past, with its consequential effects of want of nutritious food, increased vexation and worry, and gradual derangement of physical and mental functions. In support of this assertion, reference is made to the fact that of the admissions during the last ten years, 349 belonged to the farming and labouring classes, while only 17 were artizans, and 11 shopkeepers. Other sources of causation are indicated in connection with emigration, and the consequent withdrawal of the main support of family life and comfort, heredity, alcoholism, and dietary. Under this last head special prominence is given to the widely injurious and undoubted influence of

Indian tea of inferior quality, now largely used throughout the country, and which is commonly not infused but stewed, thus causing a peculiar form of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to a general debility of the nervous system.

(2.) Ballinasloe District—(Counties of Galway and Roscommon).

For the increase of insanity in this district there are stated to be many contributory causes on which it is found difficult to throw much light. Heredity constitutes a large and undoubted element in the question, but the precise extent to which it operates cannot be satisfactorily determined owing to the fact that large numbers of patients are received from remote parts of Galway and Roscommon as to whose previous history it is impossible to obtain reliable information. Alcoholism, though commonly credited with being a fruitful cause of insanity, has not been found in this district to have so operated, very few of the admissions being *directly* traceable to this.

Indirectly, however, it has had the effect of increasing the asylum population owing to the fact of the offspring of inebriates being liable to so many neurotic diseases.

Diet, it is considered, has unquestionably contributed a great deal to the insanity of the district which supplies the population of this asylum, a large majority of the patients from the remote parts of it showing unmistakable evidence of scant and improper food, also want of vitality and brain power—the insanity of mal-nutrition.

Emigration, it is represented, has exercised a two-fold influence in this district in swelling the asylum numbers, viz.:—1. By removing the strong and active members of the family, leaving the weakly in mind and body, and 2, by the number of emigrants who return to this country with minds shattered by climate and overstrain, to end their days in the district asylum.

(3.) Belfast District—(County Antrim).

In this district it is shown by a tabular statement that during the decade 1883–92, the number of asylum inmates has risen by a steadily progressive annual increase from 509 to 678, this being equivalent to a total increase of 169, and an average annual increase of 18·7 for the ten years, and the number of *first* admissions has increased from 132 in 1883, to 161 in 1892. Within the same period there was, however, a material increase in the population of the portion of the district included in the City of Belfast, and especially in those classes of it from whom the asylum population is mainly recruited, viz :—The factory, artizan, and labouring classes.

As regards the question of causation, the contributory influences are classified in a carefully prepared Table under a great variety of heads, but of these four are dwelt on in detail as deserving of special consideration, viz.:—heredity, alcohol, dietary, and emigration. To heredity is ascribed a potent contributory influence in this district, the asylum returns showing that 14½ per cent. of the admissions are directly caused by it; a proportion which would be found considerably below the mark, if it were to be further considered as a cause *predisposing* to insanity. In this connection special reference is made to the alleged effect of asylum treatment in propagating mental disease amongst the offspring of former patients, and, as a result of careful investigation, the Medical Superintendent states as to this :—

> "I have traced directly 186 cases to parentage of asylum inmates, and indirectly "have had information respecting seventy of such cases."

It is stated that 11½ per cent. of the admissions to this asylum are directly caused by alcoholic excess, while a large number in addition are, it is observed, apparently to be referred to insufficient, or unsuitable dietary, especially amongst factory workers. Under this head special prominence is here, as in other reports, given to the excessive consumption of tea; not the ordinary infusion, but a decoction of it, now so common amongst the working classes.

(4.) Carlow District—(Counties Carlow and Kildare).

In this district the leading causes assigned for the increase of insanity are the excessive use of alcohol and tobacco, and a general change of dietary from oatmeal porridge, potatoes, and milk to bread and tea, the latter being prepared in the shape of a concen-

trated decoction instead of a short infusion. A case is cited in support of this position in which severe mental strain accompanied by continued subsistence on this form of diet was followed by epileptic seizures, and consequent mania, which, with the rest and nutritious food supplied in the asylum, quite passed away, and has not since recurred.

(5.) Castlebar District—(County Mayo).

Though difficulty is here, as elsewhere, experienced in obtaining definite information on the point, no doubt is entertained that in this district family taint is a large factor in the production of insanity, as numerous degrees of relationship exist amongst the patients. The use of alcohol of a particular description has also been found in many cases to prove a more or less exciting cause of sudden maniacal excitement. The change of dietary from porridge and potatoes to bread and tea is also considered to have played an important part in this matter, and among the female inmates especially many cases of insanity are regarded as being attributable to the frequent consumption of a decoction of tea. Emigration in its indirect effects is also regarded as having proved a further contributory cause, in addition to which are noted, as operating in the same direction, the effects springing from the present social state of the community, and the many domestic reverses it has entailed.

(6.) Clonmel District—(County Tipperary).

In this district the average asylum population has risen by a progressive annual increase from 435 in 1883, to 600 in 1892, and within the same period the number of *first* admissions has increased from 86 in 1883, to 101 in 1892. The report is accompanied by most carefully prepared and interesting Tables, which afford much valuable information on the several points involved in the present inquiry, and from which it appears that in this district by far the greater number of the cases of insanity are traceable to heredity. In connection with this circumstance special attention is drawn in the report to the existence in this district of certain clans and factions, popularly known as "three year olds" and "four year olds," who in social arrangements keep much to themselves, owing to which marriages of consanguinity are here of exceptionally frequent occurrence.

Next to heredity, the abuse of alcohol is stated to be the most potent factor of causation; this being in large measure attributed to the adulterated character of the drink supplied in the lower class of public houses. Though no specific facts bearing on the point have come under attention, in this case, it is strongly suspected that the extensive use of tea does play a part in the causation of mental disease. No case is known of any patient having been sent to the asylum owing to the emigration of the wage-earning members of the family, but it is regarded as being a natural inference, that a process which has tended to drain the country of its bone and sinew, must have had an effect in degenerating the race amongst the classes affected by it.

(7.) Cork District—(County of Cork).

In this district it is stated to be apparent that, if the number of *first* admissions be taken as the main test of the progress of insanity, there has been no increase during the last ten years. The average number of first admissions has been 213 during the decade, while the number for 1883—the first year of the series—was 211, and for 1892 only 203. The re-admissions were below the average for the first four years of the decade, and above it for 1888, 1889, 1892. The total number of the insane under treatment in the asylum has increased from 1 in 520 in 1883, to 1 in 401 in 1892, or —adding the inmates of the workhouses of the county—from 1 in 385 to 1 in 271. Regret is expressed that the information available as to the causation of insanity is unreliable owing to the imperfect and inaccurate information supplied on the committals. No doubt is, however, entertained that both the abuse of alcohol and heredity should hold a much more prominent place than that assigned to them in this connection. Though difficult of proof, a very strong opinion is entertained that the free discharge of weak-minded but harmless patients, and the too early removal of those recovering, has tended to increase considerably the number of insane who break down from heredity.

(8.) Downpatrick District—(County of Down).

In the case of this district the personal experience of the Superintendent has only extended over a few months. Though the average number resident in the asylum for the ten years 1883 to 1892 progressively increased, the number of *first* admissions gradually decreased. As regards the question of causation, strictly accurate information is not available. Heredity and intemperance are, however, the chief factors, and no doubt is entertained that many cases classed as "unknown," &c., are in fact attributable to the same sources.

(9.) Ennis District—(County of Clare).

There has been a steady increase in the asylum population during the past decade, owing, it is considered, to the fact that many who were formerly at large, or resided with their friends, are now sent to the asylum, the old prejudice against which has largely disappeared. As regards causation, the chief factors are heredity and marriages of consanguinity, and the excessive use of alcohol of an inferior description. The disturbed state of the country, and the circumstances resulting from this, have likewise, it is considered, proved in many instances a cause of mental derangement.

(10.) Enniscorthy District—(County of Wexford).

Though the population of the County Wexford during the period 1881 to 1891 decreased by 12,000, or 9¾ per cent., there has been during the same period an opposite result experienced in regard to that of the district asylum. In 1881 the daily average number of the insane in the asylum was 302, which, with a population of 123,854, gives a proportion of 1 in every 410 persons insane. In 1891 the daily average was 385 with a population of 111,778, giving a proportion of 1 in every 290 persons insane. The *first* admissions during the decade ending 1882 were 512, and in that ending 1892 they were 554, thus giving a percentage increase of 8⅛ in the case of this class. The chief explanation of the continuous increase which has been experienced in the asylum population is the accumulation resulting from the preponderance each year of the admissions over the discharges and deaths combined, in addition to which is noted the fact that the old prejudice against sending patients to the asylum is dying out on the part of their friends. In regard to the causation of insanity in this district, the first place is given to heredity, which is an assignable factor in a progressively increasing number of cases, and next to this is placed that of alcoholic abuse. As regards the question of dietary, the more liberal use of tea is referred to as tending to the development of neurotic disease, and so predisposing to some extent to insanity. Emigration is not considered to have contributed to any appreciable extent to swelling in this district the asylum population, the increase in which is largely due to the transfer to the asylum of workhouse patients, amongst whom chronic cases have been found to preponderate to an enormous extent.

(11.) Kilkenny District—(County of Kilkenny).

In this district the only point specially dwelt on as likely to have influenced the number of the insane treated in the asylum, is that of marriages of consanguinity. In the southern part of the district, it is stated that a very large number of relatives intermarry, and it is observed that there are more admissions from that than from the northern section of the district.

(12.) Killarney District—(County of Kerry).

In this district since the asylum was established in 1852, there has been a steady increase observable in the number of *first* admissions during each of the decennial periods. This increase has been considerably greater during the ten years ended 1892, than during any of the previous decennial periods, more especially when considered as per 1,000 of the diminished population—the first admissions for the ten years ended 1892 being 826, as against 538 for the similar period ended 1882.

Under the head of causation of insanity, the first place is assigned to heredity, and in this connection it has been ascertained by careful inquiry that, especially in the mountainous parts of the country, marriages between relatives are of frequent occurrence.

The dietary of the peasantry is poor as a rule; dry bread and tea being chiefly used with little milk, and still less meat.

Tobacco is used in excess, and before meals, and in late years a habit has grown up of chewing in addition to smoking it.

Alcoholic abuse is frequently found to be the exciting cause of mania, and cases have been met with of the children of inebriates being insane and epileptic; however, with the general habits of the peasantry this is not assigned as a very prominent source of causation in this district.

The abnormal increase experienced in first admissions is, it is considered, to be in a large measure attributable to the severe mental strain and anxiety the people of the district have suffered during the last ten or twelve years, owing to financial and social difficulties and derangements.

Emigration has not led to any direct increase in the asylum population owing to the loss of the wage-earning members of families; but an appreciable element has been supplied by returned emigrants, and all the cases attributable to sunstroke have occurred amongst patients who had spent some time in other countries and during their stay there.

(13.) Letterkenny District—(County of Donegal).

In this case special trouble has been taken in the collection and arrangement of much valuable and interesting information derived from the most reliable local sources. The Tables accompanying the report show that both the average admission rate, and the average number resident in the asylum each year have risen; also that the average rate of *first* admissions has been slowly but steadily increasing, especially during the last three years.

The asylum population increased by 75 persons from the 1st January, 1882, to the 31st December, 1891, and the Census Returns quoted in the report show that while in 1881, out of a population of 206,035, the number returned as of unsound mind was 570, there were found to be in 1891 as many as 690 of this class in a reduced population of 185,655.

Under the head of causation, the first place is assigned in this district to heredity. Much difficulty is experienced, it is stated, in obtaining accurate information on the point, but as the result of close personal observation, and minute local inquiry, the Medical Superintendent has arrived at the conclusion that in 70 per cent. of the cases admitted to the asylum this is the chief predisposing cause of insanity.

Evidence is quoted in this connection tending to establish that where a hereditary taint already exists consanguineous inter-marriages have proved a fruitful source in the dissemination of mental disease in this district, but on the other hand, where the stock is mentally and physically sound, it is believed that such inter-marrying has exercised little or no influence in the propagation of insanity. In support of this view a very striking and interesting case in point is quoted, viz.:—that of Tory Island, off the Donegal coast. It is nine miles distant from the mainland, with a population of 348 souls, amongst whom the marriage of relations is a thing of absolute necessity; yet in the course of forty years only one case of lunacy has occurred there, and there are stated to be no imbeciles, epileptics, or idiots amongst the islanders.

Alcoholic abuse is not considered to have proved more than a very small factor in the causation of insanity here, but the enormous and rapidly increasing use throughout the district of tea, not infused, but stewed, has given rise to a severe form of chronic dyspepsia of an incurable and painful form, the result of which is that the general health of the people is deteriorating more than is generally supposed.

Though no positive proof is forthcoming on the point, little doubt is entertained that the excessive use of tobacco, both by smoking and chewing, must also be regarded as a more or less important factor in the causation of mental disease in the district, and the same observation applies to the indirect consequences of the loss through emigration of the best and healthiest members of the community.

Amongst the remaining sources of causation noted as being operative in this remote and interesting region in the spread of insanity, are the poverty of the inhabitants and their adverse circumstances, with the attendant worry and anxiety from which they have suffered in recent times.

Some other possible sources of mental disease are glanced at in the report, but those which have been quoted may be regarded as constituting the principal factors in the problem under consideration.

(14.) Limerick District—(County of Limerick).

In this district the increased prevalence of insanity has been real as well as apparent. In the causation of the disease, hereditary influence is regarded as the principal factor predisposing to insanity. Intemperance is stated to be assigned as the cause in 10 per cent. of the admissions, and no doubt is entertained that the abuse of alcohol swells the asylum population but not so much from the rural districts as in the large towns and cities. Masturbation has proved here, it is stated, a fruitful source of insanity, many cases attributable to this having been admitted to the asylum within the past four years, and emigration has been found to furnish, in its consequential results, another important factor.

As bearing on the question of the apparent increase of insanity, reference is made to the fact that asylums are now much more in favour than formerly with the people, and that in addition to this, numerous idiots and harmless lunatics, who were in past times allowed to be at large, are now domiciled in the district asylums and workhouses.

(15.) Londonderry District—(County of Londonderry).

In this district the causes of the increase of insanity are stated to be intemperance in drink, hereditary influences, inter-marriage of those with insane tendencies, abuse of tea drinking, especially in cases of persons employed in sedentary occupations, and lastly ether drinking, which was found some time since to be an undoubted exciting cause, but it is now believed to have much reduced. Returned emigrants, of whom there are now four in the asylum, are referred to as a factor in the increase, but it does not appear that emigration has otherwise operated in this district.

It is observed that there has been a great change in the dietary of the people, to tea and bread from porridge and milk.

It is further stated that the general type of insanity has undergone a change; the patients recently admitted being more of the melancholic class, and their bodily health enfeebled.

(16.) Maryborough District—(King's and Queen's Counties).

In connection with the causation of the increase in the number of the insane in this district, the principal factors referred to are heredity, change of dietary, and the general substitution of bread and tea for porridge and milk; the tea used being simply a decoction of tannin, and the usual mode of making it being to put a quantity of tea in the teapot, early in the morning, water being added as required, and left to infuse at the fire all day.

Intemperance is believed to be one of the principal causes of insanity, owing to the adulterated character of the liquor, and to its being taken in large quantities by persons sustained on a dietary which is deficient in nutrition.

Emigration has also, it is stated, played its part in necessitating the removal of harmless cases, for whom provision can no longer be made in their own homes, to the asylum, the population of which is continually swelled by the accumulation of cases of patients for whom no hope of recovery exists.

The last contributory cause referred to here is the excessive use of tobacco amongst the young.

(17.) Monaghan District—(Counties of Monaghan and Cavan).

The recorded increase in the number of the insane in this district is considered to be mainly attributable to the fact that asylum treatment is now availed of to a far greater extent than formerly, owing to the improved system of treatment.

The abuse of alcohol is supposed to be accountable for about 1-15th of the asylum admissions, and the excessive use of tea is deemed to have had a considerable share in the causation of insanity in the district.

(18.) MULLINGAR DISTRICT—(Counties of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford).

In this district there has been an annual increase in the number of the patients under treatment in the asylum, but no material increase is observable in the cases of first admissions. In view of the fact, however, that the population of the district has diminished within the decade, this would indicate a slight actual increase in the number of the insane in the existing population. The increase to be noted in the asylum population appears to be chiefly attributable to accumulation—that is, to the fact that the discharges and deaths have fallen below the admissions (including the re-admissions and transfers).

An intemperate use of alcoholic liquors has not been a marked feature in the history of the admissions to this asylum during the past ten years, but an inordinate consumption of indifferently prepared tea appears to have been introduced largely into the ordinary diet of the patients coming under treatment.

Reliable statistics as to the effects of emigration as a source of causation have not been available, but it is noted as a striking fact that of the male patients at present under treatment 13 per cent. have been abroad. A few of these served as soldiers in India, but the majority have returned from America after various periods of residence there.

(19.) OMAGH DISTRICT—(Counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh).

The asylum records of this district indicate a steady increase in the number of the insane during the past decade, amounting to 53 in the average number resident in 1893, as compared with 1883, viz. :—573 in the former, as against 520 in the latter.

Though the population of the two counties included in the district fell from 286,698 in 1881 to 245,571 in 1891, the number of *first* admissions to the asylum rose from 995 during the decennial period commencing with the 1st January, 1873, to 1,146 during the decade ending 31st December, 1892—that is, an increase of 151 during the past ten years, or, taking the population as given in 1891, an increase of *first* admissions of 1·2 in every 10,000 of the population.

As regards causation, a large percentage of the cases are referred to hereditary influences. The abuse of alcohol is stated to have exercised a further very great contributory influence, and ether drinking has been credited with having also operated in the same direction. As in other districts, the substitution of tea and bread for a more healthy and nutritious form of diet, and emigration in its indirect consequences, are here also noted as having proved more or less active agencies in the extension of mental disease.

(20.) RICHMOND DISTRICT—(Counties of Dublin, Wicklow, and Louth).

In this district much difficulty, it is stated, has been experienced in framing the tabular statements accompanying the report, owing to the imperfect state of the asylum records, notably those belonging to the years 1884-85. A further difficulty arose from the fact that in many of the years it was the custom to distribute cases according to predisposing and exciting causes—thus making one case figure under two or more heads.

The actual increase in the number of persons of unsound mind under treatment in this asylum during the last ten years has been remarkable—rising from 1,055 at the end of 1883 to 1467, or 412 more, at the end of 1892. At the same time, as the result of much consideration, it is not thought that the facts warrant the conclusion that there has been during the period, any very marked increase in the tendency to insanity amongst the inhabitants of the district.

The facts suggested as largely accounting for the increase are :—

(1.) The prejudice against sending patients to an asylum, originally very strong, is dying out.

(2.) People are becoming less tolerant of having persons of unsound mind in their midst—hence the relations of patients, who would at one time have retained them, now send them to the asylum.

(3.) Poor Law Authorities are becoming more sensible of the unsuitability of workhouses for the insane, and not only send them in yearly increasing numbers to the asylum, but refuse now to receive cases formerly taken by them in large numbers from the asylum.

(4.) The increase is almost wholly confined to the urban population of the City and County of Dublin, the population of which division of the district is increasing.

The Metropolitan District includes naturally a large floating element—waifs and strays of all kinds contribute to swell this drift population—a class peculiarly liable to suffer from disappointment, destitution, and reckless living; factors that are largely contributory to the production of insanity.

(5.) The death rate in this asylum declined remarkably a few years ago, and remained for some time below its former level.

In spite of certain very unfavourable conditions, it is considered that this declension was probably owing to the more successful asylum treatment of recent years, and it accounts for a considerable accumulation of patients.

(6.) During the same period was experienced, probably owing to local conditions—such as over-crowding—a marked falling off in the recovery rate; a further factor in accounting for the accumulation of patients.

(7.) Lastly, it is noted as a further explanation of the increase, that the class of cases admitted in recent times are not of as favourable or hopeful a character as formerly.

Acute mania—the most curable of forms—has become comparatively rare, while melancholia is increasing in frequency, and also primary mental deterioration. Organic brain disease, general paralysis, &c., are also considered to be undoubtedly becoming more common than they formerly were.

The question of heredity as a source of causation, is discussed with much force and intelligence in the report, but no sufficient body of specific facts is, it is stated, available to throw light on the point as to whether the improved treatment of the insane may not indirectly tend to perpetuate, or at least increase the prevalence of insanity.

With respect to causation through alcoholic excess, the conclusion arrived at is that though there are many cases in which insanity is traceable either directly or indirectly to drink, it is not at the present time in this district an increasing cause of it, but distinctly the reverse.

(21.) Sligo District—(Counties of Sligo and Leitrim).

As regards the causation of insanity in this district, it is stated that if the truth could be got at, heredity would be found to operate in a much larger number of cases than appears by the returns to be the case. It is considered that alcoholic indulgence is credited with being the direct cause of insanity to an extent out of all proportion to its merits. No doubt it does excite to insanity in those already predisposed to it, but it is more frequently a symptom than a cause of insanity. Tea is also similarly credited, but it is considered that it can only, like alcohol, affect people indirectly. Emigration has not influenced the transfers to asylums in recent times; the old prejudice against them having died out, the people now are only too ready to send their relatives to them, emigration, or no emigration.

(22.) Waterford District—(County of Waterford).

In this district a most carefully prepared and exhaustive report has been submitted by the Medical Superintendent.

The asylum population has undergone a considerable increase during the last decade notwithstanding the fact that the population of the district from which it is supplied, has within the same period materially diminished. On the 31st December, 1882, the asylum contained in all 286 insane patients, this being equivalent to 2·53 per 1,000 of the then population of 112,768.

During the succeeding decade (1882--1892), the asylum population increased by 97, there being on the 31st December, 1892, 383 persons under care: which, on the reduced population of that date (98,251), gave 3·89 insane for every 1,000 of the inhabitants.

This increase, which is obviously one of a rather substantial character, is accounted for as follows :—

(1.) The increase in the asylum population during the last decade is most largely due to accumulation—that is, the excess of admissions over deaths and discharges.

(2.) There has been a small but irregular increase in the number of *first* admissions during the same period.

(3.) Hereditary degenerative tendencies play an important part in the causation of insanity, and the marriage of near kin, affected by the same environments, is not without its influence in the production of transmitted degeneration.

(4.) From 25 to 35 per cent. of the cases are directly due to alcoholism.

(5.) Emigration—by the removal of the fittest, and the depressing influence of this removal on the mental organisation of those who remain is, in some measure, responsible for the production of insanity.

This concludes the summarised sketch it was considered necessary to submit of the information supplied to us, in compliance with our request, by the respective Medical Superintendents of the several District Asylums throughout the entire country; and it now becomes our duty to present to you, as succinctly as the circumstances will permit, the general conclusions on the same subject to which we have been ourselves conducted as the result of our personal experience in the matter, and of the most anxious and careful consideration it has been in our power to bestow on all the known and ascertained facts of the situation.

We herewith submit certain Tables with reference to the increase of insanity, which we trust will prove of interest, and we have in preparation further figures bearing on the question of CAUSATION in this country, which we purpose tabulating and publishing in our forthcoming annual report. It must however, be borne in mind that these statistics deal only with a part of the insane classes shown by the last Census to exist in Ireland, and that no complete and reliable returns are available concerning the large unregistered classes. In workhouses the gross total of the accumulation of insanity is shown from year to year, but no means exist of ascertaining the admissions, the discharges, or deaths. Even there the gross totals are open to some doubt, owing to the fact that the persons classed as of unsound mind have not been legally certified as such, and it may therefore so happen that cases may be included in the returns as being at one time insane, who are at another time excluded from this category.

As regards the insane who wander at large, or are under private care in the houses of their relatives or friends, no returns whatsoever exist, except those obtained decennially from the Census Reports.

The following statement, taken from the General Report, Part II., of the Census Commissioners shows the number of lunatics and idiots in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891 at large, in asylums, in prisons, and in workhouses as returned in the Census Forms :—

YEARS.	LUNATICS.					IDIOTS.					Total Lunatics and Idiots.
	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	At Large.	In Asylums.	In Prisons.	In Work-houses.	Total.	
1851, . . .	1,073	3,234	273	494	5,074	3,562	202	13	1,129	4,906	9,980
1861, . . .	1,602	4,613	273	577	7,065	5,675	403	21	934	7,033	14,098
1871, . . .	1,343	7,141	5	1,274	9,763	5,147	410	2	1,183	6,742	16,505
1881, . . .	943	7,547	-	1,284	9,774	4,548	1,896	-	2,195	8,639	18,413
1891, . . .	893	11,265	-	2,787	14,945	4,077	996	-	1,170	6,243	21,188

Under the provisions of the Lunacy Laws of England and Scotland the Lunacy Commissioners of these countries receive not only periodical returns from the clerk of every asylum, relating to the inmates of such asylum, whether pauper or private, but also returns from the clerk of each Board of Guardians, containing a complete list of all lunatics chargeable to the Union on the 1st January in each year. This last mentioned

annual return, the form of which is scheduled in the English Act, sets out the name, sex, and age of each lunatic chargeable to the Union; whether maintained in a county or borough asylum, or in a registered hospital or licensed house, or in the workhouse, or in lodgings, or boarded out, or residing with relatives. A quarterly return is also made out of lunatic paupers not in an asylum, stating whether lunatic or idiot, with a return of the bodily or mental health; if mechanically restrained, and by what means, and also length of time supposed to be insane. It may be presumed that it is mainly from these annual returns that the Commissioners compile their report on the insane population of England and Wales. No such returns are available in Ireland, nor have we any power of obtaining information about the insane in workhouses, wandering at large, or under private care, except through the courtesy of the Poor Law Authorities, or from information voluntarily supplied by the Royal Irish Constabulary. We desire to emphasise this point, because undoubtedly a considerable proportion of first admissions to Lunatic Asylums is derived from the reserve of unregistered cases of insanity existing in the country.

It is admitted that the number of first attacks affords the only reliable basis of accurately calculating the amount of freshly occurring insanity—hence it becomes important to ascertain among fresh admissions, over a series of years, the duration of the mental disease previous to admission, so as to determine with precision the proportion of first attacks to the general population.

Our researches thus far only enable us to state that the increase in the number of first admissions has proceeded *pari passu* with the total admissions into district asylums. This is illustrated in diagram A annexed, while the diagram B shows the proportion of the insane of all classes has increased from 150 in every 100,000 in 1851 to 450 in 1891. This enormous increase in the total number of the insane, 200 per cent. in a period of forty years, would be most alarming, were we not aware that a very similar increase has taken place in other countries, and that even in England, where the statistics at command are so much more perfect, reliable, and comprehensive than in Ireland, it has been stated, notwithstanding the large augmentation in figures, that the means for final judgment on the vexed question of the increase of occurring insanity amongst the population do not exist, and that in the absence of reliable and accurate data, it is impossible to proceed one step in such an inquiry without danger of being led astray.

The following Tables show (1) the total number of patients confined in District Asylums in Ireland on the 31st December of each year, for the twelve years ending the 31st December, 1892, and (2) the admissions and discharges for the same period:—

I.

Years.	Total.			Estimated Population. Middle of Year.
	M.	F.	T.	
1880, . . .	4,685	3,982	8,667	5,202,648
1881, . . .	4,860	4,118	8,978	5,145,770
1882, . . .	5,022	4,249	9,271	5,101,018
1883, . . .	5,196	4,346	9,542	5,023,811
1884, . . .	5,322	4,365	9,687	4,974,561
1885, . . .	5,402	4,470	9,872	4,938,588
1886, . . .	5,493	4,584	10,077	4,905,895
1887, . . .	5,734	4,765	10,499	4,857,119
1888, . . .	5,888	4,937	10,825	4,801,312
1889, . . .	6,037	5,143	11,180	4,757,385
1890, . . .	6,194	5,294	11,488	4,717,959
1891, . . .	6,359	5,374	11,733*	4,681,248
1892, . . .	6,601	5,532	12,133	4,638,175

II.

During the Year	Number of Persons admitted into District Asylums.	Number of Persons removed from District Asylums as Recovered, Unrecovered, Dead, or Escaped.
1880, . . .	2,366	2,189
1881, . . .	2,502	2,191
1882, . . .	2,645	2,346
1883, . . .	2,704	2,433
1884, . . .	2,736	2,591
1885, . . .	2,850	2,665
1886, . . .	2,746	2,541
1887, . . .	2,863	2,441
1888, . . .	2,821	2,495
1889, . . .	2,956	2,599
1890, . . .	3,095	2,787
1891, . . .	3,010	2,765
1892, . . .	3,181	2,781
TOTAL, . .	36,475	32,824

In dealing with these figures we find that, while the number of admissions have rapidly increased, the number of discharges have not increased in a like ratio, as it was at one time supposed would have been the case under improved treatment.

Again, the mortality in Irish asylums has been so low that it has always largely tended to favor accumulation in these institutions. Practically all the incurable cases in an asylum have to be retained as permanent patients, and so the continuous increase everywhere of asylum populations is the result of the almost universal preponderance each year of the admissions over discharges and deaths combined, as the Table II illustrates.

It must however be pointed out that this increase of the registered insane has gone on, in the face of a diminishing population, with much greater rapidity, and has reached a higher proportion in Ireland than in either England or Scotland.

Undoubtedly the large emigration which has taken place from this country within the past fifty years of the strong and healthy has led to an increased and undue proportion of the insane and imbecile, as well as of other defective classes among our population, and again the reports from some of the asylums show that the number of admissions of recent years are swelled by the return of emigrants who have broken down mentally either from hereditary tendency, or from their inability from other causes to bear the strain of their new condition and surroundings. Thus, of the present male population of Mullingar District Asylum, as many as 13 per cent. have been abroad, either in India or America.

The facts and statistics we have as yet obtained, and the reports of the different Resident Medical Superintendents throughout Ireland do not justify us in positively stating, with any pretence to scientific accuracy, that conclusive proof exists that any general increase of insanity has taken place in this country. This arises chiefly from the insufficiency of lunacy statistics. The needed information either does not exist, or, when it appears to exist, proves on examination to be imperfect.

Nevertheless, the ever-increasing proportion of the insane, and the steady yearly advance in the number of first admissions, point to the conclusion that SOME absolute increase of insanity is taking place in certain districts of this country.

We are glad to be able to add our further opinion that such increase will prove to be comparatively small in amount, and that we can see no existing reason to apprehend that it will extend in any advancing proportion.

In our Parliamentary Report for the present year we propose to deal further with this subject, and by that time we hope to have obtained the statistics needed to make the Inquiry a somewhat fuller and more satisfactory one than we are now in a position to do.

The CONCLUSIONS at which—as at present advised—we have been able to arrive may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1.) That the great increase of the insane under care is mainly due to ACCUMULATION, and is, so far, an apparent and not a real increase.

We desire to give the first place in the present enumeration of our conclusions to this particular source of causation, viz. :—the yearly growing tendency to a progressive increase of asylum population as the necessary result of simple accumulation, (1) because it is almost everywhere regarded as constituting the prime factor in the case, and (2) because we apprehend that the important influence it exercises is but very imperfectly understood or appreciated by the public generally. The difference experienced in regard to this in hospitals for the insane, as compared with those devoted to the treatment of ordinary disease, is a very broad one, and is so clearly defined in the carefully prepared report of the Medical Superintendent of the Enniscorthy District Asylum that we venture to here submit a short quotation from his observations, which fully embody our own views on the subject. He says :—

"The immediate cause of the continuous increase of the asylum population is of course the preponderance each year of the admissions over discharges and deaths combined. THE CONDITIONS DIFFER FROM THOSE OF ORDINARY HOSPITALS, in which, if a patient does not recover, and fails to improve after a fair period of treatment, he is discharged as incurable. But in an asylum *all the incurable have to be kept on as permanent* patients, except a few which may be sent to workhouses; so that from the nature of things an asylum population must perforce go on increasing until the admissions are balanced by an equal number of discharges and deaths: a condition of things the occurrence of which is only a remote possibility at present. Were all the other hospitals for the sick conducted on the same principle (unavoidable in the case of asylums), they too would be rapidly overcrowded with occupants, and, like asylums, there would be an ever-recurring necessity of adding to their accommodation by structural additions. This peculiarity connected with asylum economy is one apt to be lost sight of, or at least not to receive the attention which it deserves."

(2.) That the yearly increase of admissions is drawn in a considerable proportion of the cases from the reserve of UNREGISTERED INSANE existing throughout the country, as shown by the reduction in the number of lunatics and idiots at large given in the Census Returns for 1891, as compared with 1881.

(3.) That the annual increase in the face of a shrinking population of the number of FIRST ADMISSIONS, including as it does such a large proportion of FIRST ATTACKS, of insanity, almost irresistibly points to SOME increase of occurring insanity in particular districts.

(4.) That the main factors which contribute to the development of occurring insanity in this country may be classed as :—

(*a.*) HEREDITY.

We need hardly point out that hereditary influence largely preponderates over all other existing causes of insanity; as stated by Darwin, it is only too certain that insanity, and deteriorated mental powers run in the same families.

(*b.*) CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES among those having any tendency to nervous disease.

This is illustrated by the prevalence of insanity in certain secluded valleys in the West and South of Ireland, where inter-marriage is common. On the other hand its absence under like conditions where there is no instability of nervous constitution in the families of either parent is shown by the infrequency of insanity among the population of Tory Island off the coast of Donegal, referred to in the report of the Medical Superintendent of Letterkenny Asylum.

(*c.*) THE INNUTRITIOUS DIETARY of the poorer population tending to produce anæmia and constitutional weakness, which favour the development of scrofulous and neurotic disease.

(*d.*) THE IMMODERATE USE OF CERTAIN NERVOUS STIMULANTS, such as alcohol, ether, tea, and tobacco.

ALCOHOL may as is well known act as a direct cause of insanity, but it more frequently transmits an hereditary tendency to the production of nervous disease.

ETHER DRINKING obtains over a very limited area of this country, and so can have played but a small part in the causation of insanity.

While the moderate use of properly prepared Tea is regarded as innocuous, or even beneficial in its action on the nervous system, its ill-effects when decocted or over infused on persons who make it their staple article of dietary are dwelt on by almost all the Resident Medical Superintendents in their several reports. Undoubtedly the method of preparation adopted, and the excessive use of this article of diet, now so general, among our poorer population, tends to the production of dyspepsia, which in its turn leads to states of mental depression highly favourable to the production of various forms of neurotic disturbance. The excessive use of tobacco also, especially among the young, whether by smoking or chewing, in the opinion of certain of our Medical Superintendents, acts, though perhaps in a minor degree, injuriously on the nervous centres.

(*e.*) One further contributory influence in the increase of insanity dwelt on in some of the reports remains to be here specially noticed by us, namely that of the ACUTE AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION AND DISLOCATION so widely experienced in recent years, and the great mental strain and harassing anxieties that have followed in their wake.

In illustration of the reality of this as a causative element, reference is made in the excellent report furnished by the Medical Superintendent of the Armagh Asylum to the SUGGESTIVE FACT that of patients admitted during the last ten years, as many as 349 belonged to the agricultural population, while only 28 were drawn from the artizan and commercial classes.

CONCLUSION.

The observations we have now submitted complete, we think, all that we are in a position to offer on the present occasion, but, as already intimated, we propose reverting to the subject, and we hope with somewhat fuller information, when we proceed to address to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant our Statutory Report for the present year.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servants,

G. PLUNKETT O'FARRELL, M.D.

E. MAZIERE COURTENAY, M.B.

The Right Hon. JOHN MORLEY, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

C.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Insane.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Population.
1851, ...	6,574,278	9,980	150
1861, ...	5,798,967	14,098	245
1871, ...	5,412,377	16,505	305
1881, ...	5,174,836	18,413	356
1891, ...	4,704,750	21,188	450

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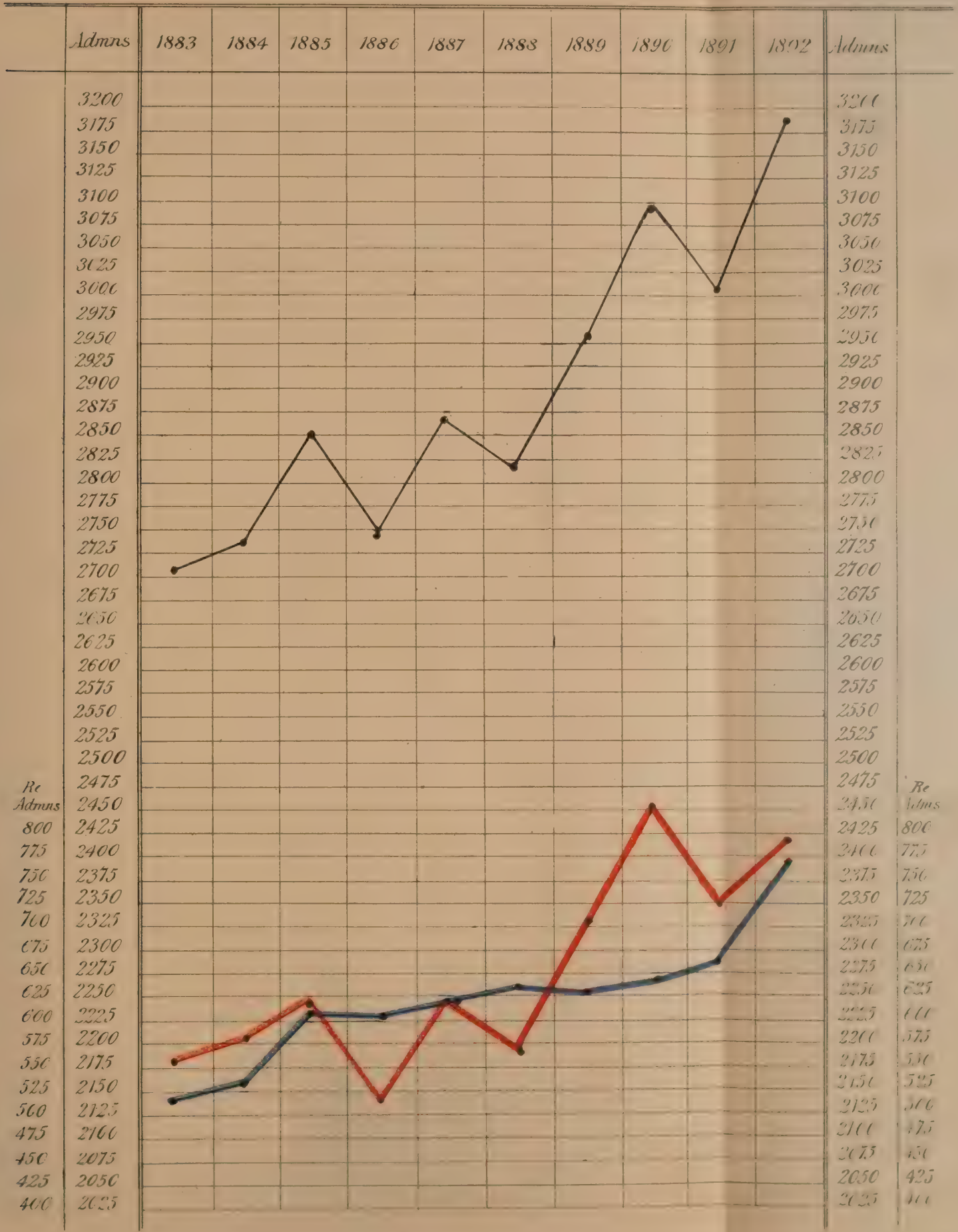
APPENDIX
A

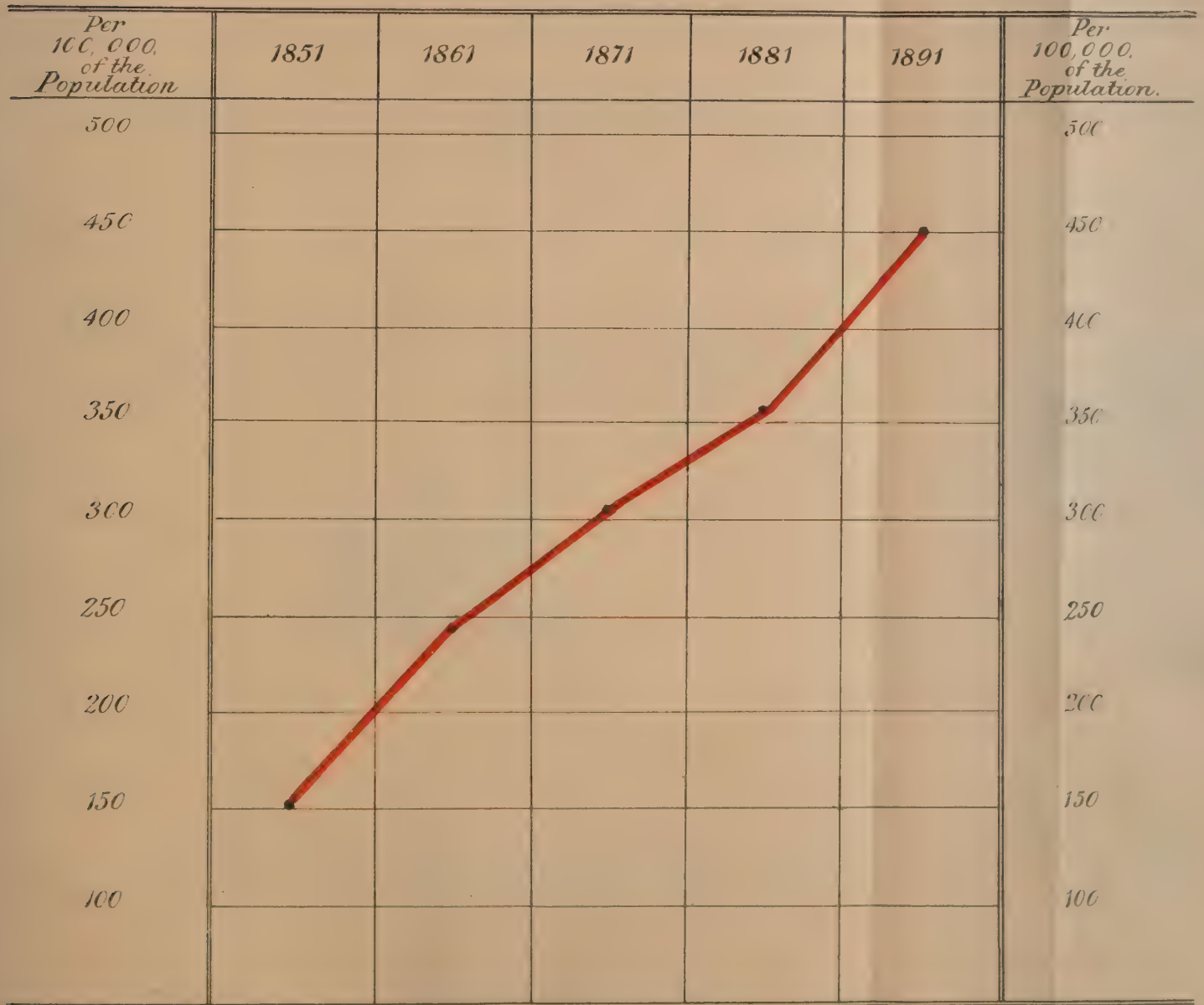
DIAGRAM showing the fluctuations in the total admissions, first admissions, and re-admissions to District Asylums, from 1883 to 1892 inclusive.



Black lines show Total admissions } *same scale*
Red - First admissions }
Blue - Re-admissions second scale as per margin

B

DIAGRAM showing proportion of Lunatics and Idiots at large, in asylums, in prisons, and in workhouses per 100,000 of the population in 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, and 1891.



THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1894.

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THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, BART., M.P.,

Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24*th February* 1894.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Thirty-sixth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

Death of Sir John Don-Wauchope.

It is with great regret that we have to record the death, on 12th December 1893, of Sir John Don-Wauchope, Chairman of the Board. Sir John was appointed Chairman in 1863, and, from the time of his appointment up to a few days before his death, he devoted himself untiringly to the discharge of his responsibilities. His tact, calmness of judgment, and sense of justice, and above all his earnest desire to secure the welfare of the insane, eminently fitted him for the position he held, and his death has caused a loss to the public service which cannot easily be repaired.

I. THE NUMBER OF THE INSANE ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY 1894.

Number of the Insane.

Number of Lunatics on 1st January 1894.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, is shown in the tabular statement on the following page.

It appears from this statement that of the 13,300 insane persons in Scotland of whom we had official cognizance at that date, 2053 were maintained from private sources, 11,193 by parochial rates, and 54 at the expense of the State.

Detailed Retrospect not given in this Report.

In our thirty-second Annual Report we presented, in accordance with our custom on the completion of a quinquenniad, a detailed retrospect of the changes which had taken place in the numbers and distribution of the insane since the 1st of January 1858. In the present Report, after giving the details for the past year, we shall merely indicate the general progress of the statistics since the establishment of the Board (see page lx). We continue, however, to give in Appendix A the complete statistics from 1858 up to the present time.

Number of the Insane.
—
Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1894.

Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1894.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal and District Asylums, . .	3696	3952	7648	802	842	1644	2894	3110	6004
,, Private Asylums, ...	59	99	158	59	98	157	...	1	1
,, Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licences, ...	751	863	1614	...	...	...	751	863	1614
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licences, . . .	417	440	857	...	...	...	417	440	857
,, Private Dwellings, ...	1053	1620	2673	40	68	108	1013	1552	2565
	5976	6974	12950	901	1008	1909	5075	5966	11041
,, Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	40	14	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Training Schools, ...	191	105	296	84	60	144	107	45	152
Totals,	6207	7093	13300	985	1068	2053	5182	6011	11193

II. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

Statistics of Lunacy for the Year 1893.

Changes in the Distribution of the Insane during the year.

Changes in the Number and Distribution of the Insane.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the foregoing Table, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered* * lunatics at 1st January 1894, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1893.

In Royal and District Asylums there is an increase of 28 private patients and an increase of 132 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is an increase of 1 patient.

In Parochial Asylums there is an increase of 44 pauper patients

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is a decrease of 19 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 7 private patients and an increase of 46 pauper patients.

Tables I., II. and III. (Appendix A) show the number of patients, the manner of their disposal, and their proportion to population and pauperism at 1st January 1894, as compared with previous years.

The general results during 1893, as compared with 1892, are, as regards *registered* lunatics, as follows:—(1) There was a total increase of 225, of whom 21 were private patients, and 204 were pauper patients. (2) Of the total increase of 225, the increased number in establishments was 186, and in private dwellings 39. (3) Of the increased number of 186 in establishments 28 were private patients and 158 were pauper patients.† As the average annual increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years 1886–90 was 42, and of pauper patients 148, the increase in the number of private patients in establishments during the last year has been below, and that of the pauper patients above, the average annual increase of the five years 1886–90. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.‡

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1893:—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison there was a decrease of 1 inmate.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children there was a decrease of 2 in the number of private inmates, and an increase of 20 in the number of pauper inmates.

* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and are not included in this statement. They are not regarded as registered lunatics.

† These figures depend partly on the number of persons who have ceased to be private patients and have become paupers, and *vice versa*. It must not be assumed, in considering the movement of population shown in the tables, that each patient necessarily continues till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on admission.

‡ One private patient in a Private Asylum became a pauper patient towards the close of the year. She had been a nurse in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and the Directors, in the near prospect of her being discharged recovered, agreed to contribute for a quarter the difference between the amount given by the parish and the minimum rate of board charged in the asylum for private patients.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

Patients in Establishments.

Patients in Establishments.

Tables IV., V., VI. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to establishments for each year since 1858. Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Table IV. shows the numbers resident and the whole movement of the population in all the establishments to which the Table refers for each year, distinguishing between private and pauper lunatics and between males and females; that is to say, it gives the number of patients resident at the beginning of each year, the number admitted during the year, the number discharged, the number transferred from one establishment to another, and the number of deaths.

Admissions to Establishments.

a. ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

(1) Direct Admissions.

(1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the sanction of the Board, or a Certificate of Emergency.*

In arriving at the number of persons who are admitted to establishments, and who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table V. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it discloses the facts (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 531, being 1 more than during the preceding year, and being 54 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885–89; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 2513, being 109 more than the number during the preceding year, and 451 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1885–89.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

(2) *Admissions by Transfer.*

It will be seen from Table IV. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1893 was 372, which is 33 below the number transferred during the preceding year, and 52 below the average for the five years 1885–89. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, much larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

(2) Admissions by Transfer.

their whole term of asylum residence, while paupers frequently reach the District Asylums to which they belong only after periods of detention in the asylums of the Districts in which they happened to be when the necessity for asylum treatment was perceived and acted on. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 71 instances by Sheriffs, and in 301 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,	14	12	54	59	...	3	...	...	20	12	35	40	29	220
Private Asylums, . .	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1
Parochial Asylums, . .	...	...	22	27	...	...	...	...	11	17	2	1	...	80
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, ...	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Totals, . .	17	14	100	99	...	3	...	...	31	30	37	41	34	338

(3) *Admission of Voluntary Patients.*

(3) Admission of Voluntary Patients to Establishments.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but their names, and other particulars regarding them, are preserved in a special record. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1893 was 90. The average number admitted for the ten years 1884–93 was 71. The number resident at 1st January 1894 was 74.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable forms. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. Where there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, we consider it proper to explain these conditions.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

b. DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges from Establishments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VI. (Appendix A).

(1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Recovered.

There were 224 private patients discharged recovered during 1893, which is 20 above the number for the preceding year, and 38 above the average for the five years 1885–89. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1185, which is 73 above the number for the preceding year, and 256 above the average for the five years 1885–89. Table VII. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the years 1890, 91, 92 and 93, and the corresponding average percentages for the quinquennial 1885–89:—

Classes of Establishments.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.				
	1885 to 1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
In Royal and District Asylums,	39	38	35	41	42
,, Private Asylums, . .	34	35	28	44	38
,, Parochial Asylums, . .	42	46	42	43	44
,, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	6	11	13	4	5

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard should be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into the different classes of establishments, before these percentages can be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

(2) *Discharges of the Unrecovered.*

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, ex-

cluding transfers, during 1893, was 122, which is 2 below the number for 1892, and 16 below the average of the five years 1885–89. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 463. This is 16 above the number for 1892, and 26 above the average for the five years 1885–89.

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

Discharges from Establishments of Persons Unrecovered.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1893 :—

Mode of Discharge.	Number of Patients removed unrecovered from Asylums during 1893.			
	Private.	Pauper		Total.
		Remained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	109	...	...	109
,, Minute of Parochial Board,	...	166	182	348
,, Escape,	5	...	20	25
,, Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation,	3	43	5	51
,, Expiry of Emergency Certificate,	1	...	2	3
,, Expiry of Provisional Order under sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	1	...	...	1
,, Warrant of Sheriff or other authority, and sent to England, Ireland, or other Countries,	...	...	40	40
,, Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 92 of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71,	...	...	...	...
,, Warrant of Sheriff under sec. 19 of 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51,	...	...	...	...
,, Order of Court, in order to undergo Trial,	...	...	...	...
,, Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order,	...	...	...	...
,, Being placed in Perth Prison as a Queen's Pleasure Lunatic,	1	...	...	1
,, Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children,	...	...	1	1
,, Authority of Medical Officer under sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54,	...	...	...	...
,, Expiry of warrant granted under sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55,	2	...	3	5
,, Defective admission papers,	...	...	1	1
Totals,	122	209	254	585

c. DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Deaths in Establishments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1893 was 144, which is 23 more than in 1892, and 43 more than the average of the five years 1885–89. The number of pauper patients who died was 723, which is 22 less than in 1892, and 132 above the average of the five years 1885–89.

The following statement shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident in the years 1890, '91, '92, and '93, and the corresponding average death-rates for the quinquenniad 1885–89 :—

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

Deaths in Establishments.

Classes of Patients.	Death-rates in all Classes of Establishments per cent. of the Number Resident.				
	1885–89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Private Patients, . . .	6·6	8·4	9·0	7·0	8·1
Pauper Patients, . . .	8·1	8·1	9·6	9·0	8·6

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the years 1890, '91, '92, and '93, and for the quinquenniad 1885–89, is shown in the following statement:—

Classes of Establishments.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.				
	1885–89.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Royal and District Asylums, . .	7·8	8·5	9·5	9·0	8·8
Private Asylums, ...	8·0	7·8	5·1	7·5	5·7
Parochial Asylums, ...	8·9	8·9	12·7	8·4	9·8
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	5·5	4·0	4·4	6·1	4·5

Table VIII. (Appendix A) gives the average annual mortality and the causes of death in Royal and District Asylums for the thirty-six years, 1858–93.

The proportion of deaths in 1890 in Royal and District Asylums, tabulated under "thoracic affections," and "fever, &c." was 34 per 1000 patients resident. In 1891, when the epidemic of influenza was at its height, this proportion rose to 46. In 1892 it had fallen to 39, and in the past year it fell back to its former average of 34, as shown in Table XX. of Appendix A.

Removals on Probation.

d. REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

At 1st January 1893, 69 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 21 have been finally discharged as recovered, 14 were sent back, 33 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1893, 141 patients were discharged on probation. Of these, 17 have been finally discharged as recovered; 22 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends; 18 have been returned to asylums; 1 died; and 83 were still on probation at the close of the year.

The total number of probationary removals, since their authorisation in 1862 to the close of 1893, has been 3838, namely:—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1868, . .	137
„ 1864, . .	73	„ 1869, . .	149
„ 1865, . . .	103	„ 1870, . .	148
„ 1866, . .	102	„ 1871, . .	185
„ 1867, . . .	112	„ 1872, . .	181

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

Removals on Probation.

In 1873,	145	In 1884,	112
„ 1874,	118	„ 1885,	122
„ 1875,	123	„ 1886,	101
„ 1876,	120	„ 1887,	124
„ 1877,	105	„ 1888,	127
„ 1878,	101	„ 1889,	116
„ 1879,	113	„ 1890,	105
„ 1880,	87	„ 1891,	137
„ 1881,	77	„ 1892,	106
„ 1882,	192	„ 1893,	141
„ 1883,	167		

Of the 3838 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 757 were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1893 are shown in the following statement:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	11	Brought forward,	122
Argyll District Asylum,	13	Abbey Parochial Asylum,	1
Ayr District Asylum,	9	Barony Parochial Asylum,	14
Banff District Asylum,	0	Glasgow Parochial Asylum,	0
Crichton Royal Institution,	5	Govan Parochial Asylum,	2
Dundee Royal Asylum,	2	Greenock Parochial Asylum,	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	11	Paisley Parochial Asylum,	1
Elgin District Asylum,	0	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0
Fife District Asylum,	1	Buchan Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum,	4	Cuninghame Poorhouse,	0
Haddington District Asylum,	1	Dumbarton Poorhouse,	0
Inverness District Asylum,	35	Dundee East Poorhouse,	0
Kirklands Asylum,	0	Dundee West Poorhouse,	0
Midlothian District Asylum,	13	Edinburgh Poorhouse,	0
Montrose Royal Asylum,	2	Hamilton Poorhouse,	0
Murray's Royal Asylum,	0	Inveresk Poorhouse,	0
Perth District Asylum,	1	Kincardine Poorhouse,	0
Roxburgh District Asylum,	6	Linlithgow Poorhouse,	0
Stirling District Asylum,	4	Old Machar Poorhouse,	0
Mavisbank Private Asylum,	2	Old Monkland Poorhouse,	1
Mollendo House Private Asylum,	0	Perth Poorhouse,	0
Saughtonhall Private Asylum,	2	St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse,	0
Westermains Private Asylum,	0	Wigtown Poorhouse,	0
Whitehouse Private Asylum,	0		
Carry forward,	122	Total,	141

In the numbers above given the cases of patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included. Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients, who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for being provided for in private dwellings, become unsettled when the restraints of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to

Statistics of Lunacy for the year 1893.

exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit for permanent discharge. We continue to be of opinion that in some establishments a more frequent application of the probationary discharge to patients whose fitness for residence in private dwellings may be uncertain would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

It must not be inferred, from the figures given above, that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

Establishments for Lunatics.

III. ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

THE ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH LUNATICS ARE ACCOMMODATED.

Distribution of Lunatics in Establishments.

Table XIII. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1894, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. It shows that, with very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Districts or Parishes to which they belong, or in asylums with which the District Boards have made contracts.

SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted by Sheriffs during the Year.

Table XVII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1893. The number of orders granted during the year was 3015.

LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD.

Licences granted by the Board to Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Table XVIII. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1893. The number of licences amounted to 28, and they

were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 5 private asylums, and 21 wards for lunatics in poorhouses. Establishments for Lunatics.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XIX. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these tables exhibit when commenting on Table VII. Results of Treatment in Establishments.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1893, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately. Causes of Death in each Establishment.

CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS.

The whole number of attendants who left, were dismissed, or died during 1893 was 600, which is 31 less than the number for the previous year, and 66 more than the average of the last ten years. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 445, which is 32 less than the number for the previous year, and 56 more than the average for the past ten years. We continue to regard it as unfavourable to the interests of the patients that these changes should be numerous; and it is deserving of careful consideration by the administrators of those institutions where changes occur very frequently, whether some addition to the wages or some increase of the comforts of the attendants is not desirable. In addition to these 445 voluntary resignations, 10 men and 31 women left on account of ill-health, 3 men and 1 woman died during their term of service, and 6 men and 4 women left on account of their services being no longer required. The remainder were returned to us as dismissed for the following reasons:—(*a*) For drunkenness 11 men and 5 women, (*b*) for insubordination 4 men and 5 women, (*c*) for being absent without leave 11 men and 8 women, (*d*) for incompetence or unsuitableness 10 men and 12 women, (*e*) for neglect of duty 5 men and 4 women, (*f*) for ill-treatment of patients or on account of complaints of patients 10 men and 5 women, (*g*) for dishonesty 1 man and 1 woman, (*h*) for improprieties of conduct 2 men and 2 women, (*i*) for having been found to have been dismissed from other asylums for misconduct 3 men. One man absconded. Changes among Attendants.

ESCAPES FROM ASYLUMS.

The whole number of escapes during 1893 was 201. Of these 95 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 63 within a week and 12 after a week; 31 were not brought back during the currency of the Sheriff's order or the certificate of emergency, on the authority Escapes from Asylums.

Establishments for Lunatics.

Escapes from Asylums.

of which they had been detained. Of the 31 patients not brought back, 4 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 19 as relieved, 6 as not improved, and 1 was placed on probation. In 1 case, afterwards referred to when dealing with accidents, the escape resulted in the patient's death.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1884 to 1893:—

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establishments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1884, . . .	272	21	2	32
1885, . . .	248	19	4	29
1886, . . .	228	16	2	26
1887, . . .	221	15	3	25
1888, . . .	207	17	4	23
1889, . . .	190	22	1	20
1890, . . .	182	19	4	19
1891, . . .	194	22	7	20
1892, . . .	176	15	1	18
1893, . . .	201	26	4	20
Totals, .	2119	192	32	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1893 was below the average proportion for the last ten years. The number of cases in which the escaped patient was not brought back within a week was 12, being the same number as in the preceding year. Very few of the patients, not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order, are permanently lost sight of. Many are ultimately replaced in asylums; and it is of importance to know that some remain at large from being found to have recovered or to be in a state not justifying their being replaced in an asylum.

ACCIDENTS IN ASYLUMS.

Accidents in Asylums.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1893 was 105. Of these, 9 ended fatally. In the case of 3 of these patients the death was suicidal, 1 by setting clothes on fire, and 2 by running off and throwing themselves in front of passing trains. Of the 6 fatal accidents which were not suicidal 3 were due to falls, and 3 to asphyxia, caused by turning over in bed during an epileptic fit. There were 3 cases of unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

In 43 cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dis-

location of joints. These were occasioned in 25 cases by falls; in 8 cases by struggling with fellow patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow patients; in 5 cases the injury was unintentionally self-inflicted; and in 5 cases the causes were not ascertained. Of the remaining accidents there were 17 injuries to the head; 2 cases of flesh wound, abrasion, bruise, burn, or scald; 2 cases of internal injury unintentionally self-inflicted; and 24 injuries of an unimportant character.

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Accidents in Asylums.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or of death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board but also to the Procurator-fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Establishments in the year 1868.

Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1868.

The following tabular statement is the twenty-sixth of a second series of such tables:—

Year.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	1319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367
1873	...	24	1	...	26	23	15	25	330
1874	...	19	2	...	23	15	11	13	314
1875	...	19	1	...	21	16	9	13	297
1876	...	17	1	...	19	13	4	9	290
1877	...	19	...	...	19	10	6	13	280
1878	...	19	1	...	21	10	8	14	269
1879	...	13	...	...	13	15	1	11	255
1880	...	17	...	...	17	8	8	11	245
1881	...	13	1	...	15	11	4	12	233
1882	...	16	...	...	16	9	6	4	230
1883	...	13	...	...	13	9	5	10	219
1884	...	7	1	...	9	7	3	10	208
1885	...	10	...	...	10	4	9	6	199
1886	...	11	...	...	11	7	7	8	188
1887	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	12	178
1888	...	10	...	...	10	12	1	5	170
1889	...	8	1	...	10	4	8	6	162
1890	...	4	1	...	6	7	4	7	150
1891	...	4	1	...	6	1	4	6	145
1892	...	3	...	...	3	2	3	10	133
1893	...	7	...	...	7	5	2	5	128

In this table we continue to trace the history of those patients who were admitted into the asylums of Scotland in 1868, and who

Establishment for Lunatics.

had not previously been inmates of Scotch Asylums, unless they were so before 1st January 1858, when our registers were instituted.

From this table several important deductions can be drawn. With regard to the recoveries, it appears that the 1319 patients who were admitted in 1868 yielded 514 recoveries, or 39 per cent., during the first two years, and during the succeeding twenty-four years only 304 recoveries, or 23 per cent. If both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the first two years on the one hand, and if on the other hand both the 1319 original admissions and also the re-admissions during the entire twenty-six years are taken as the basis of calculation, the recoveries during the first two years would represent 36 per cent., and those of the succeeding twenty-four years would represent 18 per cent. If, however, only the number 558 remaining in asylums at the end of the first two years and the re-admissions since that time be taken as a basis, we find that during the twenty-four years since the year 1869 the recoveries represent 32 per cent. It is to be kept in mind, as we have been accustomed to point out in drawing inferences from the table, that one patient may figure more than once as recovered, and it must not be concluded therefore that 818 persons out of the 1319 patients admitted were discharged recovered, nor, of course, that those who were discharged recovered were all permanently restored to sanity. Indeed, it has been ascertained that a large number of the re-admissions are drawn from among the recovered patients. If the whole of the re-admissions came from this source the proportion of the 1319 that could be regarded as permanently recovered would be very largely reduced. A certain number of the re-admissions are, however, drawn from among the patients discharged unrecovered; and a considerable number of the re-admissions refer to a comparatively small number of patients who have been discharged and re-admitted several times. Of the 7 persons re-admitted during 1893 to which the 7 re-admissions refer, 1 has been re-admitted once since 1868, 3 twice, 1 three times, 1 five times and 1 seventeen times. In the 5 cases of recovery in 1893, 3 patients had been re-admitted twice, one sixteen times and one seventeen times since 1868, the last re-admission being in 1890, 1891 and 1893 respectively. The data furnished by the number of deaths can be relied on for more precise inferences. It may safely be concluded from them that the annual death-rate among patients who have been less than four years inmates of asylums is from about 12 to 25 per cent. of the number resident, and that among those who have been more than four years and less than twenty-six years inmates of asylums the annual death-rate is only an average of 5 per cent. of the number resident. This difference is of importance, as showing the necessity, when considering the death-rate of any asylum, of taking into account the average length of residence of the inmates. It is worthy of note that during the last seventeen of the twenty-six years the re-admissions have been pretty steadily balanced by the discharges of recovered and unrecovered patients taken together, and that the reduction in the number resident is almost wholly accounted for by the deaths.

IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Different Classes of Establishments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the following groups:—(*a*) Royal and District Asylums, (*b*) Private Asylums, (*c*) Parochial Asylums, (*d*) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (*e*) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (*f*) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved soon after the passing of that Act to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution has been come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 12 such asylums in occupation and 3 in course of erection.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 5 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive paupers suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, curable and dangerous patients as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are 6 establishments of this class at present. They will soon be reduced in number, and no more can be created.

The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both, however, receive private and pauper inmates whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

Present Condition of Establishments.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks :—

Royal and District Asylums.

(*a*) *Royal and District Asylums.*

Aberdeen Royal Asylum at Aberdeen.

The population of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum continues to increase, being, it is stated, now 100 more than the number on the register when the branch at Daviot was opened. The main building is, therefore, as full as it was before that branch was occupied, and a hope is accordingly expressed that the completion of the new buildings will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. The Daviot Branch is reported to have left a very pleasing impression from the variety it affords of interesting and healthy occupation, the great amount of freedom enjoyed by the inmates, and the absence of features suggestive of the less pleasing sides of asylum life. The institution is managed with great care and ability.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

The proposed re-arrangement of the accommodation on the male side of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum, so as to provide better hospital accommodation, is about to be carried out, and an additional day-room dormitory is to be built. A large store-room and a sleeping-room for the night attendants is also to be provided. Nearly all the work connected with these changes is to be done by the patients and the artizan attendants. Great progress has been made with the construction of the new road round the asylum grounds. The making of this road is a temporary substitute to a large number of the men for the active work afforded by a farm, but it is less varied than farm work, and cannot therefore furnish suitable employment for some patients who would be usefully occupied on a farm. It is mentioned, with commendation, that the female attendants have been provided with a uniform dress like that worn by hospital nurses. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the patients were tidily clothed and comfortably provided for.

Ayr District Asylum, Glengall, Ayr.

The dangerous overcrowding of the Ayr District Asylum is reported to have become more intensified, and the District Board are urged to take immediate steps to remedy the evil. Plans for making an efficient extension of the asylum have been agreed upon, but as a considerable time must elapse before they can be carried out, some temporary measure of relief to the asylum is suggested, and in this connection it is recommended that a separate building should at once be erected, designed for use as a hospital for infectious disease, but which, in the absence of such disease, would be capable of being used as ordinary accommodation. The supply

of vegetables from the garden is stated to have been for a considerable time insufficient. Though the evils arising from overcrowding were, it is said, apparent, the patients are in other respects treated with kindly consideration, and no complaints were made. Present Condition of Establishments. — Royal and District Asylums.

The drainage and the whole sanitary arrangements of the Banff District Asylum are in process of being thoroughly overhauled, and it is reported that, in the course of the work, serious defects in the drainage were disclosed. The patients are liberally provided for in regard to food and clothing, and have ample occupation out of doors. The asylum is reported to be managed in a very careful and successful manner. Banff District Asylum, Ladysbridge.

A prominent feature in the management of the Crichton Royal Institution is the large extent to which private patients are accommodated in residences on grounds belonging to the asylum, but at distances more or less considerable from the main buildings. There are now eight of these separate country houses, and their use is reported to confer a great benefit upon their inmates, both in respect of the freedom and homelike life enjoyed in them, and of the great power which such a variety of choice gives in adapting the accommodation to a patient's mental condition and means. Many of the male private patients are regularly engaged in garden work. A large part of the work about the grounds of the first house is done by them and by paid servants, while work for the male pauper patients is found at the farm, which is now very large. The administration of the asylum is reported to be remarkably able, and the establishment to be in a state of high efficiency. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The acquisition of the Dundee Royal Asylum of the new farm of 200 acres is reported to have been of great use to the male patients. The asylum was found in good order, but attention is again drawn to the desirability of greater attention being given to tidiness in the clothing of the female patients. Improvements are being carried out by the introduction of new water-closets, sinks, and tiling, and the supply of water is reported to be better. The financial position of the asylum is understood to be improving, and a hope is expressed that the Directors may soon be able to make the asylum complete in directions in which it is still deficient. Improved hospital accommodation and a chapel are named as two additions which should be made when opportunity offers. Dundee Royal Asylum, Liff, Dundee.

The inspection of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum is reported to have left most pleasing impressions both as regards the efficiency of the general government of the institution, the careful individual attention bestowed upon each patient, and the earnest spirit inspired into the staff, which shows itself in their efforts to make every department of the institution as efficient as possible. Some time must elapse before the main building at Craig House will be ready for complete occupation, but another detached villa, in addition to South Craig, opened last year, will, it is expected, be soon completed. Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Edinburgh.

The Elgin District Asylum is reported to be much overcrowded on the female side, but plans for an extension have been prepared, Elgin District Asylum, Elgin.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

with the object of relieving the overcrowding and of making suitable provision for the wants of the future. The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients indicated that they were well managed and provided for.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Springfield, Cupar.

Considerable progress has been made with the new hospital buildings at the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, and hopes are expressed that these buildings will be pushed on to completion as soon as possible, in view of the overcrowding from which the asylum has for some time suffered. The District Board are urged to take advantage of the earliest suitable opportunity that offers for acquiring more land either on lease or by purchase. This is regarded as specially desirable, in view of the growing population of the asylum, in order to maintain fully the means of outdoor occupation, and to secure an ample supply of such things as milk and vegetables.

Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartnavel, Glasgow.

The reconstruction of part of the female wing of the East House of the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and the addition to it planned after the recent occurrence of fire, are now completed, and the result is reported to be a very valuable addition to the resources of the institution in providing a greatly improved sick-ward for that section of the asylum. The new arrangements are said to be excellent in every respect, and alterations and additions of a similar character for the male wing of the building are under consideration. Commendation is expressed of the important service to the public which the asylum renders in providing excellent accommodation for all classes of private patients, but especially for those whose means are restricted, and who, in the absence of such aid as the asylum affords them, might be obliged to seek the assistance of the parish. Nearly half the number of private patients in the asylum pay £40 per annum or less, and of these a considerable number only pay from £20 to £30. The Directors are understood to contemplate making further provision for persons unable to pay high rates of board, and it is certain that they cannot render a greater service to the public than in doing so. The asylum is reported to be managed with great energy and ability, and was found in a state of high efficiency.

Haddington District Asylum, Haddington.

The Haddington District Asylum was found in excellent order. The wants of the patients are well supplied, and they were found in a satisfactory condition.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

The first entry makes reference to the death of Dr Thomas Aitken, who was Medical Superintendent of the Inverness District Asylum since its erection—a period of thirty years. He was succeeded in November 1892 by Dr John Cumming Mackenzie, Assistant Medical Officer in the County Asylum, Morpeth. Many changes of an important character have been introduced, and are referred to with commendation. Among those mentioned are improved arrangements at meals, the greater disuse of locked doors,

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

the decoration of the central corridor, and the laying out of the grounds in front of the buildings. Many patients have been discharged as being either recovered or in a condition which made confinement in an asylum no longer necessary. These discharges have reduced the population to what it was in 1887, and have been so considerable in number that the District Board have postponed consideration of plans which had been prepared for a separate hospital. A proposal to change the entrance to the asylum, so as to allow the grounds in front to be given up entirely to the patients, is referred to with approval, and a strong recommendation is made that a separate chapel should be erected within the grounds.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

The Kirklands Asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects good. Great credit is said to be due to Dr Clark, who has no Medical Assistant, for the way in which he has overcome the difficulties in connection with the management of this asylum, which has a branch situated at a considerable distance.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Rosewell, near Edinburgh.

The female hospital ward of the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum is reported to be overcrowded, and a recommendation is made in both entries that steps should be taken to relieve it. A satisfactory water-supply is now believed to have been secured by the formation of a reservoir estimated to contain a six months supply, and a gravitation tank holding 30,000 gallons. The condition of the patients, and the state of the house, are reported to show careful and efficient medical and general management.

Montrose Royal Asylum, Montrose.

The Montrose Royal Asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. They enjoy great immunity from irksome discipline, and no unnecessary restriction is put upon their liberty. The separate hospital and the villa of Ravenswood, which affords accommodation of a high class for private patients, answer their purposes admirably.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Murray's Royal Asylum is reported to be managed with much ability. The special needs of patients are carefully studied, and constant efforts are made to make their lives interesting and to promote their recovery. The laundry arrangements are very perfect, the most recent improvement being the introduction of a fan in the drying closet producing a forced current of hot air, which has been found highly efficient. The work performed by the male patients in the asylum grounds forms an element in their treatment which is stated to be very beneficial.

Perth District Asylum, Murthly.

Regret is expressed that Dr M'Iver Campbell, under whom the Perth District Asylum was managed for ten years with great care and ability, has been obliged to resign the superintendence owing to ill health. He has been succeeded by Dr George M. Robertson.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

Senior Assistant in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Among the many improvements which were introduced by Dr Campbell was a bi-weekly evening school. This school, which has been continued by Dr Robertson, has been in operation for more than five years, and its usefulness as an adjunct to asylum management may, it is said, be regarded as established. It has introduced an element of healthy interest into the lives of many of the patients which has promoted their recovery and increased their happiness, and it constitutes a feature of management which, it is thought, might be beneficially adopted in other asylums. The establishment was found throughout in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. The building contains more patients than it was intended to accommodate, and the District Board are recommended to consider in what way an extension could best be carried out.

Roxburgh District Asylum, Melrose.

Much outdoor work has been done by the patients of the Roxburgh Asylum with pleasing results as regards the appearance of the asylum grounds. Arrangements are reported to have been made for refitting the lavatories and water-closets. There appears to be a prospect that, before long, the asylum will possess an adequate supply of good water obtained by gravitation. The asylum was found in excellent order, and is reported to be conducted with much ability and success.

Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.

The new hospital buildings of the Stirling District Asylum are stated in the last entry to be nearly ready for occupation. Much thought has been given to their design and construction, and the result is excellent. A new mortuary and research room have been provided, which are said to be highly satisfactory and to place the asylum in advance, in this respect, of every asylum in Scotland. The extensive alterations on the main building have also proved most satisfactory, and the general arrangements and equipment of the institution are now such as to make it one of the best asylums in the country. It is reported to be managed with great ability, energy, and conscientiousness.

Private Asylums.

(*b*) *Private Asylums.*

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

Mavisbank Private Asylum was reported to have been found in good order and presenting all the features of a comfortable residence. The patients were found well provided for, and they are reported to be treated with kindness and ability.

Mollendo House Private Asylum, Musselburgh.

Mollendo House Private Asylum was found as usual clean and in good order, and the patients were tranquil and free from complaint.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The patients of Saughton Hall Private Asylum are reported to be admirably provided for. It has not for several years been found necessary to resort to restraint or seclusion, and restrictive

arrangements generally are absent. The condition of each patient is carefully studied, and the medical treatment of the inmates is thorough and able.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The Westermains Private Asylum continues to be well managed. The establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

Westermains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

The inmates of the Whitehouse Private Asylum are reported to receive careful and kindly attention, and to enjoy all the comforts of a good home.

Whitehouse Private Asylum, Inveresk, Midlothian.

(*c*) *Parochial Asylums.*

Parochial Asylums.

The Abbey Parochial Asylum was found in excellent order. Much is done to promote the happiness and comfort of the inmates, and their condition was found in all respects satisfactory.

Abbey Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

The extension of the Barony Parochial Asylum, including improved hospital accommodation, and blocks for easily managed patients, is reported to be approaching completion. All parts of the main building and outlying sections of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the patients are comfortably clothed and well fed, and were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie, near Glasgow.

The condition of the patients in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum and the state of the wards are reported to be very creditable to the management, especially in view of the difficulties arising from the structural defects of the building.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

Mr John Thomson, formerly Superintendent of the Paisley Parochial Asylum, has been appointed Governor of the Govan Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum. The asylum is overcrowded, but some relief has been found through the occupation of accommodation provided for patients in the farm buildings erected in connection with the District Asylum which is being built at Hawkhead. The management of the asylum is satisfactory, and the circumstances of the patients are as favourable as can be looked for in an institution which is overcrowded.

Govan Parochial Asylum, Glasgow.

The Greenock Asylum was found in excellent order, and shows evidence of careful and able medical and general management, The fence between the grounds and the railway has been heightened, as was recommended, with a view to lessen the risk of accident. Suggestions are made that the room on the female side occupied by patients who are difficult to manage should be made brighter and more comfortable, and that it would be useful to introduce bright colours and variety into the clothing of the women.

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Mr George Pirie has succeeded Mr Thomson in the superintendence of the Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum. The changes carried out in the male sick-room are favourably mentioned, and the Asylum was found throughout in excellent order.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Paisley.

Present Condition of Establishments.

(*d*) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.*

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

St Nicholas Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Nicholas Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition and free from complaint.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Poorhouse is highly commended, the patients have all their wants liberally and thoughtfully provided for, and were found tranquil and contented.

Cuninghame Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The flooring of the female dayrooms of the Cuninghame Poorhouse Lunatic Wards have been satisfactorily relaid with pitch pine, as was recommended. Much attention continues to be paid to the industrial occupation of the patients, and the establishment is in all respects well managed.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse are reported to enjoy much liberty. They are largely employed in healthy and profitable work, and their condition was found in every way satisfactory.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee East Poorhouse were found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for and are treated with care and kindness.

Dundee West Poorhouse, Dundee.

The Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse were found clean and fresh. The patients are treated judiciously and with kindness, and their condition was in all respects satisfactory.

Edinburgh City Parish Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, near Edinburgh.

The Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse were found in good order, and the patients were tranquil and free from complaint. The patients were found well clothed, but a recommendation is made that the supply of coats be increased, so as to provide the men with a change of clothing in case of getting wet. Some of the patients are regarded as doubtfully suitable for such accommodation and treatment as can be furnished in an institution of this kind.

Hamilton Poorhouse, Hamilton.

The Lunatic Wards of the Hamilton Poorhouse were found in excellent order. The patients are well provided with useful work, and their condition was highly satisfactory. New lavatory arrangements have been introduced, and are spoken of with commendation.

Inveresk Poorhouse, Musselburgh.

The inmates of the Lunatic Wards of the Inveresk Poorhouse are reported to be, in all respects, satisfactorily provided for. The institution is well appointed and well managed, and was found throughout in excellent order.

Kincardine Poorhouse, Stonehaven.

An enlargement of the dayrooms of the Lunatic Wards of Kincardine Poorhouse is recommended, and is under consideration of the Committee. The state of the wards, and the condition and

treatment of the inmates, were found in all respects satisfactory. The proportion of feeble patients who need nursing, and who are, therefore, doubtfully suitable for such care as can be given in an institution such as this, is reported to be becoming larger.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The enlargements and improvements which have been carried out in the Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are reported to be very satisfactory. A suggestion is made for the conversion of the porch into a shoeroom, in such a way as to avoid interfering with the lighting of the dayroom. The patients are stated to be exceedingly well cared for, and to be managed in a spirit of kindness.

Linlithgow Poorhouse, Linlithgow.

A recommendation as to improving the flooring of the dayrooms of the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse has been given effect to. The wards were found in good order, and the patients are well managed, but attention is drawn to the necessity for watchfulness that inmates whose habits render them unfit for such wards are removed to the asylum.

Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse were found in good order, and the condition of the patients was quite satisfactory.

Old Monkland Poorhouse, Coatbridge.

The Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse are reported to be kept in admirable order. The clothing of the patients was tidy and comfortable, and they are treated with kindliness and ability, and were in a very satisfactory condition.

Perth Poorhouse, Perth.

The Lunatic Wards of the St Cuthbert's Poorhouse for males only, were found in good order, and the wants of the inmates were well provided for. The wards were closed in November last, on account of their being required for the use of the ordinary poor.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh.

Considerable improvements are reported to have been carried out in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse, by which they have been made more efficient and comfortable. Some of the patients were regarded as unsuitable for treatment in an institution of this kind, and their removal to the asylum was called for. The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order, and the condition of those patients who were fit for the wards was quite satisfactory.

Wigtown Poorhouse, Stranraer.

(*e*) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

The children in the Baldovan Institution were found clean in person, and neatly and tidily clothed. Their bedding was clean, and their food was liberal and served in a comfortable and orderly manner. The general management of the establishment is reported to be able and conscientious.

Baldovan Institution, near Dundee.

The amount received for the board of private pupils in the Larbert Institution for the year to 31st January 1881 was £1660.

Larbert National Institution.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

For the year to 31st January 1893 this amount had risen to £4134. This increase shows the institution to be in a highly prosperous financial condition; but, large as the increased income from private pupils has been, it is believed that it would be still greater if increased or improved accommodation were provided, and the Directors have under consideration important changes in that direction. In addition to these changes, it is urged that the Directors should perfect the appliances of the institution by the erection of a large covered playground. The system of training adopted depends much upon providing the children with the means of free and healthy play, and such a playground would enable this important means of training to be followed throughout the year and would add greatly to the children's happiness. Play is, however, only an adjunct to the means taken to improve the children. In addition to admirable and successful scholastic training of a kind suitable to their intelligence, they are trained to habits of personal order and cleanliness and to nice habits of taking their food, and much stress is laid upon the educative and moral effect of brightness, tastefulness, and variety in their clothing. The institution, from every point of view, reflects very great credit upon the zeal and ability of the Superintendent.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth.

(*f*) *Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.*

The Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane, and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1893, 12 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, as reported to us, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. General Prison, Perth.—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1893.

c/No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.
15/1131	Barlinnie Prison,	3 Jan. 1893.	J. C.	28 Jan. 1893.	Theft and prev. con.
1216	Glasgow Do.	15 Feb. ,,	J. B.	21 Feb. ,,	Attempt to murder.
16/68	Dundee Do.	23 March ,,	T. G.	22 April ,,	Assault and breach of peace and prev. con.
71	Glasgow Do.	20 April ,,	J. M'L.	22 April ,,	Assault to danger of life.
195	Maxwelltown Prison,	21 March ,,	H. S.	22 May ,,	Rape.
333	Glasgow Do.	14 June ,,	T. G.	17 June ,,	Murder.
194	Do. Do.	14 June ,,	M. H. or M'D.	17 June ,,	Assault and murder.
429	Peterhead Do.	16 Dec. 1889.	P. C.	4 July ,,	Culpable homicide.
752	Barlinnie Do.	7 Feb. 1893.	W. H.	30 Aug. ,,	Theft by housebreaking, and prev. con. of theft and attempted housebreaking.
812	Dundee Do.	10 Oct. ,,	J. F.	7 Sept. ,,	Assault to danger of life, and murder.
871	Main Do.	2 Sept. 1890.	J. T.	2 Oct. ,,	(1) Theft by housebreaking; (2) Attempt to break into a shop, and prev. con. of theft.
647	Glasgow Do.	30 Oct. 1893.	M. K. or B. or L.	3 Nov. ,,	Murder.

Establishment for State and Criminal Lunatics.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1893:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40·0	14·5	10	2	4	0	3	2	3	1

The inmates at 31st December 1893 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	31
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during Her Majesty's pleasure,	16
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	2
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired,	–
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired,	–
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	4
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired,	1
	54

Present Condition of the Establishment.

In the first Report on the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth, it is stated that 'the Department was found in a 'very satisfactory state, and the management of the patients 'continues to be characterised by great ability and care.' Much of this success is attributed to the efforts of Dr M'Naughtan to increase the opportunities of engaging the inmates in useful and interesting work. A recommendation is made in the second Report that the staff of warders on the male side should not be permitted on any occasion to fall below 4.

V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

All Pauper Lunatics but not all Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings are under jurisdiction of Board.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings,—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane,—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment, are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, and suffers from mental disorder of a confirmed character.

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2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

A large number of private patients living in family, who are neither kept for profit nor restrained nor cruelly used, are thus not under our jurisdiction. Even a patient who is kept for profit does not require to be placed under our jurisdiction, if it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

We do not regard it as desirable that any class of persons should be brought under official supervision unless such supervision appears to be necessary to guard against abuse; but the systematic visitation of those patients in private dwellings over whom the statute requires our supervision to be exercised is regarded as a duty of great importance.

Private Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board on the 1st of January 1894, was 108. Of these 40 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 44 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of not more than four patients, and 64 were in houses in which there was only one patient.

The position of the Board towards the non-pauper insane in private dwellings is very different from its position toward the pauper insane in private dwellings. Of the non-paupers none come upon the register unless they are boarded away from home, or are possessed of property administered by judicial factors. The great majority of the non-pauper insane in private dwellings thus do not come on the register. The Board have no official knowledge of them, and they live at home under the care of their natural guardians. On the other hand, every pauper lunatic, wherever placed, comes upon the register; and the Board are fully informed as to the mode in which he is provided for. Of the patients in private dwellings on 1st January there were on the register only 108 non-paupers, while there were 2565 paupers.

This supervision of every individual member of the pauper class of the insane by the central administration is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority.

Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings increased during the year 1893 from 2519 to 2565. Parochial authorities are becoming more and more convinced of the propriety of removing patients from asylums after they have ceased to

require asylum treatment either in their own interest or in that of the public. In some districts, however, the propriety of this course is not so fully recognised as it ought to be, and we continue to press it upon the attention of the authorities of these districts. Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

General Reports by the Deputy Commissioners.

We present as usual in the Appendix (Appendix C.) the general reports on the visitation of patients in private dwellings. They show fully what has been done during the year in this department of the work of the Board, and attention is drawn in them to many points of interest in connection with the care of lunatics in private dwellings. General Reports on Visitation of Patients.

Dr Fraser makes the following observations on the advantages of a systematized mode of providing in private dwellings for such of the insane poor as are suitable for that kind of care. These observations are made, as they ought to be, from the patients' point of view. They do not state a theory as to what ought to be best for the patients, or what arrangements for their care patients ought to like, but they tell of those conditions of life which Dr Fraser's wide experience enables him to say they do, in fact, prefer to conditions of life which, however favourable they may be otherwise, are less homelike:—

'The general condition of the insane poor in private dwellings, 'in regard to the essentials of well-being, will, in my opinion, 'compare favourably with that of patients provided for in any 'other way. The cottage homes in which they live, cannot, of 'course, be compared with the painted and decorated wards of 'asylums, but in my experience these cottage homes, humble 'though they may be, are better liked by patients than the best 'furnished and decorated asylums. In all institutions there is 'and must be a feeling of imprisonment which is irksome, whereas 'in private dwellings there is no feeling of imprisonment; and 'greater contentment is the result. Suitable patients satisfactorily 'provided for in private dwellings have a large amount of personal 'liberty, and they are surrounded with sane influences which can 'scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect. They have healthy 'interests and abundant opportunities and motives for employing 'themselves in the simple work to which they have been accustomed, 'they live in natural and healthy surroundings, and they are as 'happy and contented as their mental condition will allow them to 'be. This is what is very generally found to be true, but it is, of 'course, not always true. Unsuitable patients are met with, and 'unsuitable guardians, and unsuitable homes. But it is the duty of 'the Board to rectify these mistakes and defects. No method of 'providing for the insane can or does escape defects which need to 'be put right, and it would be unreasonable to expect that no 'defective arrangements should be encountered during an inspection of the insane who are provided for in private dwellings.'

An important and growing branch of the duties committed to the Board refers to questions which arise in regard to persons whose estates have been placed under curatory in consequence of mental

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defect. The number of persons whose means are so protected has increased since the passing, in 1880, of the Judicial Factors (Scotland) Act, which provided for the appointment of Judicial Factors in Sheriff Courts in cases of estates not exceeding £100 in yearly value. Many patients under curatory are resident in private dwellings, and the experience of the Board shows that the powers of inspection which they possess in the case of these patients are highly necessary in the patients' interests, and that evils would arise if such inspection under State authority were wanting. This is especially true of those patients whose means are small, and the Act above referred to has, through cheapening the process of appointing Curators, been the means of bringing an increased number of such patients under the Board's supervision. Speaking of the Act of 1880, Dr Fraser observes:—

'My experience in visiting the insane under private care shows 'that this Act has conferred many benefits on the insane. It has 'brought under the guardianship of the State the persons and pro- 'perty of a class of individuals who were not, previous to this Act, 'under the supervision of the State. There are at present, by the 'operation of this Act, persons in private dwellings under the 'supervision of the Board whose estates vary from a total of £40 'to those whose annual income is £100. Many of these persons 'are in more or less straitened circumstances, and are kept in a 'manner more or less closely resembling that in which pauper 'lunatics are kept. The majority of the insane whose curators 'have been appointed by Sheriff-Courts are in asylums, and I 'am speaking here only of those who are left under care in private 'dwellings. The advantages which the supervision of the Board 'confer on these curatory patients in private dwellings are many. 'It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioner to see that the money 'possessed by them is expended in securing their comfort and 'happiness, and that no undue economy is practised for the benefit 'of those who, at their death, will inherit their money; it is also a 'duty to see that the accommodation of these patients is satisfactory, 'that the guardians are suitable, and that everything is done to 'promote their health and well-being. Good is effected by the 'personal advice of the Visiting Commissioner, by the interest he 'shows in the welfare of the patients, and by the knowledge which 'the guardians acquire as to the power of the Board to interfere 'on behalf of the patient. Curators do not, as a rule, visit their 'wards; in fact, there appears to be no obligation on them to do so; 'their duty is limited to matters relating to the estates of the 'patients, which, of course, includes the payment of their guardians. 'But I have, in my experience, found that most curators are willing 'to do everything that is possible in the circumstances to secure 'proper care of their wards.'

Dr Lawson's report contains statistics in illustration of important questions which arise in connection with Specially Licensed Houses—that is, private dwellings containing more than one and not more than four patients. Ever since the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1862 brought such houses into existence, this mode of providing for the care of the insane in private dwellings has held a position of increasing importance. One risk in connection with the

increasing number of guardians who were permitted to receive more than one patient, was a tendency towards undue aggregation of patients in one locality. This tendency was natural, both from the fact that many large city parishes having patients in distant country localities found that parochial supervision was easier when groups of patients were brought together, and from the fact that householders in villages often wished to follow the example of their neighbours who had found it advantageous to receive patients as boarders. It will be seen, however, from the following remarks by Dr Lawson, that the Board have hitherto been able to avoid the danger of undue aggregation :—

'In order to prevent the too close aggregation of pauper lunatics, 'within a limited area, it has, from time to time, been found 'necessary to check the flow of patients into certain localities. 'There are, in my district, a few aggregations, such as Kennoway, 'Star, Thornton, Auchtermuchty, Kilconquhar, Gartmore, and 'Scone, in which a number of patients are provided for in a 'limited area. Such patients are generally under experienced 'guardians, and are, to a large extent, patients whose suitability 'has been determined by long residence. Their presence causes 'no dissatisfaction in the villages in which they reside. Their 'condition shows little change from year to year. I find that there 'are 201 Specially Licensed Houses of this village class in my district. 'In each of the above-mentioned places the patients would be 'found to be included in a circle which would not be more than a 'mile in diameter; and in many cases the visitation of them is a 'house-to-house-visitation.

'But there are 116 Specially Licensed Houses in the counties 'visited by me, which are comparatively scattered. They are at 'varying distances from one another and from houses in which 'single patients reside. They are so far apart that it is expedient 'to drive instead of walking from one to the other; and sometimes 'they are several miles distant from the nearest house in which a 'pauper lunatic resides. This dispersion of Specially Licensed 'Houses has been pressed upon Inspectors of Poor, and it is satis-'factory to think that the policy of preventing over much aggre-'gation is being successfully pursued.'

Another risk connected with these houses which can only be guarded against by careful administration, arises from the fact that, when a guardian has proved fairly successful in the management of two patients, and desires to have three or four, pressure is often put upon the Board by Parochial Authorities to sanction the increased number. This the Board do, however, always with hesitation, and only in cases where the guardianship and accommodation are exceptionally good. The views which have guided the Board in this matter are well expressed by Dr Lawson in the following passage :—

'Special licenses for two patients are granted by the General 'Board when they are satisfied that the guardianship and accom-'modation are satisfactory. Applications for extension to admit 'three or four patients are remitted to the Deputy-Commissioner 'who conducts the visitation of the district in which the house is 'situated, and he advises, according to his personal knowledge, as

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'to whether or not the extension should be granted. Though no 'general rule can be laid down, it is felt that the patients are more 'likely to share in the general life of the household when not more 'than two reside in the same house; and it is certain that no 'guardian should have the care of four patients unless he has had 'great experience and is engaged in some form of occupation which 'makes it probable that he and the patients will spend much of 'their time together. When such conditions exist it is found that 'the patients who live in houses licensed for four are generally 'happy and contented; clean and tidy. In some of the best 'Specially Licensed Houses of this kind, three generations of 'guardians in succession have held the special licence, and I know 'of, at least, one instance in which the same patients have been 'under the protection of the three successive representatives of the 'same family.

'It is noticed, however, that when a guardian has been success- 'ful in treating patients when his licence was limited to two, he is 'sometimes less successful in dealing with a larger number. His 'tendency, when the number of patients is increased, is to place 'them in a room apart from the household; and thus to deprive 'them, during some part of the day, of the company of sane 'associates.

'I am satisfied that, in the great majority of cases, it is better to 'have two houses, each containing two patients, than to have one 'house containing four. In the latter there may be greater neat- 'ness and a greater appearance of good management and control; 'but in the former there is greater domesticity and an absence of 'institutional features.'

Reports by Deputy Commissioners on Individual Patients.

Reports on individual Patients.

The Reports made to the Board by the Deputy Commissioners, once a year or oftener, in the case of every patient provided for under private care, may be said to contain illustrations of almost every point of a practical nature that can arise in connection with the care of the insane in private dwellings. These Reports sometimes show a patient to be unfit for private care, and lead the Board to call for his removal to an asylum. Sometimes they merely recommend removal to another guardian or to more suitable surroundings, or call attention to such things as defects of clothing, the need of repair of dwellings, irregularity of local visitation, the claims of guardians to higher allowances, &c. Such recommendations, once made, are not lost sight of until the Board have received satisfactory assurance that all that is desirable has been done. In regard to the great bulk of these Reports, however, no action whatever is called for. The patient has been shown, by many previous Reports, to be in all respects well provided for, and all the record that is necessary may be contained in such entries as 'No change,' 'Healthy and cheerful,' 'Continues well cared for,' 'No 'recommendation,' &c. Many of the Reports, however, on patients who are well situated, and in regard to whom no recommendation is made, incidentally throw light upon the home life of patients, and on general questions relating to the care of the insane in private dwellings; and in some the case of the patient who is the

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subject of report is intentionally used to illustrate such general questions. These Reports are, however, either of the nature of incidental reflections forced upon the writer's notice by the circumstances on which he is reporting, or they are memoranda for the information of the Board or for future guidance in the work of inspection, and they present from year to year numerous points of interest and subjects of illustration. It has been thought that it may be of use to give here some extracts from the Reports of last year, bringing together those that can be classified in such a way as to illustrate special phases of the life, care, and treatment of the insane poor in private dwellings. These extracts may be regarded as having a special value from the circumstance that they are a simple record of facts, and were not written for publication or in support of any view.

(*a*) *Usefulness of Patients.*

A reader of these Reports, as they are submitted to the Board from time to time, will be struck with the frequency of the remarks as to the usefulness of patients. This usefulness has sometimes a direct pecuniary value, but more frequently the value of the work consists merely in such help as is contributed by an active and capable member of a family who takes a share in the affairs of the household. The following are illustrations of what is referred to:—

1. A. M. of the parish of C; aged 50; guardian unrelated; three years in asylum; one year under private care:—'This 'woman is somewhat haughty in her manner and reserved 'in conversation, but she is quite manageable and very 'industrious. She does the whole work of the house, and 'also knits and sews much.'
2. I. S. or S. of the parish of D; aged 55; guardian unrelated; nine years in asylum; one year under private care:—'Very 'demented and full of strange notions. A strong, energetic 'woman, who works actively at home work.'
3. H. H. of the parish of E; aged 32; guardian unrelated; two years and a half in asylum; seven months under private care:—'A quiet, inoffensive man, who does little jobs at 'joinery and cabinet work. He is robust and cheerful; 'most of his talk is unintelligible. He is quite amenable 'to control, has much freedom, and is happy and contented.'
4. J. W. of the parish of St C; aged 32; guardian unrelated; a congenital imbecile; never in asylum; resides in Edinburgh:—'He is a messenger for a shop in the West Port. 'He is well cared for.'
5. P. D. of the parish of N; aged 42; guardian unrelated; a congenital idiot; at one time in Baldovan Training School for Imbecile Children; twenty-two years under private care:—'He was away at a distance, usefully employed. 'The wide use of threshing machines has opened up a suit-'able form of occupation for imbeciles of P.'s class. He is 'the third or fourth patient whom I have visited in Aber-'deenshire, who was following the machine from farm to

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'farm, to carry water for the engine. He has a highly suit-
'able home, and all his wants are supplied.'

6. J. S. of the parish of L; aged 40; guardian unrelated; four years in asylum; eight years under private care:—'Patient 'continues a useful member of the community. He is to 'be seen at all times wheeling coals to customers or carry-'ing them into their houses. He is in good health and 'contented.'
7. W. L. of the parish of S; aged 49; guardian unrelated; fourteen years in asylum; three years under private care:— 'Patient is an industrious worker. He breaks stones with 'his guardian, and I was informed that his heap at the end 'of the day is larger than that of the guardian.'
8. E. S. of the parish of K; aged 31; guardian unrelated; one year in asylum; twelve years under private care:—'Patient 'is a stout and healthy imbecile who is a good houseworker. 'She is shy and timid, but happy and contented. Home is 'superior, and guardian is intelligent and capable.'
9. J. B. of the parish of G; aged 53; guardian unrelated; thirteen years in asylum; one year under private care:— 'Although full of absurd delusions, the patient is doing 'remarkably well, is docile, amiable, and industrious, and is 'very happy and contented. She is in a good home.'
10. M. D. of the parish of B; aged 38; guardian unrelated; five years in asylum; four years under private care:— 'Patient is stout and healthy. She is an industrious worker, 'both as to the house and as to her needle.'
11. E. B. of the parish of K; aged 45; guardian unrelated; five years in asylum; seventeen years under private care:— 'Health and condition continue satisfactory, and patient is 'happy and contented. Found her helping the guardian's 'daughter in cleaning the village school.'

(*b*) *Improvement in Mental and Bodily Condition of Patients.*

Another point which strikes the reader of these reports is the frequency with which mention is made of improvement having taken place in the patient's mental or bodily condition. In the case of many of the patients who have improved under private care, and who have previously been in asylums, it is not doubted that improvement might have occurred had they remained asylum inmates. But, although the cases quoted refer to patients selected for private care on the ground that they are incurable, the reports show that mental and bodily improvement may take place in homely surroundings, and it is only reasonable to attribute a considerable share of the improvement recorded to the sane influences surrounding them, and to the healthy, natural life which they lead.

1. J. W. R. of the parish of G; aged 45; guardian unrelated; five years in asylum; seven years under private care:— 'This patient has gradually been improving in bodily 'health and in cheerfulness. She talks fairly rationally, 'but speaks a good deal to herself and laughs heartily at 'her own remarks.'

2 C. G. of the parish of N; aged 46; guardian unrelated; twelve years in asylum; four years under private care:— 'Patient continues to improve mentally and bodily, and she 'is proving a success in a private dwelling.'

3. J. N. P. of the parish of B; aged 58; guardian unrelated; one year in asylum; six years under private care:—'Much 'improved in mental as well as bodily condition. But for 'a slight "softness," and a somewhat childish impression- 'ability, she might be regarded as sane. Any attempt to 'certify her as recovered, and to remove her from her 'present home, would at once induce melancholia.'

4. M. H. of the parish of G; aged 63; guardian unrelated; sixteen years in asylum; thirteen years under private care:— 'Has been improving in bodily health and mental bright- 'ness for some time. She likes to be much out of doors.'

5. J. K. of the parish of P; an imbecile; aged 51; guardian unrelated; thirteen years under private care; deaf, and speaks imperfectly:—'This woman has improved very much 'in her present home. She looks much better physically, 'and she is bright and cheerful among the children. She 'has a great liking for nursing, and the guardian speaks 'feelingly about the great help she has had from Jessie. 'She walks to B. with the children, and her guardian 'has the utmost confidence in her. This is an excellent 'instance of a somewhat unfavourable case admirably pro- 'vided for, and physically and mentally elevated by kindness 'and comfort.'

6. W. F. of the parish of H; aged 42; guardian unrelated; dementia; one year in asylum; four years under private care; reported on as follows in 1891 by the Deputy Commissioner:—'The mother states that the patient is doing 'well, improving mentally, and getting a day's work occa- 'sionally;' Deputy Commissioner, two years later, reports:—'Patient has practically been living alone since his 'mother's death. He is in the same house, and appears to 'be doing remarkably well. He works daily on a farm in 'the neighbourhood, and in the shooting season he is em- 'ployed by his old master as under-keeper. His active 'life has caused a great improvement mentally;' soon afterwards medically certified to be 'now fit, mentally and 'physically, to manage his own affairs and earn his own 'living,' and removed from the roll of pauper lunatics as recovered.

7. B. M'K. or C. of the parish of N; aged 51; guardian unrelated; nine years in asylum; three years under private care:—'Patient is doing well, and has improved mentally. 'She is employed constantly at knitting, and makes a little 'money by it.'

8. E. M. of the parish of N; aged 26; guardian unrelated; two years and a half in asylum; three years under private care:—'Patient is improving mentally, and is becoming more 'useful. She can now go messages to the shops, and spoke 'quite sensibly during my visit. It is evident that her

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'insanity is lessening, and that her intelligence and mental 'activity are increasing.'

(*c*) *Improvement due to Efforts of Guardians.*

In the cases just quoted, the improvement seems to have been the outcome of a simple and industrious home life, under kindly and judicious guardianship; but in some instances, of which the following are specimens, the improvement recorded has been directly due to efforts on the part of guardians to train the patients into sane habits:—

1. A. C. of the parish of G; aged 25; guardian unrelated; three years in Baldovan Training School; seven years with present guardian:—'Patient continues doing well, and is 'in excellent physical condition. She is being trained to 'be as useful as her defective intelligence will permit. 'She is growing a strong young woman, and is as happy as 'the day is long.'
2. R. F. of the parish of St A; aged 22; guardian unrelated; a congenital imbecile, said to have been badly brought up; was helpless and dirty in her habits, and was placed for six months under asylum treatment, from which she was discharged two years ago:—'This girl has developed both 'mentally and physically. She walks better and speaks 'better, and has improved in her habits;' described as 'much attached to her guardian.'
3. J. M'K. of the parish of A; congenital imbecile; aged 24; guardian unrelated; never in asylum:—'She is a picture of 'health. The guardian has made a great improvement in 'her ways. She is much quieter, and less loutish than she 'was.'
4. B. F. of the parish of B; aged 43; guardian unrelated; never in asylum; ten years under private care; described as 'a 'low type of imbecile, with chronic ophthalmia':—'Patient 'has lately improved in habits. She was cured of her wet 'habits by the guardian sleeping with her. She has also 'begun to do a little work.'

(*d*) *Patients seemingly Unsuitable for Private Care proving Suitable on Trial.*

The following extracts illustrate cases frequently met with in these Reports, in which the patients' condition when placed under private care was such as might naturally seem to suggest that they were altogether unsuitable for residence in private dwellings, but who, nevertheless, turned out on trial to be quite fitted for that mode of care. Many of them lead industrious and useful lives, and in some the improvement which has taken place appears to have been directly due to the training and personal influence of their guardians:—

1. J. H. of the parish of St F; aged 72; guardian unrelated; twelve years in asylum; six years under private care;

described by the Visiting Commissioner, when removed from asylum, as 'an elderly woman who has delusions of persecu- 'tion, and who is also demented and somewhat dirty;' and some years later as a patient who 'undoubtedly has, or had, 'delusions and hallucinations which caused her nocturnal 'restlessness;' described in last Report as 'in excellent health 'and keeping, and now comparatively free from hallucina- 'tions. Very satisfactorily provided for. A good instance 'of what can be done by way of improving a decidedly 'insane patient when she is under a guardian who, like this 'one, has tact and firmness. This case also goes to show 'that, unless a patient having nocturnal delusions and 'hallucinations is too agitated or violent to be suitable for a private dwelling, the chances of improvement there are 'much greater than they are in an asylum. The nocturnal 'quiet of a crofter's house—beginning early and remaining 'long unbroken—contrasts favourably with the noisiness 'which, throughout the hours of the night, is so common 'and so annoying in institutions for the insane. As these 'noises not only disturb the rest of the patients, but in 'themselves often form the material out of which delusions 'are woven, the patient who is delivered from them is 'doubly benefited.'

2. G. M'K. or S. of the parish of K; aged 56; guardian unrelated; at one time in asylum; fifteen years ago, when reported to Board and placed under private care, was described as requiring constant supervision, and as being most obscene in her talk and general behaviour; application for the sanction of the Board to her residence in a private dwelling granted with much hesitation, and only until the visit of the Deputy Commissioner took place; but Reports of succeeding years show that the trial was fully justified, that for last year being as follows:—'The improvement which 'has been brought about in this patient is remarkable. 'She is now exceedingly sedate, and very respectable in 'appearance and pleasing in her manners. I doubt whether 'such an improvement could have been effected in a patient 'of this class in an asylum. Her obscenity and indecency 'would have relegated her to a ward where only excited and 'degraded patients would be; and their company, instead 'of having a beneficial effect, would have had a bad effect 'upon her. Though at first she seemed to be quite unsuit- 'able for a private dwelling, yet she subsequently showed 'herself to be amenable to the personal influence of her 'guardians, and she became decent and correct in her 'behaviour.'

3. S. T. or L. of the parish of G; aged 70; guardian unrelated; sixteen years in asylum; two years under private care:— 'Patient continues deeply insane, is given to fits of laughter, 'is subject to hallucinations and to speaking to herself, 'with excitement. But she is docile and good-natured, and 'she works industriously with her needle. She is in a good 'house and is excellently well cared for.'

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4. E. M'G. or C. of the parish of B; aged 57; guardian unrelated; nine years in asylum; four years under private care; described by Deputy Commissioner soon after removal from asylum, 'as a tall, strong, fresh-looking woman at middle 'life. She is mentally a typical chronic maniac, who is 'utterly incoherent, and whose talk is the purest nonsense;' described in recent Reports as continuing to be deeply insane, but as 'an easily managed, good-natured, chronic 'maniac, who knits and helps in housework.'

(*e*) *Visits by and to Relatives—Pleasant Homes.*

The following extracts throw light upon the freedom enjoyed by patients in private dwellings, and upon the pleasant social conditions which surround them. Such extracts, as in the case of all the other points illustrated, could easily be multiplied:—

1. M. S. or B. of the parish of D; aged 60; guardian unrelated; thirteen years in asylum; six years under private care:— 'The patient's son, his wife and daughter, took a room from 'the guardian and remained a fortnight. They were much 'pleased with their holiday, and with the patient's position 'and care. This sojourn of patient's relatives with their 'guardians is one of the most interesting and satisfactory 'features of the private dwelling system.'
2. C. H. of the parish of K; aged 33; guardian unrelated; never in asylum:—'Very cheerful and in a good home. Her 'relatives come from Stirling to see her.'
3. A. S. of the parish of K; aged 71; guardian unrelated:— 'Very cheerful at present. When I saw her she had just 'returned from Perth with a new gown, which the liberality 'of a friend had enabled her to purchase.'
4. W. R. of the parish of A; aged 68; guardian unrelated:— 'Doing well and making himself useful. At present is 'away visiting some relatives in Dundee. He saves up 'money to enjoy this trip occasionally.'
5. A. S. of the parish of D; aged 49; guardian unrelated:—'As 'comfortable, healthy, and cheerful as ever.'
6. W. C. of the parish of D; aged 44; guardian unrelated (imbecile):—'As cheerful, comfortable, and industrious as 'ever.'
7. A. R. of the parish of St C; aged 75; guardian unrelated; one of four male patients in a specially licensed house in Fifeshire:—'Very comfortable in an excellent house. The 'guardian is a pensioned "blue-jacket." There is evidence 'that old asylum attendants are apt to be bad guardians, 'having a tendency to exercise a false sort of officialism. 'This and another case shows that old sailors can become 'guardians of an exceptionally high order. They insist 'upon tidiness and good behaviour, encourage joviality, 'and serve good rations at regular hours.'

(*f*) *Nursing by Mother.*

The following is an instance of successful nursing of a patient by her mother under difficulties which only a mother's devotion could be expected to overcome:—

E. R. of the parish of P; aged 39:—'I found her comparatively 'calm and bearing evidence of kindly and careful treat- 'ment. Her mother is sensible and is devoted to her, but 'I doubt whether she will long continue to have the bodily 'strength necessary. I doubt whether the girl could be 'well enough attended to by any one but her mother. 'Besides her periodical attacks of excitement, she has a 'psoas abscess which has never healed up, and she is apt to 'be depraved in her habits. But for her mother's special 'aptitude and kindliness, she would require to be placed in 'an institution.'

(*g*) *Removal of Patient from Mother's Care.*

The following, on the other hand, is an instance of a case in which the best interests of a patient were served by his removal from his mother's care, against her wish. He was kept clean and sufficiently fed by his mother, and was not treated by her with unkindness, but she was physically unfit for the duties of guardianship, had no control over him, and could not provide him with work. He was growing up in idleness, and the Board, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, pressed successfully for his removal to other care:—

J. S. of the parish of M; an imbecile; aged 21; last report is as follows:—'John continues to do well. He is now 'quite cleanly in his habits, and completely under the 'control of his guardian. He was taken recently to see his 'mother. She did not know him, and John had not been 'half-an-hour in her house when he was clamorous to get 'away "home." This is the most successful case of trans- 'planting from a mother's house that I have ever known. 'It is highly probable that the patient's future life, which 'might have been a very miserable if not even a vicious 'one, will be permanently elevated by the action of the 'General Board.'

(*h*) *Male Patients Successfully Cared for by Female Guardians.*

J. L. of the parish of E; aged 49; guardian unrelated; one of four male patients in a specially licensed house:—'Doing 'well. This is a good instance of a specially licensed house 'for four men being admirably managed by a woman. All 'the arrangements of the house subserve to the good of the 'patients, and the guardian devotes herself entirely to their 'comfort and care. When Mrs L.'s husband died, the 'question was discussed as to whether she should be allowed 'to retain the male patients. The affirmative decision has 'hitherto been fully justified.'

Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Reports on Individual Patients.

The three cases last quoted illustrate the general principle that for the successful administration of a system of caring for the insane in private dwellings there should be avoidance of theory and a complete flexibility in practice—in other words, that every case should be considered on its merits, and that the power should be possessed of doing whatever in the special circumstances of any patient seems best.

Position of Districts.

VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following districts:—

List of Districts and Counties which form them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Districts arranged geographically.	
Shetland,	1. Shetland district.	
Orkney,	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness,	3. Caithness do.	
Sutherland, Inverness, Ross, and Nairn,	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin,	5. Elgin do.	
Banff,	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen,	7. Aberdeen do.	
Kincardine,	8. Kincardine do.	
Forfar,	9. Forfar do.	
Perth,	10. Perth do.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow,	11. Stirling do.	
Fife and Kinross,	12. Fife and Kinross do.	
Edinburgh and Peebles,	13. Edinburgh Urban district, formed of the following five parishes belonging to the County of Midlothian, namely—(1) City of Edinburgh, (2) St Cuthbert's and Canongate, (3) South Leith, (4) North Leith, and (5) Duddingston.	
	14. Midlothian and Peebles district, formed of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the County of Peebles.	
Haddington,	15. Haddington district.	
Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk,	16. Roxburgh do.	
Lanark,	17. Barony do.	Formed in 1888 out of the Glasgow District—with a portion of the Renfrew District in the case of Govan.
	18. City of Glasgow do.	
	19. Govan do.	
	20. Lanark do.	
Renfrew,	21. Renfrew do.	
Argyll,	22. Argyll do.	
Bute,	23. Bute do.	
Ayr,	24. Ayr do.	
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	25. Dumfries do.	

Shetland District.

The district of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics.

Orkney District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District, who require removal from home, are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. An arrangement existed under which many lunatics from parishes in Orkney were accommodated in the Montrose

Royal Asylum, but fresh cases are not now received from the District. Position of Districts.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District, who need asylum treatment, continue to be sent to that establishment. Caithness District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness. The asylum had become overcrowded, and plans of a proposed extension were under consideration, but in consequence of the energy of the Medical Superintendent in requiring parochial authorities to remove patients who were no longer deriving benefit from asylum treatment, and who were suitable for private care, the population of the asylum was so reduced as to render it unnecessary to proceed in the meantime with the scheme for enlargement. Inverness District.

The Elgin District Asylum has become overcrowded, and plans for its extension have been prepared. Elgin District.

The wants of the Banff District are adequately met by the asylum at Ladysbridge. Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement between the Directors of the asylum and the District Lunacy Board, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses of St Nicholas, Old Machar, and Buchan. Aberdeen District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum is still in force. The wants of the District are met by this institution and the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. Kincardine District.

The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose, and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. Forfar District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District. Plans for improvement and extension of the accommodation are under consideration. Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses. The new separate hospital and the new administrative block are now occupied, and the asylum affords complete and excellent accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the District. Stirling District.

Position of Districts.

Fife and Kinross District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. A fully equipped separate hospital, which is far advanced towards completion, will enable the asylum to meet the wants of the District satisfactorily.

Edinburgh Urban District.

The Urban District of Edinburgh is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. Harmless and incurable patients belonging to the City Parish of Edinburgh are received into the lunatic wards of the Poorhouse belonging to that parish.

Haddington, Midlothian, and Roxburgh Districts.

No change has taken place in the position of the Midlothian and Peebles District, the Haddington District, or the Roxburgh District.

Barony District.

Asylum accommodation for the Barony Lunacy District continues to be supplied by the Barony Parochial Asylum at Lenzie. An extension of the asylum, rendered necessary by the increased number of the insane poor, has been completed, and the license has been accordingly increased to 850.

City of Glasgow District.

The pauper lunatics of the City of Glasgow Lunacy District are provided for in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell (formerly the Glasgow District Asylum, and now managed by a Joint Committee of three of the District Lunacy Boards formed out of the Glasgow District), the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Gartloch, is approaching completion.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan Lunacy District are accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Govan Parochial Asylum, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Hawkhead, is approaching completion.

Lanark District.

The Lanark District, which consists of all the parishes of Lanarkshire, with the exception of the parishes of Barony, Glasgow City, and Govan, was disjoined in 1888 from the District formerly known as the Glasgow District and erected into a separate District. The pauper lunatics of the District are at present accommodated in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, the Glasgow Royal Asylum, the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouses at Hamilton and Old Monkland, and in asylums beyond Lanarkshire. The new District Asylum, in course of erection at Hartwood, is approaching completion.

Renfrew District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated in the Parochial Asylums of Abbey, Paisley, and Greenock.

Position of Districts.

Argyll and Bute Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Inexpensive changes are about to be carried out which will increase the accommodation and greatly improve the arrangements for the sick. The original feu of 50 acres, on which the institution is built, is now all the extent of land attached to it, and it is regarded as quite inadequate for an asylum of the size.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cuninghame Combination Poorhouse. The District Asylum has become greatly overcrowded, and plans for extending it have been approved, and are in course of being carried out.

Dumfries District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District are accommodated in the Second House of the Crichton Royal Institution, and in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse.

VII. DIFFERENCES IN THE STATISTICS OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF SCOTLAND AS REGARDS PAUPER LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

In order to show the position of pauper lunatics in private dwellings from a special point of view from which it may be usefully regarded, we have prepared the statistics given in Table XXXI. of the Appendix. Pauper lunatics may come to be provided for in private dwellings either (1) by being transferred to private dwellings from asylums and similar establishments, or (2) by remaining in private dwellings at the time they are brought on the Register, owing to asylum treatment not being regarded as necessary. In the earlier years of the Board's administration, the first of these two classes of patients,—those transferred to private dwellings from establishments,—were comparatively few in number, but they have gradually become more numerous, and they now constitute more than one-half of the total number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings. On 1st January of this year, it is shown in Table XXXI. that of the 2565 pauper lunatics in private dwellings, 1363 had been transferred from establishments and 1202 had been left in private dwellings from the time they came on the Register. The numbers are given in the Table for each county in Scotland, and the counties are arranged so as to form three groups. These groups consist of (1) the Northern Islands, and those Highland and Insular counties * which lie northwest of a line drawn from Elgin to the Firth of Clyde; (2) the Central counties, which include the great manufacturing and mining districts between the Firths of Forth and Clyde; and (3) the remaining counties of Scotland, which are grouped in the Table under the name of Unselected counties.

The following Table shows for the three groups the number, at 1st January 1894, in every 100,000 of population, of each of the

* The counties dealt with as Highland and Insular are Argyll, Bute, Caithness, Elgin, Inverness, Nairn, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland; the counties dealt with as Central are Ayr, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Renfrew, Selkirk, and Stirling.

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

two classes of patients in private dwellings above referred to and of Registered Paupers at 14th May 1893 :—

Groups of Counties.	Numbers per 100,000 of Population of 1891.			
	Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings 1st January 1894.			Registered Paupers 14th May 1893.
	Transferred from Establishments.	Not transferred from Establishments.	Total.	
Highland and Insular, .	47	127	174	2783
Unselected, . . .	32	29	61	1464
Central, ...	33	12	45	1253
Scotland, . . .	34	30	64	1486

It will be seen that as regards the number in proportion to population of unrecovered patients who have been boarded in private dwellings on removal from establishments, the Highland and Insular group of counties shows a considerable predominance. In the Highland and Insular counties the number of such patients, at 1st January 1894, in every 100,000 of population, was 47, in the Unselected counties 32, and in the Central counties 33. With regard to the number in proportion to population of patients who have been in private dwellings continuously from the time they came on the Register, the predominance of the Highland and Insular group is seen to be very marked. The number of these patients in every 100,000 of population was, at 1st January 1894, in the Highland and Insular group 127, in the Unselected group 29, and in the Central group 12. It will be further seen from this statement that as regards the number of registered ordinary paupers in proportion to population, the three groups of counties differ from one another much in the same direction as in the case of registered pauper lunatics.

An important inference may reasonably be drawn from the figures of this Table. It may be inferred from the large number of patients who remained in private dwellings from the time they came on the Register, which is found in localities where there is a large amount of pauperism, such as the Highland and Insular counties, that there is in other localities, such as the Central counties, where pauperism is less frequent, a considerable number of insane persons who are supported by their friends and who would have come on the Register if there were a greater amount of poverty in these counties. And, conversely, a considerable number of those who, in the Highland and Insular counties, come on the Register, would not come on it if there were less poverty. There is here, therefore, an illustration of the important influence, frequently discussed in these Reports, which the relative amount of wealth in different places has upon the official statistics of lunacy, irrespective of the amount of mental unsoundness in the population.

In judging of the degree to which the accumulation of pauper lunatics in establishments is prevented by the removal of patients

who have ceased to require asylum treatment, it is proper to look at the total number of the patients discharged unrecovered, including both those transferred to private dwellings and remaining on the Register of the Board, and those removed by their friends, and taken off the Register through removal from the Poor Roll. The actual numbers of patients, belonging to each of the three groups of counties, removed in each of these ways during the last ten years, 1884–93, are given in Table XXXI. On reducing these numbers to the proportions for every 100,000 of population, we have the numbers given in the following statement:—

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Groups of Counties.	Numbers discharged from Establishments as Unrecovered during ten years 1884–93 per 100,000 of Population of 1891.		
	Became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Ceased to be Pauper Lunatics by Removal from Poor Roll.	Total.
Highland and Insular, . . .	61	55	116
Unselected, ...	54	46	100
Central, ...	52	59	111
Scotland, ...	53	55	108

This statement shows that, for the whole of Scotland, the number of patients discharged unrecovered from establishments who become pauper lunatics in private dwellings is nearly equal to the number of those so discharged who are removed from the Poor Roll and cease to be pauper lunatics. The largest proportion of patients who become pauper lunatics in private dwellings is in the Highland and Insular counties, and the largest proportion of patients who are removed from the Poor Roll is in the Central counties.

The differences between the numbers discharged unrecovered shown by the several districts are thus seen to be not very great when looked at in their relation to the population of each district; but if they are looked at in their relation to the number of patients resident in establishments, belonging to each district, the differences assume larger proportions. The Central group of counties is shown to have a decidedly larger proportion of patients discharged unrecovered than the rest of Scotland, and this predominance is greatest in regard to patients who cease to be paupers. The numbers are given in the following statement:—

Groups of Counties.	Numbers discharged from Establishments as Unrecovered during ten years 1884–93 per cent. of Inmates of Establishments at 1st Jan. 1891.		
	Became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Removed from Poor Roll.	Total.
Highland and Insular, . .	23	20	43
Unselected, ...	24	20	44
Central, ...	31	35	66
Scotland, ...	27	28	55

Differences in the Statistics of different parts of Scotland, as regards Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.

Such a study of the statistics of pauper patients in private dwellings is useful because it helps to show that an erroneous view may easily be taken of the activity of asylum and parochial authorities in preventing the unnecessary accumulation of patients in establishments if we look only at the total number of patients in private dwellings in each district. We have shown (see tabular statement on page 1), that in the Highland and Insular counties there are 174 in every 100,000 of population who are pauper lunatics in private dwellings, while in the Central counties there are only 45. And this is so, notwithstanding the fact that in proportion to the numbers resident, half as many more asylum inmates who have ceased to require asylum treatment are discharged unrecovered in the Central counties. The difference in the number of patients in private dwellings in the two groups of counties arises chiefly from the large number of patients not sent to asylums, who come on the Register in the Highland and Insular counties, the numbers being as has been said, 127 in the Highland and Insular counties against 12 in the Central counties. But it is also accounted for to a small extent by the larger number in the Central counties who, after being discharged from asylums, are removed from the Register and supported by their friends, the numbers in this case being 55 in the Highland and Insular counties against 59 in the Central counties.

Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics

VIII. ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION FOR PRIVATE LUNATICS.

There is abundant accommodation in Scotland for private patients belonging to the more opulent classes of the community, and it is probable that such accommodation will always be adequately supplied either in public or in private establishments.

The provision made for the poorer class of private patients who require asylum treatment, that is, for those who cannot pay a rate of board above or much above the rate charged for pauper patients, is, however, less complete at present than is desirable. Private Asylums which received patients at the lowest rates of board were never regarded as satisfactory, and we are therefore glad to be able to state that such institutions have been for many years all but extinct in Scotland. Those District Asylums which happen to possess vacant accommodation receive a considerable number of the poorer class of private patients, in some instances at rates not exceeding the pauper rate of the District served by the asylum, but in most cases at rates which are sufficient to leave some profit to the institution. In the actual circumstances of the country, District Asylums perform a useful public service in receiving patients at low rates of board as private patients. It would, at present, be difficult, if not impossible, to provide elsewhere for the private patients accommodated in such asylums, except as pauper patients. Their reception at low rates of board, on the footing of private patients, tends to the relief of the poor-rate, as it not infrequently leads to the cost of the maintenance of patients being defrayed by friends, who, if the patients had to submit to the stigma of pauperism in order to obtain treatment, would probably decline to give any assistance beyond what they might be legally compelled to give.

The reception of private patients into District Asylums is, however, not wholly unattended with evils. There is an absence of security to the patients that the arrangement will be permanent, as the accommodation must, when need arises, be resumed for the use of the pauper insane for whom it was provided. But a more serious evil connected with the reception of private patients into District Asylums is likely to arise when patients are received, in any considerable number, at rates which yield a profit, from the temptation which is held out in these circumstances to overcrowd the asylum in order to avoid the loss involved in the removal of profitable patients. Asylum Accommodation for Private Lunatics.

The institutions into which it would be desirable that all patients of small means should be received are the Royal and Chartered Asylums. These asylums are distributed over the country in such a way as to make them fairly convenient, as regards locality, for supplying the accommodation required; and as has been frequently pointed out in previous Reports, in receiving private patients at very low rates of board, they perform a most charitable and useful work, of a kind which is in accordance with the intentions of their founders. Most of these institutions receive a limited number of patients whose friends are able to contribute such a sum as £25 a year, and in these cases the asylums afford, from the funds at their disposal, advantages which it would be impossible to obtain without their aid. But in the great majority of such cases, and in many cases where patients are able to pay considerably more than £25 a year, they could not get admission to Royal Asylums, except on the footing of paupers: and not infrequently it is difficult to obtain admission as a private patient at a rate almost twice as high as that named.

We have given full recognition to the degree to which the Managers and Directors of most Royal Asylums have endeavoured to meet the wants of private patients in more or less straitened circumstances. But we think it necessary to repeat the statement made in previous reports that they cannot be regarded as having done all that is desirable, until all patients for whom rates of board of not more than £25 a year can be paid are provided for in these institutions as private patients.

IX. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The parochial expenditure for each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXI. (Appendix A), for year ending 14th May 1893. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 13,158 pauper lunatics, who were under care in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £255,021 was paid; of which £189,102 was for maintenance in asylums, £16,476 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £40,781 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £8663 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. There was £11,391 of this expenditure repaid by relatives and others, and £115,717 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

Increase of Expenditure since 1858.

The following statement, extracted from Table XXII., shows the rate at which the expenditure for pauper lunatics has increased since 1858 :—

	Years.	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Total Yearly Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
	1858	£61,303	£14,230	5118	£80,652	£17 0 6
Average	1859–63	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
Average	1864–68	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
Average	1869–73	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
Average	1874–79	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
Average	1879–84	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
	1884–85	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
	1885–86	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
	1886–87	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
	1887–88	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
	1888–89	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
	1889–90	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
	1890–91	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9
	1891–92	203,946	39,435	8247	251,628	23 8 6
	1892–93	205,577	40,781	8663	255,021	23 7 7

This Table shows an increase of expenditure by Parochial Boards on pauper lunatics from £80,652 in 1858 to £255,021 in 1892–93. Of this latter sum, however, £115,717 was repaid to Parochial Boards from imperial sources, so that the net expenditure by Parochial Boards in 1892–93, without deducting outlays recovered from patients or their relatives, was only £140,304. The Table further shows that the expenditure on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in establishments is more than three times the amount spent in 1858, and on the maintenance of those in private dwellings nearly three times as much. This increase is to some extent due to the increased cost of maintenance per head which took place between the years of 1858 and 1878, and was no doubt largely owing to more liberal views as to what is necessary for the proper care and treatment of lunatics, and to changes in the cost of articles of food and clothing. But the last column of Table XXII. shows that while the cost per head gradually rose from 1858 till 1877–78, when it attained its maximum, it has since that year, on the whole, shown a tendency to fall. The year 1892–93 shows an annual cost per head of £23, 7s. 7d., which is lower than the average expenditure in any period of five years beginning with the year 1874–75.

Cost per head has been falling since 1877–78.

Increase of Expenditure due to growth of numbers.

It will therefore be seen that the great bulk of increased expenditure since 1858, and the whole of the increase during the last fifteen years, is not due to any larger expenditure per head on the care and treatment of pauper lunatics, but to the increased number of persons admitted to the pauper lunatic roll.

Cost of Land and Buildings only slightly represented in Expenditure Table.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXII., refers only to the cost of maintenance which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the interest on the greater part of the money which has been laid out in the purchase of land, and the erection of the

institutions in which pauper lunatics are treated. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided. In the case of patients accommodated in Royal or Chartered Asylums, or in Parochial Asylums not belonging to the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources have increased from £1877 in 1859 to £11,391 in 1892–93. Repayments by relatives.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874–75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemened by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892. Contribution from State Funds.

These contributions are distributed among Parochial Boards by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. The State contribution for the year 1892–93 was equal to about 4s. 7d. per week for each patient, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week. No claim is allowable in respect of any expenditure over 8s. a week. Expenditure under that sum shares in the contribution in proportion to its amount.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics, for each of the nineteen years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following statement:—

	Amount of Contributions from State Funds towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics.
For the year ending 14th May 1875,	£59,483
,, ,, 1876,	62,637
,, ,, 1877,	65,470
,, ,, 1878,	68,533
,, ,, 1879,	71,272
,, ,, 1880,	73,833
,, ,, 1881,	76,856
,, ,, 1882,	79,711
,, ,, 1883,	81,495
,, ,, 1884,	83,089
,, ,, 1885,	85,111
,, ,, 1886,	87,164
,, ,, 1887,	88,258
,, ,, 1888,	89,072
,, ,, 1889,	91,335
,, ,, 1890,	90,474
,, ,, 1891,	90,450
,, ,, 1892,	115,574
,, ,, 1893,	115,717

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Daily Cost of Maintenance in Establishments.

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1883–84 to 1892–93 is shown in Table XXIII. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 3¼d., which is the same as that for the previous five years.

Daily Cost of each Mode of Provision for Pauper Lunatics.

Table XXIV. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by inspectors of poor, the average daily rate of maintenance for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 14th May 1893, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings, varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 1¾d. and the highest 1s. 7¼d., which, calculated for the year, would be £20, 19s. 4½d. and £29, 7s. 1½d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 8¾d. and the highest 1s. 3¾d., or £13, 6s. 1¾d. and £23, 19s. 0¾d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6½d. and the highest is 1s. 1d., or £9, 17s. 8½d. and £19, 15s. 5d. per annum.

Rates of Board in Establishments.

Table XXV. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £31, which is the rate in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £20, 16s. in the Ayr Asylum to £27 in the Roxburgh Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £20, 10s. 7d., which is the estimated cost in the Glasgow City Parochial Asylum, to £27, 10s. 10d., which is the estimated cost in the Barony Parochial Asylum.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of maintenance as distinguished from the cost of lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up District Asylums is defrayed out of county assessment; whereas, in the case of Royal Asylums, it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the

lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £16, 9s. 4d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £24, 5s. 4d. in the Dumbarton Poorhouse, the cost of the Buildings is also to some extent taken into account. Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients, shown between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Table XXVI. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1892–93, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith. It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes. The figures in this Table give useful information with regard to a branch of expenditure on pauper lunacy which is too apt to be overlooked; but it would be necessary to take into account the special considerations applicable to each case, to enable a satisfactory estimate to be formed of what is the annual cost of providing and maintaining asylum accommodation. Accounts of District Boards. 1. Cost of Providing Asylum Accommodation.

Table XXVII. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1892–93, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1892–93 is £24, 16s. 3d., and after deduction of farm profits, the average net cost is £23, 14s. 2d.;* which shows an increase in the net cost over the previous year of 2s. 3d. per patient. The expenditure, under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens, is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement gives a summation of the gross expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1892–93, under the five heads specified:— 2. Cost of Maintenance of Patients

* These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

No.	Year 1892-93. Asylums.	Food.	Tobacco (per Male Patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduction of Profit on Farm, &c.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Argyll District Asylum	10 3 4	0 7 10	0 1 8	1 13 5	11 8 1	23 10 4
2	Ayr ,,	9 17 11	0 12 2	0 3 3	2 0 0	11 11 7	23 17 11
3	Banff ,,	10 18 10	0 10 8	0 6 7	1 14 9	9 19 9	23 4 11
4	Elgin ,,	11 7 2	0 14 8	0 11 4	1 9 4	10 14 5	24 8 8
5	Fife ,,	10 2 6	0 8 0	0 4 2	2 3 0	11 3 0	23 16 5
6	Haddington ,,	9 16 11	0 8 7	0 6 9	1 11 6	12 10 1	24 9 1
7	Inverness ,,	9 14 4	0 7 1	0 7 10	1 12 0	10 16 7	22 14 4
8	Kirklands ,,	9 10 5	0 6 3	0 2 4	1 9 9	12 7 1	23 13 4
9	Midlothian ,,	10 19 9	0 15 9	0 9 7	1 7 0	13 10 5	26 14 1
10	Perth ,,	12 2 0	0 8 9	0 5 0	1 16 6	13 6 9	27 14 7
11	Roxburgh ,,	10 14 7	0 9 5	0 3 3	1 12 7	13 16 4	26 11 2
12	Stirling ,,	10 3 2	0 11 9	0 6 5	2 2 7	14 5 9	27 3 10
	Averages, .	10 7 1	0 9 7	0 5 4	1 15 8	12 3 5	24 16 3

This statement shows that in the year 1892–93 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12, 2s. 0d. per patient, in the Perth Asylum; and the lowest £9, 10s. 5d., in Kirklands Asylum, which is 16s. 8d. below the average of all District Asylums.

3. Quantities and Values of Articles consumed.

Table XXVIII. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption, in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1892–93; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are not furnished from diet tables, but are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

4. Quantities and Values of Articles supplied by Farm and Garden.

Table XXIX. shows the quantity of each article supplied to asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

5. Farm and Garden Accounts.

Table XXX. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1892–93 of asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.

X. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous Lunatics.

The following statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1884–93, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54 :—

1884,	10	1889,	5
1885,	10	1890,	4
1886,	8	1891,	8
1887,	11	1892,	14
1888,	9	1893,	5

The lunacy of persons so committed does not usually differ from the lunacy of persons committed in the ordinary way. Some accident in their history such as might occur in the history of almost any lunatic, generally constitutes the only difference; but when they have been committed to an asylum under the provisions of the Act referred to, difficulties lie in the way of their discharge, unless they can be certified to have completely recovered. It is not desirable that patients should be often confined in asylums under this procedure; but it sometimes has advantages, and certain cases could not be satisfactorily dealt with except in the manner provided for by this or some similar enactment.

The figures in the statement, however, by no means disclose the extent to which the provisions of the section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the great majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary way, is almost always regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the section takes place.

It is a wise provision of the law which permits proceedings to be begun under the provisions of the section specially referring to dangerous lunatics, and which allows them to be concluded under the provisions of that dealing with ordinary cases of lunacy, because in this way the section referring to dangerous lunatics can be taken advantage of for the protection either of the public or of the lunatic in cases where no steps for the lunatic's confinement are taken by those on whom the duty of doing so would in ordinary circumstances fall, while by concluding the proceedings in the manner prescribed for ordinary cases, the obstacles to the patient's discharge, which are interposed by the terms of the fifteenth section, and are in the great majority of cases found to be unnecessary and undesirable, are removed.

Alien Lunatics.

XI. ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1893, 40 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 9 were sent to England, and 31 to Ireland.

We again call attention to the circumstance that pauper lunatics who are thus sent to Ireland are frequently, on arriving there, placed in the ordinary wards of poorhouses, from which they soon discharge themselves and return to this country.

Lunatics under Judicial Factors.

XII. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

At the end of December 1893 there were 684 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way:—

409 were in asylums in Scotland;
236 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
39 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Of the 39 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 16 were in asylums in England, 17 were in private dwellings in England, 1 was in an asylum in Australia, 3 in private dwellings in Australia, 1 in a private dwelling in Africa, and 1 in an asylum in Germany.

All patients resident in Scotland, whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors, were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

Increase of Number since 1858.

XIII. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1894.

From 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1894, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board and on their registers has increased from 5824 to 13,300, showing an increase of 7476.

In Table I. of Appendix A, we give the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858

and at 1st January of each year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes. The number of private and pauper patients, and the modes of disposing of them, are shown by this Table to have undergone the following changes:— Increase of number since 1858.

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients:—	
a. Resident in Establishments, . .	789
b. Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	88
2. Pauper Patients:—	
a. Resident in Establishments, . .	5523
b. Resident in Private Dwellings, . .	781
Total, . .	7181
Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, ...	*295*
Total Increase, ...	*7476*

The mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for on the 1st of January of each year since that time, is given in Table II. (Appendix A). The following statement shows the difference between the modes of distribution at the beginning and at the end of the whole period:— Difference between the Mode of Distribution at 1st January 1858 and at 1st January 1894.

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1894.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2380	7648	5268	...	...
,, Private Asylums, . . .	745	158	...	587	...
,, Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouse, . .	840	2471	1631	...	...
,, Private Dwellings, . . .	1804	2673	869	...	...
,, The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, . .	26	54	28	...	...
Training Schools, . . .	29	296	267	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5824	13300	8063	587	7476

These figures show that, of the increase of 8063 which has taken place in the population of public establishments, 587 may be due to a decrease in the number of patients in private asylums. Deducting these, we have had since 1858 a net increase of 7476 in the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board, or 128 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been only 36 per cent.*

* The population is calculated according to the estimated populations given by the Registrar-General for the middle of 1857 and of 1893.

Proportion of Lunatics to Population.

At 1st January 1894 the proportion of private lunatics in establishments was 44 per 100,000 of population, which is the same as last year.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 of population was at the beginning of this year 207, which is 2 above last year, and is the highest figure yet recorded.

The proportion of pauper lunatics in private dwellings per 100,000 was at the beginning of this year 63, which is 1 more than last year, and is the highest proportion recorded.

The proportion of all pauper lunatics per 100,000 of population shows an almost steady increase since 1858, and at the beginning of this year attained its highest figure of 270, as against the next highest 267 which was attained last year. Our views as to the significance of this increase are stated in our Thirty-fourth Report.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH.
JOHN COWAN.
ARTHUR MITCHELL.
JOHN SIBBALD.

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APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894.

At 1st January.	Number of Private Lunatics.						Number of Pauper Lunatics.						Totals.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T	M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861–65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866–70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
1871	591	622	1213	22	34	56	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	1269	6286	7555
1872	597	640	1237	28	34	62	2297	2579	4876	645	847	1492	1299	6368	7667
1873	600	649	1249	33	43	76	2364	2620	4984	640	848	1488	1325	6472	7797
1874	608	672	1280	37	39	76	2384	2704	5088	611	830	1441	1356	6529	7885
1875	623	664	1287	44	41	85	2473	2801	5274	584	803	1387	1372	6661	8033
Average of the 5 Years.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
1876	629	657	1286	48	63	111	2583	2948	5531	568	813	1381	1397	6912	8309
1877	660	697	1357	46	58	104	2697	3076	5773	577	840	1417	1461	7190	8651
1878	667	686	1353	46	62	108	2813	3227	6040	552	833	1385	1461	7425	8886
1879	657	701	1358	43	67	110	2960	3332	6292	560	838	1398	1468	7690	9158
1880	725	662	1387	42	66	108	3055	3419	6474	567	848	1415	1495	7889	9384
Average of the 5 Years.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years.	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1886	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1887	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1408	2297	1767	9897	11664
1890	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
Average of the 5 Years.	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1891	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1892	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1893	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10837	12725
1894	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1894.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of 5 Years, 1861–1865.	**2880**	**883**	**879**		**1712**	**6354**	**31**	**28**	**6413**
Average of 5 Years, 1866–1870.	**3824**	**569**	**459**	**569**	**1553**	**6975**	**47**	**79**	**7101**
1871	4524	338	544	630	1519	7555	51	123	7729
1872	4579	358	561	615	1554	7667	51	131	7849
1873	4665	342	670	556	1564	7797	54	131	7982
1874	4717	338	748	565	1517	7885	51	133	8069
1875	5002	226	760	573	1472	8033	49	143	8225
Average of 5 Years.	**4697**	**320**	**657**	**588**	**1525**	**7787**	**51**	**132**	**7971**
1876	5158	189	861	609	1492	8309	54	146	8509
1877	5236	205	1038	651	1522	8652	57	153	8862
1878	5449	208	1092	644	1493	8886	55	156	9097
1879	5652	202	1139	657	1508	9158	57	171	9386
1880	5798	158	1229	676	1523	9384	61	179	9624
Average of 5 Years.	**5459**	**192**	**1072**	**647**	**1508**	**8878**	**57**	**161**	**9096**
1881	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of 5 Years.	**6168**	**155**	**1380**	**723**	**1811**	**10237**	**57**	**212**	**10506**
1886	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of 5 Years.	**6530**	**146**	**1471**	**865**	**2370**	**11382**	**57**	**233**	**11672**
1891	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300

APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

Proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population ; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population ; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1894.

YEARS.	Population.	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Number of Registered Paupers.	Number of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858	3,012,310	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859	3,027,665	33	1	34	102	62	164	198	2616	6287
1860	3,041,812	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861–1865.		**33**	**1**	**34**	**117**	**54**	**171**	**205**	**2528**	**6770**
Average of 5 Years, 1866–1870.		**35**	**1**	**36**	**132**	**47**	**179**	**215**	**2411**	**7415**
1871	3,336,707	36	2	38	145	44	189	227	2376	7928
1872	3,368,921	37	2	39	145	44	189	228	2308	8189
1873	3,404,798	37	2	39	147	44	191	230	2199	8658
1874	3,441,056	37	2	39	148	42	190	229	2085	9127
1875	3,477,704	37	2	39	152	40	192	231	1976	9734
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**37**	**2**	**39**	**147**	**43**	**190**	**229**	**2183**	**8727**
1876	3,514,744	37	3	40	157	39	196	236	1868	10,527
1877	3,552,183	38	3	41	163	40	203	244	1818	11,138
1878	3,590,022	38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1729	11,965
1879	3,628,268	37	3	40	173	39	212	252	1686	12,574
1880	3,665,443	38	3	41	177	39	216	257	1700	12,661
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**41**	**168**	**39**	**207**	**248**	**1759**	**11773**
1881	3,705,995	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882	3,742,564	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883	3,770,657	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885	3,827,478	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**38**	**3**	**41**	**186**	**45**	**231**	**272**	**1614**	**14308**
1886	3,856,307	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887	3,885,155	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888	3,914,318	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889	3,943,701	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890	3,973,305	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		**40**	**3**	**43**	**190**	**57**	**247**	**290**	**1495**	**16,571**
1891	4,003,132	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892.....	4,033,180	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1400	18,847
1893	4,063,452	44	3	47	205	62	267	314	1448	18,413
1894	4,093,959	44	3	47	207	63	270	317	1461	18,455

* The number of Lunatics, both Private and Pauper, is taken at the 1st January of each year, the ordinary Paupers and the Population are those of the previous year, the number of Paupers being that of the 14th May and the Population that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General. The estimates of the population were readjusted last year to bring them into harmony with the results of the Census. The proportions founded on the adjusted estimates differ somewhat from those formerly published.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1893; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.				Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).				Number Discharged during Year.								Number Transferred during Year.				Number Dead during Year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				* Not Recovered.				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858	506	506	1402	1551	203	225	502	696	72	99	172	280	88	80	110	136	10	12	66	90	47	33	141	149
1859	503	508	1447	1656	205	195	553	650	77	85	176	266	64	70	123	115	4	5	77	95	55	29	146	130
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186
1870	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	84	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205
1873	600	649	2364	2620	222	276	910	1102	81	95	356	457	79	99	293	338	21	20	160	200	51	45	247	224
1874	608	672	2384	2704	220	259	912	1011	88	98	348	406	78	113	278	296	20	31	163	183	38	47	199	230
Average of 5 Years	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227
1875	623	664	2473	2801	252	270	1097	1134	87	111	330	446	87	105	427	340	11	21	319	211	59	44	235	223
1876	629	657	2583	2948	279	283	1105	1285	80	109	416	487	97	82	350	442	18	9	237	318	69	55	228	233
1877	660	697	2697	3076	272	250	1054	1209	94	120	391	509	112	107	313	314	31	20	173	166	50	41	240	230
1878	667	686	2813	3227	257	260	1077	1153	95	98	385	476	103	104	318	332	19	28	166	182	57	32	238	251
1879	657	701	2960	3332	290	238	1070	1108	73	104	393	472	114	114	297	329	35	27	170	196	43	43	294	239
Average of 5 Years	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235
1880	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	233	285
1881	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280
1882	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275
1883	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	98	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	49	43	294	311
1884	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275
Average of 5 Years	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285
1885	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306
1886	707	762	3484	3764	221	266	1189	1194	88	89	453	508	73	102	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288
1887	708	781	3541	3725	255	286	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	454	17	23	169	185	44	44	314	282
1888	728	813	3612	3774	233	322	1158	1278	73	110	410	534	70	96	356	335	14	22	190	151	52	49	296	312
1889	759	877	3721	3879	229	276	1204	1313	75	126	445	499	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290
Average of 5 Years	723	796	3552	3783	229	283	1178	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	56	45	295	296
1890	773	864	3789	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58	334	304
1891	771	908	3884	4104	284	328	1254	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	388	427	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378
1892	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	51	403	342
1893	825	948	3979	4339	288	277	1388	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341

* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.

APPENDIX A.—Table V.*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1893.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864.	**186**	**199**	**385**	**481**	**558**	**1039**	**667**	**757**	**1424**
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869.	**210**	**221**	**431**	**582**	**660**	**1242**	**792**	**881**	**1673**
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
1873	201	256	457	750	902	1652	951	1158	2109
1874	200	228	428	749	828	1577	949	1056	2005
Average of 5 Years.	**204**	**232**	**436**	**691**	**794**	**1485**	**895**	**1026**	**1921**
1875	241	249	490	778	923	1701	1019	1172	2191
1876	261	274	535	868	967	1835	1129	1241	2370
1877	241	230	471	881	1043	1924	1122	1273	2395
1878	238	232	470	911	971	1882	1149	1203	2352
1879	255	211	466	900	912	1812	1155	1123	2278
Average of 5 Years.	**247**	**239**	**486**	**868**	**963**	**1831**	**1115**	**1202**	**2317**
1880	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of 5 Years.	**212**	**238**	**450**	**966**	**1094**	**2060**	**1178**	**1332**	**2510**
1885	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of 5 Years.	**215**	**262**	**477**	**979**	**1083**	**2062**	**1194**	**1345**	**2539**
1890	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	35
1891	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2 926
1892	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044

* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

APPENDIX A.—Table VI.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1893.

YEARS	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864.	**156**	**463**	**127**	**159**	**74**	**330**	**357**	**952**	**1309**
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869.	**183**	**527**	**124**	**149**	**83**	**372**	**390**	**1048**	**1438**
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1268	1673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1311	1726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1391	1757
1873	176	813	137	271	96	471	409	1555	1964
1874	186	754	140	228	85	429	411	1411	1822
Average of 5 Years.	**179**	**713**	**132**	**230**	**90**	**444**	**401**	**1387**	**1788**
1875	198	776	160	237	103	458	461	1471	1932
1876	189	903	152	237	124	461	465	1601	2066
1877	214	900	168	288	91	470	473	1658	2131
1878	193	861	160	302	89	489	442	1652	2094
1879	177	865	166	260	86	533	429	1658	2087
Average of 5 Years.	**194**	**861**	**161**	**265**	**99**	**482**	**454**	**1608**	**2062**
1880	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of 5 Years.	**184**	**982**	**135**	**394**	**99**	**561**	**418**	**1937**	**2355**
1885	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of 5 Years.	**186**	**929**	**138**	**437**	**101**	**591**	**425**	**1957**	**2382**
1890	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1893.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	1253·5	1167·5	2421·0	449	498	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35·8	42·6	39·1	33·6	40·3	37·2	8·6	8·0	8·4
,, 1859	1307·0	1242·5	2549·5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	93	200	35·9	36·6	36·0	32·1	40·8	36·5	8·1	7·4	7·8
Average of 5 Years 1860–1864	1434·8	1440·4	2875·2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34·7	37·1	35·9	35·0	39·0	37·0	9·2	7·1	8·2
Average of 5 Years 1865–1869	1853·1	1889·0	3742·1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38·2	39·5	38·9	32·5	36·9	34·7	8·8	8·0	8·4
YEAR 1870	2237·5	2249·5	4487·0	697	824	1521	292	347	639	205	246	451	201	195	396	31·1	36·6	33·9	41·9	42·1	42·0	8·9	8·6	8·8
,, 1871	2246·0	2286·5	4532·5	755	811	1566	303	329	632	236	232	468	186	198	384	33·6	35·5	34·6	40·1	40·6	40·4	8·3	8·7	8·5
,, 1872	2289·5	2328·5	4618·0	784	858	1642	306	396	702	222	238	460	212	183	395	34·2	36·8	35·6	39·0	46·2	42·1	9·3	7·9	8·6
,, 1873	2309·5	2382·5	4692·0	829	965	1794	337	406	743	280	312	592	222	179	401	35·9	40·5	38·2	40·7	42·8	41·4	9·6	7·5	8·5
,, 1874	2380·5	2479·5	4860·0	906	958	1864	333	389	722	235	253	488	191	185	376	38·1	38·6	38·4	36·8	40·6	38·7	8·0	7·5	7·7
Average of 5 Years	2292·6	2345·3	4637·9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34·6	37·7	36·2	39·6	42·3	41·0	8·8	8·0	8·4
YEAR 1875	2466·0	2609·0	5075·0	953	984	1937	325	425	750	361	257	618	236	172	408	38·6	37·7	38·2	34·1	43·2	38·7	9·6	6·6	8·0
,, 1876	2501·5	2695·5	5197·0	867	975	1842	333	434	767	272	305	577	210	215	425	34·7	36·2	35·4	38·4	44·5	41·6	8·4	8·0	8·2
,, 1877	2578·0	2764·5	5342·5	892	1018	1910	325	459	784	254	271	525	206	183	389	34·6	36·8	35·8	36·4	45·1	41·0	8·0	6·6	7·3
,, 1878	2680·0	2870·5	5550·5	924	970	1894	336	414	750	275	259	534	212	191	403	34·5	33·8	34·1	36·4	42·7	39·6	7·9	6·7	7·3
,, 1879	2798·0	2932·0	5730·0	939	917	1856	337	429	766	247	277	524	233	206	439	33·2	31·3	32·4	35·9	46·8	41·3	8·3	7·0	7·7
Average of 5 Years	2604·7	2774·3	5379·0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35·1	35·1	35·1	36·2	44·4	40·4	8·4	7·0	7·7
YEAR 1880	2890·5	2981·5	5872·0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29·5	34·4	32·0	41·1	40·9	41·0	7·4	7·9	7·7
,, 1881	3013·1	3096·1	6109·2	1021	1189	2210	372	498	870	291	320	611	231	230	461	33·9	38·4	36·2	36·4	41·9	39·4	7·7	7·4	7·5
,, 1882	3035·5	3153·5	6189·0	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	282	238	520	30·6	34·8	32·8	37·7	42·7	40·5	9·3	7·5	8·4
,, 1883	3028·5	3186·5	6215·0	1011	1147	2158	419	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33·4	36·0	34·7	41·4	43·6	42·6	8·3	8·2	8·2
,, 1884	3035·0	3237·0	6272·0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	235	497	34·9	36·0	35·4	42·2	40·7	41·4	8·6	7·3	7·9
Average of 5 Years	3000·5	3130·9	6131·4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	488	32·5	35·9	34·2	39·8	42·0	41·0	8·3	7·7	8·0
YEAR 1885	3056·0	3245·0	6301·0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33·9	34·2	34·1	34·6	40·1	37·4	8·6	7·9	8·3
,, 1886	3074·0	3237·5	6311·5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	253	234	487	33·1	32·7	32·9	41·1	42·5	41·8	8·2	7·2	7·7
,, 1887	3119·0	3269·0	6388·0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	269	359	628	257	246	503	31·8	33·7	32·8	39·0	41·1	40·1	8·2	7·5	7·9
,, 1888	3220·0	3358·5	6578·5	1039	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	250	503	32·3	34·6	33·4	35·1	40·3	37·9	7·9	7·4	7·6
,, 1889	3324·0	3470·0	6794·0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	254	248	502	31·7	33·5	32·6	36·4	39·8	38·1	7·6	7·1	7·4
Average of 5 Years	3158·6	3316·0	6474·6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32·5	33·7	33·2	37·2	40·8	39·0	8·1	7·4	7·8
YEAR 1890	3413·0	3586·5	6999·5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	597	32·4	32·8	32·6	35·5	39·3	37·5	9·2	7·9	8·5
,, 1891	3507·0	3724·5	7231·5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	318	368	686	329	359	688	32·4	36·2	34·3	34·7	35·9	35·4	9·4	9·6	9·5
,, 1892	3570·0	3847·5	7417·5	1210	1298	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	382	289	671	33·9	33·7	33·8	39·1	42·5	40·9	10·7	7·5	9·0
,, 1893	3640·5	3927·5	7568·0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	318	663	34·6	33·8	33·9	38·0	46·3	42·2	9·5	8·1	8·8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each year from 1858 to 1893.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges no Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	355·0	462·0	817·0	125	222	347	48	86	134	21	35	56	30	35	65	35·2	48·0	42·5	38·4	38·7	38·6	8·4	7·5	8·0
,, 1859	351·5	490·0	841·5	113	168	281	44	66	110	27	39	66	38	30	68	32·1	34·3	33·4	38·9	39·3	39·1	10·8	6·1	8·1
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	385·9	501·5	887·4	132	173	305	32	61	93	66	80	146	30	41	71	34·3	34·5	34·4	24·3	35·0	30·5	7·9	8·2	8·0
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	258·5	350·8	609·3	118	168	286	40	56	96	87	118	205	25	28	53	45·6	47·9	46·9	34·1	33·6	33·6	9·7	8·0	8·7
YEAR 1870	120·5	212·5	333·0	107	138	245	28	39	67	37	66	103	17	27	44	88·6	64·9	73·6	26·2	28 4	27·3	14·1	12·7	13·2
,, 1871	130·5	215·5	346·0	88	132	220	19	31	50	46	67	113	20	9	29	67·4	61·3	63·6	21·6	23·5	22·7	15·3	4·2	8·4
,, 1872	138·5	217·0	355·5	61	73	134	17	29	46	32	47	79	13	18	31	44·0	33·6	37·7	27·9	39·7	34·3	9·4	8·3	8·7
,, 1873	129·0	210·0	339·0	47	93	140	14	33	47	20	40	60	20	15	35	36·4	44·3	41·3	29·8	35·5	33·6	15·5	7·1	10·3
,, 1874	111·5	200·5	312·0	43	72	115	24	27	51	60	90	150	9	18	27	38·6	35·9	36·9	55·8	37·5	44·3	8·1	9·0	8·7
Average of 5 Years	126·0	211·1	337·1	69	102	171	20	32	52	9	62	101	16	17	33	54·9	48·1	50·7	29·5	31·3	30·4	12·5	8·2	9·8
YEAR 1875	78·0	145·0	223·0	37	55	92	21	25	46	12	53	65	8	11	19	47·4	37·9	41·3	56·8	45·5	50·0	10·3	7·6	8·5
,, 1876	75·0	125·0	200·0	35	52	87	11	20	31	9	15	24	12	3	15	46·7	41·6	43·5	31·4	38·5	35·6	16·0	2·4	7·5
,, 1877	77·5	129·0	206·5	41	45	86	14	25	39	13	12	25	8	10	18	52·9	34·9	41·6	34·1	55·6	45·3	10·3	7·8	8·7
,, 1878	76·7	130·0	206·7	34	51	85	16	18	34	13	23	36	13	7	20	44·3	39·2	41·1	47·1	35·3	40·0	16·9	5·4	9·7
,, 1879	73·5	127·7	201·2	25	34	59	6	15	21	36	36	72	5	6	11	34·0	26·6	29·3	24·0	44·1	35·6	6·8	4·7	5·5
Average of 5 Years	76·1	131·3	207·4	34	47	81	14	21	35	17	28	45	9	7	8	45·2	36·1	39·1	39·5	43·5	43·2	12·1	5·6	7·7
YEAR 1880	50·0	107·5	157·5	14	29	43	5	11	16	5	14	19	5	3	8	28·0	27·0	27·3	35·7	37·9	37·2	10·0	2·8	5·1
,, 1881	47·5	109·0	156·5	17	24	41	9	12	21	8	5	13	3	6	9	35·8	22·0	26·2	52·9	50·0	51·2	6·3	5·5	5·8
,, 1882	44·5	108·0	152·5	13	23	36	5	7	12	3	12	15	8	8	16	29·2	21·3	23·6	38·5	30·4	33·3	18·0	7·4	10·5
,, 1883	46·5	110·0	156·5	17	28	45	3	2	5	2	13	15	4	6	10	36·6	25·5	28·8	17·6	7·1	11·1	8·6	5·5	6·4
,, 1884	48·0	107·5	155·5	8	13	21	7	8	15	4	7	11	1	10	11	16·7	12·1	13·5	87·5	61·5	71·4	2·1	9·3	7·1
Average of 5 Years	47·3	108·4	155·7	14	23	37	6	8	14	4	10	14	4	7	11	29·2	21·6	23·8	42·0	34·2	37·8	8·9	6·1	7·1
YEAR 1885	44·0	99·5	143·5	6	26	32	2	14	16	4	7	11	6	8	14	13·6	26·1	22·3	33·3	53·8	50·0	13·6	8·0	9·8
,, 1886	40·5	97·5	138·0	11	20	31	3	5	8	8	12	20	3	11	14	27·2	20·5	22·5	27·3	25·0	25·8	7·4	11·3	10·1
,, 1887	41·0	97·0	138·0	21	28	49	5	8	13	5	5	10	6	1	7	51·2	28·9	35·5	23·8	28·6	26·5	14·6	1·0	5·1
,, 1888	46·0	107·0	153·0	15	33	48	3	9	12	4	9	13	4	9	13	32·6	30·8	31·4	20·0	27·3	25·0	8·7	8·4	8·5
,, 1889	47·5	109·5	157·0	18	30	48	8	14	22	8	10	18	3	7	10	37·9	27·4	30·6	44·4	46·7	45·8	6·3	6·4	6·4
Average of 5 Years	43·8	102·1	145·9	14	27	41	4	10	14	6	8	14	4	7	11	32·0	26·4	28·1	28·6	37·0	34·1	10·0	7·1	8·0
YEAR 1890	45·5	108·5	154·0	13	33	46	3	13	16	7	15	22	6	6	12	28·6	30·4	29·9	23·1	39·4	34·8	13·2	5·5	7·8
,, 1891	47·0	110·5	157·5	20	27	47	7	6	13	4	11	15	3	5	8	42·6	24·4	29·8	35·0	22·2	27·7	6·4	4·5	5·1
,, 1892	51·5	108·5	160·0	16	27	43	3	16	19	8	11	19	3	9	12	31·1	24·9	26·9	18·8	5 9 2	44·2	5·8	8·3	7·5
,, 1893	56·0	101·5	157·5	17	23	40	3	12	15	5	10	15	3	6	9	30·4	22·7	25·4	17·6	b	37·5	5·4	5·9	5·7

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1893.

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences).

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
YEAR 1858	187·0	245·0	432·0	110	166	276	45	89	134	16	18	34	37	37	74	58·8	67·7	63·9	40·9	52·4		19·7	15·1	17·1
,, 1859	199·5	268·5	468·0	131	162	293	57	95	152	22	22	44	37	23	60	65·8	60·4	62·6	43·5	58·6	51·9	18·5	8·5	12·8
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	204·0	280·0	484·0	124	133	257	62	72	134	28	34	62	33	28	61	60·6	47·4	53·1	49·8	54·1	52·1	16·3	10·1	12·6
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	198·3	262·1	460·4	89	120	209	44	54	98	26	33	59	20	21	41	44·9	45·9	45·4	49·4	44·7	46·9	10·3	8·2	8·9
YEAR 1870	212·5	336·0	548·5	103	146	249	50	76	126	35	47	82	18	33	51	48·4	43·4	45·4	48·5	52·0	50·6	8·4	9·8	9·3
,, 1871	217·5	335·0	552·5	126	130	256	61	57	118	32	25	57	26	39	65	57·9	38·8	46·3	48·4	43·8	46·1	12·0	11·6	11·8
,, 1872	224·5	342·0	566·5	114	127	241	55	68	123	22	31	53	30	24	54	50·8	37·1	42·5	48·2	53·5	51·0	13·4	7·0	9·5
,, 1873	295·0	414·5	709·5	211	255	466	81	105	186	50	61	111	41	48	89	71·5	61·5	65·7	38·4	41·2	39·9	13·9	11·6	12·5
,, 1874	315·5	438·5	754·0	140	183	323	75	84	159	41	46	87	20	46	66	44·4	41·7	42·8	53·6	45·9	49·2	6·3	10·5	8·8
Average of 5 Years	253·0	373·2	626·2	139	168	307	64	78	142	36	42	78	27	38	65	54·9	45·1	49·0	46·4	46·4	46·3	10·7	10·2	10·4
YEAR 1875	361·0	441·0	802·0	321	296	617	70	103	173	131	115	246	38	59	97	88·9	67·1	76·9	21·8	34·8	28·0	10·5	13·4	12·1
,, 1876	457·5	565·0	1022·5	419	481	900	143	139	282	160	178	338	64	46	110	91·6	85·1	88·0	34·1	28·9	31·3	14·0	8·1	10·8
,, 1877	470·0	595·0	1065·0	350	335	685	138	134	272	135	112	247	53	58	111	74·5	56·3	64·3	39·4	40·0	39·7	11·3	9·7	10·4
,, 1878	501·5	613·5	1115·0	340	345	685	127	136	263	115	144	259	59	60	119	67·8	56·2	61·4	37·4	39·4	38·4	11·8	9·8	10·7
,, 1879	543·0	641·0	1184·0	348	330	678	116	125	241	116	110	226	74	47	121	64·1	51·5	57·3	33·3	37·9	35·5	13·6	7·3	10·2
Average of 5 Years	466·6	571·1	1037·7	356	357	713	119	127	246	131	132	263	58	54	112	76·2	62·6	68·7	33·4	35·6	34·5	12·3	9·5	10·8
YEAR 1880	581·5	704·0	1285·5	365	419	784	162	153	315	120	127	247	48	61	109	62·8	59·5	61·0	44·4	36·5	40·2	8·3	8·7	8·5
,, 1881	617·5	728·5	1346·0	354	331	685	122	170	292	138	124	262	57	66	123	57·3	45·4	50·9	34·5	51·4	42·6	9·2	9·1	9·1
,, 1882	616·0	729·5	1345·5	332	319	651	139	140	279	153	97	250	44	51	95	53·9	43·7	48·4	41·9	43·9	42·9	7·1	7·0	7·1
,, 1883	646·5	741·0	1387·5	315	348	663	137	145	282	76	145	221	73	66	139	48·7	47·0	47·8	43·5	41·7	42·5	11·3	8·9	10·0
,, 1884	670·0	746·5	1416·5	310	293	603	132	127	259	85	89	174	75	57	132	46·3	39·2	42·6	42·6	43·3	43·0	11·2	7·6	9·3
Average of 5 Years	626·3	729·9	1356·2	335	342	677	138	147	285	114	116	230	59	60	119	53·5	46·9	49·9	41·3	43·0	42·1	9·5	8·2	8·8
YEAR 1885	676·5	763·5	1440·0	270	312	582	108	133	241	103	111	214	64	53	117	39·9	40·9	40·4	40·0	42·6	41·4	9·5	6·9	8·1
,, 1886	687·0	757·5	1444·5	279	286	565	116	135	251	71	124	195	66	54	120	40·6	37·8	39·1	41·6	47·2	44·4	9·6	7·1	8·3
,, 1887	699·5	752·5	1452·0	254	321	575	92	131	223	81	114	195	82	59	141	36·3	42·7	39·6	36·2	40·8	38·8	11·7	7·8	9·7
,, 1888	702·0	774·5	1476·5	263	348	611	109	164	273	86	84	170	62	74	136	37·5	44·9	41·4	41·4	47·1	44·7	8·8	9·6	9·2
,, 1889	708·0	794·0	1502·0	305	339	644	125	147	272	91	126	217	83	54	137	43·1	42·7	42·9	41·0	43·4	42·2	11·7	6·8	9·1
Average of 5 Years	694·6	768·4	1463·0	274	321	595	110	142	252	86	112	198	71	59	130	39·4	41·8	40·7	40·1	44·2	42·4	10·3	7·7	8·9
YEAR 1890	709·5	804·5	1514·0	304	322	626	147	141	288	84	114	198	77	57	134	42·8	40·0	41·3	48·4	43·8	46·0	10·9	7·1	8·9
,, 1891	709·5	811·0	1520·5	329	325	654	136	141	277	74	103	177	116	77	193	46·4	40·1	43·0	41·3	43·4	42·4	16·3	9·5	12·7
,, 1892	721·0	826·0	1547·0	299	313	612	126	139	265	86	85	171	67	63	130	41·5	37·9	39·6	42·1	44·4	43·3	9·3	7·6	8·4
,, 1893	741·0	851·0	1592·0	344	340	684	152	152	304	80	101	181	93	63	156	46·4	40·0	43·0	44·2	44·7	44·4	12·6	7·4	9·8

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.—*continued.*

The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1893.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers.)			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858	121·0	193·5	314·5	21	35	56	...	5	5	12	23	35	12	16	28	17·3	18·0	17·8	...	14·3	8·9	9·9	8·2	8·9
,, 1859	129·5	225·0	354·5	51	60	111	1	4	5	12	15	27	19	13	32	39·3	26·6	31·3	1·9	6·6	4·5	14·7	5·7	9·0
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	153·9	229·7	383·6	39	49	88	3	6	9	11	16	27	15	21	36	25·1	21·3	22·9	8·3	13·1	10·2	9·5	9·3	9·4
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	233·2	345·4	578·6	57	97	154	4	6	10	22	44	66	21	24	45	24·3	28·1	26·6	7·8	6·4	6·5	9·2	7·0	7·8
YEAR 1870	246·0	356·0	602·0	68	70	138	2	6	8	7	12	19	23	27	50	27·6	19·6	22·9	7·3	8·6	5·8	9·3	7·6	8·3
,, 1871	267·0	356·0	623·0	52	73	125	2	8	10	15	55	70	27	34	61	19·5	20·5	20·1	3·8	11·0	8·0	10·1	9·6	9·8
,, 1872	281·0	353·0	634·0	46	56	102	2	3	5	8	20	28	15	19	34	16·4	15·9	16·1	4·3	5·4	4·9	5·3	5·4	5·4
,, 1873	244·5	307·5	552·0	45	65	110	5	8	13	22	24	46	15	27	42	18·4	21·1	19·9	11·1	12·3	11·8	6·1	8·8	7·6
,, 1874	247·5	322·5	570·0	43	57	100	4	4	8	20	20	40	17	28	45	17·4	17·7	17·5	9·3	7·0	8·0	6·9	8·7	7·9
Average of 5 Years	257·2	339·0	596·2	51	64	115	3	6	9	14	26	40	19	27	46	19·8	18·9	19·3	5·9	9·0	7·8	7·5	8·0	7·7
YEAR 1875	254·5	336·5	591·0	38	69	107	1	4	5	10	20	30	12	25	37	14·9	20·5	18·1	2·6	5·8	4·7	4·7	7·4	6·3
,, 1876	295·0	349·5	644·5	63	60	123	9	3	12	6	26	32	11	24	35	21·4	17·2	19·1	14·3	5·0	9·8	3·7	6·9	5·4
,, 1877	297·0	357·5	654·5	43	61	104	8	11	19	23	26	49	23	20	43	14·5	17·1	15·9	18·6	18·0	18·3	7·7	5·6	6·6
,, 1878	290·5	360·0	650·5	36	47	83	1	6	7	18	10	28	11	25	36	12·4	13·1	12·8	2·8	12·8	8·4	3·8	6·9	5·5
,, 1879	296·0	370·5	666·5	48	65	113	7	7	14	12	20	32	25	23	48	16·2	17·5	17·0	14·6	10·8	12·4	8·4	6·2	7·2
Average of 5 Years	286·6	354·8	641·4	46	60	106	5	6	11	14	20	34	16	23	39	15·9	17·0	16·5	11·4	10·3	10·4	5·7	6·6	6·1
YEAR 1880	311·0	374·0	685·0	57	60	117	2	5	7	10	19	29	19	24	43	18·3	16·0	17·1	3·5	8·3	6·0	6·1	6·4	6·3
,, 1881	323·0	393·0	716·0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	52	25	21	46	14·9	15·0	14·9	2·1	6·8	4·7	7·7	5·3	6·4
,, 1882	323·5	393·5	717·0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	25	42	14·5	16·5	15·6	...	...	...	5·3	6·4	5·9
,, 1883	325·5	392·0	717·5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	21	37	15·4	16·1	15·7	14·0	11·1	12·4	4·9	5·4	5·2
,, 1884	345·0	397·5	742·5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19·7	19·9	19·8	2·9	8·9	6·1	5·2	5·5	5·4
Average of 5 Years	325·6	390·0	715·6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16·6	16·7	16·6	4·4	7·1	5·9	5·8	5·8	5·9
YEAR 1885	386·5	418·5	805·0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37·3	32·5	34·8	9·0	5·1	7·1	4·1	7·4	5·8
,, 1886	427·5	427·0	854·5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23·9	22·0	22·9	3·9	7·4	5·6	4·7	8·0	6·3
,, 1887	436·5	431·5	868·0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	33	17·4	22·7	20·0	9·2	4·1	6·3	3·0	4·6	3·8
,, 1888	443·5	435·0	878·5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16·7	13·3	15·0	8·1	5·2	6·8	6·5	6·4	6·5
,, 1889	441·5	435·5	877·0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12·9	13·3	13·1	7·0	1·7	4·3	4·3	5·5	4·9
Average of 5 Years	427·1	429·5	856·6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21·3	20·7	21·0	7·7	4·5	6·1	4·5	6·4	5·5
YEAR 1890	441·0	438·0	879·0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16·8	12·6	14·7	10·8	10·9	10·9	4·3	3·7	4·0
,, 1891	439·5	439·0	878·5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11·8	16·6	14·2	21·2	6·8	12·8	4·1	4·8	4·4
,, 1892	435·0	440·5	875·5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18·4	21·8	20·1	5·0	3·1	4·0	4·8	7·3	6·1
,, 1893	433·5	440·5	874·0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12·5	15·7	14·1	3·7	5·8	4·9	3·9	5·0	4·5

APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Average Mortality per cent., and the Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death in Royal and District Asylums during the Thirty-six Years 1858–93.

| NAME OF ASYLUM. | Average Annual Number of Deaths. | | Number of Years on which Average is taken. | Average Annual Percentage of Deaths on Number Resident. | | Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a year after Admission. | | AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES. | | |

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.

The Statistics of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings for Thirty-five Years, 1859–93.

YEARS.	Admitted to Roll of Patients in Private Dwellings.							Ceased to be Patients in Private Dwellings.									Died.			On Roll at 31st December of each year.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Numbers at 31st December of each year.		
	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		Transferred from Asylums.		Total.			Recovered.			Removed from Roll by Friends.			Transferred to Asylums.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During 1859	63	113	5	2	68	115	183	8	25	33	13	26	39	21	34	55	36	50	86	828	1019	1847	12	22	18	4·3	4·9	4·7
Average of 5 Years, 1860–1864	43	54	14	22	58	76	134	8	11	19	13	17	30	19	20	39	43	50	93	746	945	1691	14	15	14	5·7	5·3	5·5
Average of 5 Years, 1865–1869	46	63	15	25	61	88	149	5	10	15	10	14	25	20	27	48	37	53	89	666	855	1521	9	11	10	5·5	6·2	5·9
Average of 5 Years, 1870–1874	27	39	33	51	59	90	150	7	11	18	12	8	20	16	27	43	36	49	85	626	828	1455	12	12	12	5·7	5·9	5·8
During 1875	55	83	16	40	71	123	194	5	7	12	8	14	22	40	43	83	33	50	83	569	812	1381	7	6	6	5·8	6·2	6·0
,, 1876	55	77	17	41	72	118	190	1	7	8	6	11	17	23	24	47	35	47	82	576	841	1417	1	6	4	6·1	5·6	5·8
,, 1877	30	60	8	28	38	88	126	4	8	12	7	4	11	14	40	54	35	46	81	554	831	1385	11	9	10	6·3	5·5	5·8
,, 1878	53	58	26	31	79	89	168	4	5	9	9	11	20	22	28	50	36	40	76	562	836	1398	5	6	5	6·4	4·8	5·4
,, 1879	45	48	30	48	75	96	171	6	12	18	8	6	14	20	32	52	36	34	70	567	848	1415	8	13	11	6·3	4·0	4·9
Average of 5 Years	48	65	19	38	67	103	170	4	8	12	8	9	17	24	33	57	35	43	78	566	834	1399	6	8	7	6·2	5·2	5·6
During 1880	64	80	32	68	96	148	244	8	7	15	11	6	17	16	31	47	24	40	64	604	912	1516	8	5	6	4·0	4·4	4·2
,, 1881	48	85	34	61	82	146	228	1	15	16	4	7	11	30	30	60	40	49	89	611	957	1568	1	10	7	6·5	5·1	5·7
,, 1882	51	73	86	128	137	201	338	5	11	16	9	15	24	34	45	79	36	58	94	664	1029	1693	4	5	5	5·4	5·6	5·6
,, 1883	60	82	91	107	151	189	340	9	7	16	6	18	24	40	41	81	40	61	101	720	1091	1811	6	4	5	5·6	5·6	5·6
,, 1884	43	49	70	114	113	163	276	12	11	23	14	12	26	35	50	85	30	62	92	742	1119	1861	11	7	8	4·0	5·5	4·9
Average of 5 Years	53	74	63	96	116	169	285	7	10	17	9	12	20	31	39	70	34	54	88	668	1022	1690	6	6	6	5·1	5·3	5·2
During 1885	49	73	111	176	160	249	409	8	8	16	9	12	21	42	44	86	40	49	89	803	1255	2058	5	3	4	5·0	3·9	4·3
,, 1886	50	57	90	142	140	199	339	10	7	17	7	8	15	44	59	103	46	76	122	837	1303	2140	7	4	5	5·5	5·8	5·7
,, 1887	60	59	69	164	129	223	352	8	11	19	6	10	16	42	53	95	34	58	92	876	1394	2270	6	5	5	3·9	4·2	4·1
,, 1888	48	67	76	88	124	155	279	9	17	26	8	14	22	44	53	97	45	62	107	894	1403	2297	7	10	9	5·0	4·4	4·7
,, 1889	70	93	116	124	186	217	403	6	14	20	13	13	26	50	49	99	36	74	110	975	1470	2445	3	6	5	3·7	5·0	4·5
Average of 5 Years	55	70	92	139	147	209	356	8	11	19	9	11	20	44	52	96	40	64	104	877	1365	2242	6	5	5	4·6	4·7	4·6
During 1890	42	71	97	101	139	172	311	12	19	31	14	12	26	52	49	101	43	66	109	993	1496	2489	9	11	10	4·3	4·4	4·4
,, 1891	45	59	74	103	119	162	281	7	13	20	17	21	38	58	57	115	57	105	162	973	1462	2435	6	8	7	5·9	7·2	6·7
,, 1892	44	85	108	129	152	214	366	7	12	19	12	13	25	66	64	130	44	64	108	996	1523	2519	5	6	5	4·4	4·2	4·3
,, 1893	63	63	83	126	146	189	335	11	17	28	16	15	31	53	57	110	49	71	120	1013	1552	2565	8	9	8	4·8	4·6	4·7

APPENDIX A.—Table X.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1893.

Populations (Mean of 1881-91)	Scotland 3,880,610		Aberdeen. 274,848		Argyll. 75,803		Ayr. 221,956		Banff. 62,751		Berwick. 33,839		Bute. 18,019		Caithness. 38,518		Clackmannan. 28,576		Dumbarton. 86,338		Dumfries. 75,194		Edinburgh. 411,681		Elgin. 43,856		Fife. 179,738		Forfar. 271,896		Haddington. 37,997		Inverness. 89,951		Kincardine. 35,556		Kinross. 6,171		Kirkcudbright. 41,056		Lanark. 994,123		Linlithgow. 48,415		Nairn. 9,433		Orkney. 31,248		Peebles. 14,237		Perth. 127,541		Renfrew. 258,204		Ross. 78,638		Roxburgh. 56,756		Selkirk. 23,055		Shetland. 29,208		Stirling. 116,546		Sutherland. 22,136		Wigtown. 37,336	
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Priv. Dwel

APPENDIX A.—Table XI.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were transferred from Private Dwellings to Establishments or from Establishments to Private Dwellings in each Year from 1860 to 1893.

| YEARS. | Scotland. | | Aberdeen. | | Argyll. | | Ayr. | | Banff. | | Berwick. | | Bute. | | Caithness. | | Clackmannan. | | Dumbarton. | | Dumfries. | | Edinburgh. | | Elgin. | | Fife. | | Forfar. | | Haddington. | | Inverness. | | Kincardine. | | Kinross. | | Kirkcudbright. | | Lanark. | | Linlithgow. | | Nairn. | | Orkney. | | Peebles. | | Perth. | | Renfrew. | | Ross. | | Roxburgh. | | Selkirk. | | Shetland. | | Stirling. | | Sutherland. | | Wigtown. | |
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APPENDIX A.—TABLE XII.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1894.

| Population Mean of 1881-91) | SCOTLAND. 3,880,610 | | Aberdeen. 274,848 | | Argyll. 75,803 | | Ayr. 221,956 | | Banff. 62,751 | | Berwick. 33,889 | | Bute. 18,019 | | Caithness. 38,518 | | Clackmannan. 28,576 | | Dumbarton. 86,338 | | Dumfries. 75,194 | | Edinburgh. 411,681 | | Elgin. 43,866 | | Fife. 179,733 | | Forfar. 271,896 | | Haddington. 37,997 | | Inverness. 89,931 | | Kincardine. 35,556 | | Kinross. 6,171 | | Kirkcudbright. 41,056 | | Lanark. 994,123 | | Linlithgow. 48,415 | | Nairn. 9,433 | | Orkney. 31,248 | | Peebles. 14,237 | | Perth. 127,541 | | Renfrew. 258,204 | | Ross. 78,638 | | Roxburgh. 56,756 | | Selkirk. 23,055 | | Shetland. 29,208 | | Stirling. 116,546 | | Sutherland. 22,136 | | Wigtown. 37,336 | |
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APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIII.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse in Scotland, on 1st January 1894; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum or Poorhouse. 18—20

| ASYLUM. | Where Situated. | Name of Superintendent. | Number of Patients. | | | | COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT IS SITUATED. | | | |

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIV.

Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1894, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1891.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1894.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.											
					In Establishments.						In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.					
					In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.			In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.			With Relatives.			With Strangers and Alone.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. Aberdeen,	284,036	344	463	807	178	264	442	109	110	219	28	44	72	29	45	74
2. Argyll,	74,998	199	195	394	158	136	294	...	...	...	21	34	55	20	25	45
3. Ayr,	226,386	266	339	605	187	228	415	48	52	100	14	26	40	17	33	50
4. Banff,	61,684	88	110	198	68	67	135	...	...	...	12	14	26	8	29	37
5. Berwick,	32,290	45	62	107	33	41	74	...	...	...	7	8	15	5	13	18
6. Bute,	18,404	37	42	79	28	30	58	...	...	...	2	3	5	7	9	16
7. Caithness,	37,177	78	89	167	46	45	91	...	...	...	26	33	59	6	11	17
8. Clackmannan,	33,140	31	29	60	25	23	48	4	2	6	...	2	2	2	2	4
9. Dumbarton,	98,014	64	100	164	38	60	98	23	29	52	...	2	2	3	9	12
10. Dumfries,	74,245	85	83	168	69	72	141	...	...	...	7	3	10	9	8	17
11. Edinburgh—																
Urban Dist.,	433,994	388	478	866	222	246	468	39	40	79	18	18	36	109	174	283
Mid-Lothian Dist.,		96	97	193	81	74	155	6	3	9	6	6	12	3	14	17
12. Elgin (or Moray),	43,471	91	113	204	73	88	161	...	...	...	8	10	18	10	15	25
13. Fife,	190,365	232	291	523	198	225	423	...	...	...	9	20	29	25	46	71
14. Forfar,	277,735	379	540	919	236	324	560	84	95	179	15	24	39	44	97	141
15. Haddington,	37,377	67	82	149	53	61	114	6	10	16	5	8	13	3	3	6
16. Inverness,	89,847	199	217	416	111	95	206	...	...	...	62	70	132	26	52	78
17. Kincardine,	35,492	43	50	93	35	33	68	6	13	19	1	2	3	1	2	3
18. Kinross,	6,673	10	14	24	8	11	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3
19. Kirkcudbright,	39,985	52	54	106	45	45	90	...	...	...	5	7	12	2	2	4
20. Lanark,	1,091,644	1,186	1,257	2,443	981	940	1,921	47	45	92	36	50	86	122	222	344
21. Linlithgow,	53,532	53	58	111	37	40	77	10	9	19	2	7	9	4	2	6
22. Nairn,	8,516	10	15	25	7	12	19	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5
23. Orkney,	30,453	40	66	106	25	44	69	...	...	...	8	15	23	7	7	14
24. Peebles,	14,750	11	22	33	11	18	29	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
25. Perth,	122,185	233	228	461	157	160	317	17	16	33	19	17	36	40	35	75
26. Renfrew,	245,067	228	297	525	192	240	432	...	...	...	2	5	7	34	52	86
27. Ross and Cromarty,	78,727	155	174	329	72	90	162	...	...	...	64	62	126	19	22	41
28. Roxburgh,	53,500	68	69	137	63	57	120	...	...	...	3	7	10	2	5	7
29. Selkirk,	27,270	14	23	37	11	17	28	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	1	1
30. Shetland,	28,711	54	63	117	30	31	61	1	...	1	15	23	38	8	9	17
31. Stirling,	118,021	135	142	277	121	103	224	4	6	10	1	8	9	9	25	34
32. Sutherland,	21,896	43	44	87	25	23	48	1	...	1	15	15	30	2	6	8
33. Wigtown,	36,062	51	60	111	21	31	52	12	10	22	14	11	25	4	8	12
Total,	4,025,647	5,075	5,966	11,041	3,645	3,974	7,619	417	440	857	430	561	991	583	991	1,574

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XV.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register during 1893, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1893.				Number intimated during the Year 1893		A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.*										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.				Placed in Establishments.*				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.	
							Of Patients intimated during 1893		Of Single Patients transferred.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-Roll.								By Recovery.		By Friends.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen	297	364	55	87	57	77	55	75	3	5	24	27	7	5	31	29	2	2	6	9	1	2	1	...	1	4
2. Argyll	160	138	39	59	38	24	36	20	...	...	19	8	3	1	10	11	2	4	3	1	1	...	...	1	2	2
3. Ayr	205	260	37	59	70	66	68	63	4	2	24	24	5	2	10	19	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1
4. Banff	61	62	22	44	21	23	21	22	2	1	10	8	...	1	6	6	...	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	
5. Berwick	31	38	11	18	6	11	4	8	1	2	2	3	...	1	2	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute	24	29	9	11	14	3	14	3	...	...	4	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
7. Caithness	43	44	31	44	11	9	7	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
8. Clackmannan	26	18	5	5	5	11	5	11	1	...	1	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Dumbarton	69	75	5	12	15	20	15	20	...	2	10	7	5	1	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
10. Dumfries	73	72	15	11	14	21	13	21	...	...	7	10	2	...	7	9	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
11. Edinburgh—																										
Urban District	268	316	109	170	123	143	122	138	5	6	42	85	15	21	45	30	1	5	27	34	...	2	...	3	6	4
Midlothian	86	84	9	19	23	20	20	20	...	1	7	10	8	4	4	12	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	1
12. Elgin	65	80	21	27	21	24	21	22	1	1	5	6	4	1	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3
13. Fife	195	229	33	62	48	36	47	34	1	1	23	17	4	5	16	13	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
14. Forfar	287	392	57	123	92	111	90	111	5	9	22	40	8	6	29	36	2	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	1	4
15. Haddington	58	69	9	9	11	23	11	22	1	...	7	11	1	1	3	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness	127	111	87	116	31	51	28	44	3	3	25	41	5	4	9	11	3	7	8	7	2	...	1	...	5	5
17. Kincardine	41	40	2	4	5	15	5	15	...	...	1	7	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross	9	11	3	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Kirkcudbright	43	47	7	10	6	14	6	14	...	1	1	11	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
20. Lanark	1017	963	153	274	336	324	324	317	16	12	164	172	35	37	110	71	12	7	18	23	1	4	4	3	4	14
21. Linlithgow	44	48	8	8	12	18	12	17	...	...	3	7	3	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
22. Nairn	12	16	3	3	2	3	2	3	...	...	3	3	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	24	41	13	23	10	10	9	9	...	...	4	5	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
24. Peebles	11	18	...	3	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	168	167	65	58	38	43	37	38	2	4	14	20	5	4	12	6	1	5	...	3	2	...	1	1	2	9
26. Renfrew	178	228	38	57	99	99	98	99	2	3	49	51	12	12	23	18	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	1	1	1
27. Ross & Cromarty	89	95	71	80	38	38	18	27	...	2	27	25	2	5	9	3	20	11	2	5	...	5	1	...	8	5
28. Roxburgh	58	60	6	11	19	9	19	9	1	...	9	6	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1
29. Selkirk	8	16	3	3	8	15	6	13	1	...	1	4	2	3	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
30. Shetland	28	32	22	34	13	11	12	8	...	1	6	7	...	...	3	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3
31. Stirling	109	104	12	35	44	29	43	28	3	1	14	9	3	1	10	14	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
32. Sutherland	32	30	17	21	7	4	7	4	...	...	8	4	2	...	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
33. Wigtown	33	42	19	20	7	6	6	6	1	...	4	2	1	...	3	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
TOTALS	3979	4339	996	1523	1247	1320	1184	1257	53	57	543	642	138	130	382	341	63	63	83	126	11	17	16	15	49	71

* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVI.

Proportion for each County per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1884 to 1893, also of those at 1st January 1894 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportions of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1884–93.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1894.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments 1st January 1894.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1894.	Paupers of all Classes at 14th May 1893.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen,	44	3	47	284	156	77	233	51	1492
2. Argyll,	72	6	78	525	392	...	392	133	2325
3. Ayr,	51	2	53	267	183	44	227	40	1455
4. Banff,	47	4	51	321	219	...	219	102	1975
5. Berwick,	35	7	42	331	229	...	229	102	1483
6. Bute,	57	3	60	429	315	...	315	114	1424
7. Caithness,	38	21	59	449	245	...	245	204	3228
8. Clackmannan,	34	1	35	181	145	18	163	18	688
9. Dumbarton,	37	...	37	167	100	53	153	14	997
10. Dumfries,	42	2	44	226	190	...	190	36	1445
11. Edinburgh,	62	2	64	244	144	20	164	80	1207
12. Elgin,	60	6	66	469	370	...	370	99	2434
13. Fife,	42	2	44	275	222	...	222	53	1196
14. Forfar,	56	2	58	331	202	64	266	65	1378
15. Haddington,	66	3	69	399	305	43	348	51	1720
16. Inverness,	61	18	79	463	229	...	229	234	2896
17. Kincardine,	41	1	42	262	192	53	245	17	1226
18. Kinross,	55	6	61	360	285	...	285	75	1529
19. Kirkcudbright,	43	2	45	265	225	...	225	40	1888
20. Lanark,	56	1	57	224	176	8	184	39	1296
21. Linlithgow,	45	2	47	207	144	35	179	28	1132
22. Nairn,	80	3	83	294	223	...	223	70	2337
23. Orkney,	39	8	47	348	227	...	227	121	2098
24. Peebles,	35	1	36	224	197	...	197	27	963
25. Perth,	54	4	58	377	259	27	286	91	1562
26. Renfrew,	59	1	60	214	176	...	176	38	1292
27. Ross and Cromarty,	48	17	65	418	206	...	206	212	3375
28. Roxburgh,	49	2	51	256	224	...	224	32	1129
29. Selkirk,	29	3	32	136	103	...	103	33	792
30. Shetland,	47	15	62	408	212	4	216	192	3163
31. Stirling,	48	2	50	235	190	8	198	36	1233
32. Sutherland,	53	12	65	397	219	5	224	174	3466
33. Wigtown,	41	7	48	308	144	61	205	103	2130
SCOTLAND,	53	3	56	274	189	22	211	64	1486

*Calculated on Populations of 1891.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1893.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	190	
	Do. Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Montrose	2	
			193
2. Argyll	District Asylum, Argyll	59	
			59
3. Ayr	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	2	
	District Asylum, Ayr	123	
			125
4. Banff	District Asylum, Banff	42	
			42
5. Berwick	District Asylum, Roxburgh	9	
			9
6. Bute	District Asylum, Argyll	16	
			16
7. Caithness	Royal Asylum, Montrose	12	
	District Asylum, Inverness	1	
			13
8. Clackmannan	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling	16	
			17
9. Dumbarton	District Asylum, Stirling	28	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	1	
			29
10. Dumfries	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	257	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
			258
11. Edinburgh	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	387	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	44	
	Do. Roxburgh	2	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	18	
	Do. Saughton Hall	14	
	Do. Westermains	1	
			467
12. Elgin	District Asylum, Elgin	46	
			46
13. Fife	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	
	Do. Edinburgh	2	
	Do. Perth	3	
	District Asylum, Fife	83	
			89
14. Forfar	Royal Asylum, Dundee	175	
	Do. Montrose	90	
			265
15. Haddington	District Asylum, Haddington	30	
			30
	Carry forward		1658

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward		1,658
16. Inverness	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth	1	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness	85	
			87
17. Kincardine	Royal Asylum, Montrose	7	
			7
18. Kinross	District Asylum, Fife	3	
			3
19. Kirkcudbright	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	11	
			11
20. Lanark	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	39	
	Royal Asylum, Dundee	5	
	Do. Edinburgh.	1	
	Do. Glasgow	115	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Do. Ayr	4	
	Do. Inverness	2	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell	82	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Private Asylum, Mavisbank	1	
	Do. Westermains	1	
	Barony Parochial Asylum	208	
	Glasgow Do.	40	
	Govan Do.	88	
	Greenock Do.	4	
	Paisley Do.	17	
			609
21. Linlithgow	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	
	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Stirling	16	
			18
22. Nairn	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen	1	
	District Asylum, Inverness	6	
			7
23. Orkney	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	8	
	Do. Montrose	4	
	District Asylum, Argyll	1	
	Do. Banff	1	
			14
24. Peebles	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	6	
			6
25. Perth	Royal Asylum, Dundee	1	
	Do. Glasgow	1	
	Murray's Royal Asylnm, Perth	27	
	District Asylum, Perth	81	
			110
26. Renfrew	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	1	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
	Do. Glasgow	7	
	Abbey Parochial Asylum	45	
	Greenock Do.	107	
	Paisley Do.	90	
			251
27. Ross	District Asylum, Inverness	30	
			30
28. Roxburgh	District Asylum, Roxburgh	49	
			49
	Carry forward		2,860

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought forward		2,860
29. Selkirk	District Asylum, Mid-Lothian	1	
	Do. Roxburgh	2	
			3
30. Shetland	Royal Asylum, Montrose	21	
			21
31. Stirling	Royal Asylum, Glasgow	3	
	Private Asylum, Saughton Hall	1	
	District Asylum, Stirling	104	
			108
32. Sutherland	District Asylum, Inverness	4	
			4
33. Wigtown	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries	18	
	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh	1	
			19
	TOTAL,		3,015

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1893.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums	5	...	...	5
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses	21	...	...	21
TOTAL	28	...	...	28

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1893.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Private patients,	94·5	125·0	28	46	7	19	6	9	2	6	25·0	41·3	2·1	4·8
Pauper do.	191·5	264·0	58	70	26	26	15	23	24	17	44·8	37·1	12·5	6·4
Total,	286·0	389·0	86	116	33	45	21	32	26	23	38·4	38·8	9·1	5·9
2. Argyll District Asylum,	195·0	184·5	59	32	24	12	12	3	15	12	40·7	37·5	7·7	6·5
3. Ayr District Asylum,	171·0	219·0	76	71	23	24	13	8	8	19	30·3	33·8	4·7	8·7
4. Banff District Asylum,	65·0	66·5	27	21	9	8	3	4	7	6	33·3	38·1	10·8	9·0
5. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, Private patients,	163·0	172·0	39	44	16	22	9	13	17	8	41·0	50·0	10·4	4·7
Pauper do.	298·0	299·0	117	143	47	73	31	30	30	29	40·2	51·0	10·1	9·7
Total,	461·0	471·0	156	187	63	95	40	43	47	37	40·4	50·8	10·2	7·9
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, Private patients,	31·5	39·0	14	12	4	7	6	8	3	4	28·6	58·3	9·5	10·3
Pauper do.	119·5	197·0	81	86	19	30	21	23	18	18	23·5	34·9	15·1	9·1
Total,	151·0	236·0	95	98	23	37	27	31	21	22	24·2	37·8	13·9	9·3
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, Private patients,	187·0	157·0	54	45	19	24	11	9	21	13	35·2	53·3	11·2	8·3
Pauper do.	230·0	265·5	157	161	51	88	51	65	44	32	32·5	54·7	19·1	12·1
Total,	417·0	422·5	211	206	70	112	62	74	65	45	33·2	54·4	15·6	10·7
8. Elgin District Asylum,	69·5	88·0	24	25	3	7	6	5	4	5	12·5	28·0	5·8	5·7
9. Fife District Asylum,	204·0	239·0	49	42	24	16	8	17	17	13	49·0	38·1	8·3	5·4
10 Glasgow Royal Asylum, Private patients,	165·5	184·0	68	55	17	23	26	19	17	14	25·0	41·8	10·3	7·6
Pauper do.	95·5	41·0	1	1	2	...	4	3	9	5	200·0	...	9·4	12·2
Total,	261·0	225·0	69	56	19	23	30	22	26	19	27·5	41·1	10·0	8·4
11. Haddington District Asylum,	58·0	69·0	12	22	7	12	1	3	4	7	58·3	54·5	6·9	10·1
12. Inverness District Asylum,	238·5	229·5	60	83	61	74	21	23	25	23	101·7	89·2	10·5	10·0
13. Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell,	134·0	98·5	48	45	22	22	15	13	9	9	45·8	48·9	6·7	9·1
14. Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	110·5	125·5	33	40	9	18	17	10	6	15	27·3	45·0	5·4	12·0
15. Montrose Royal Asylum, Private patients,	37·0	41·5	18	10	7	5	2	...	4	3	38·9	50·0	10·8	7·2
Pauper do.	222·5	260·0	51	65	16	25	3	4	16	23	31·4	38·5	7·2	8·8
Total,	259·5	301·5	69	75	23	30	5	4	20	26	33·3	40·0	7·7	8·6
16. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,	50·0	48·0	20	14	12	7	7	4	3	3	60·0	50·0	6·0	6·3
17. Perth District Asylum,	154·0	155·5	42	46	11	20	12	10	11	5	26·2	43·5	7·1	3·2
18. Roxburgh District Asylum,	113·5	122·0	32	36	12	14	3	15	8	3	37·5	38·9	7·0	2·5
19. Stirling District Asylum,	242·0	237·5	93	93	31	29	23	15	23	26	33·3	31·2	9·5	10·9
GENERAL RESULTS,	3640·5	3927·5	1261	1308	479	605	326	336	345	318	38·0	46·3	9·5	8·1

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1893

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	20·0	27·5	9	13	1	3	1	3	1	2	11·1	23·1	5·0	7·3
2. Mollendo House,.....	2·5	11·0	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Saughton Hall,.....	28·0	36·5	7	9	2	9	3	2	2	3	28·6	100·0	7·1	8·2
4. Westermains,.....	1·5	14·5	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Whitehouse,..... ..	4·0	12·0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	8·3
GENERAL RESULTS,...	56·0	101·5	17	23	3	1	5	10	3	6	17·6	52·2	5·4	5·9

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	45·0	60·5	24	26	9	13	6	7	3	9	37·5	50·0	6·7	14·9
2. Barony, Woodilee,	297·5	306·0	107	127	43	59	31	30	32	16	40·2	46·5	10·8	5·2
3. City, Glasgow, ...	...	125·0	...	71	...	22	...	31	...	16	...	31·0	...	12·8
4. Govan, Glasgow,..	132·0	127·0	69	31	22	15	15	7	20	13	31·9	48·4	15·2	10·2
5. Greenock,.....	154·0	131·5	70	44	46	23	13	10	13	6	65·7	52·3	11·7	4·6
6. Paisley (Burgh),..	112·5	101·0	74	41	32	20	15	16	20	3	43·2	43·8	17·8	3·0
GENERAL RESULTS,	741·0	851·0	344	340	152	152	80	101	93	63	44·2	44·7	12·6	7·4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1893.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (Including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (City),	45·0	48·5	1	6	...	...	1	3	2	4	...	...	4·4	8·2
2. Buchan (New Maud),	26·0	25·5	2	3	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	7·7	7·8
3. Cuninghame (Irvine),	47·0	49·5	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4·3	...
4. Dumbarton,	27·5	31·5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	50·0	...	...
5. Dundee East,	43·5	54·0	8	14	...	...	7	8	2	2	...	...	4·6	3·7
6. Dundee West,	38·5	38·5	8	5	...	1	7	4	...	1	...	20·0	...	2·6
7. Edinburgh (City),	37·5	38·0	6	12	...	...	7	13	...	1	...	...	...	2·6
8. Hamilton,	14·0	16·5	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
9. Invereak (Musselburgh),	14·0	15·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6·5
10. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·5	20·0	3	4	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	25·0	9·8	15·0
11. Linlithgow,	16·0	16·0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	29·0	30·5	7	11	...	1	6	4	3	5	...	9·1	10·3	16·4
13. Old Monkland,	25·5	25·0	5	4	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	3·9	...
14. Perth,	20·0	19·0	2	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	5·0	10·5
15. St Cuthberts,	15·5	...	5	...	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...	6·5	...
16. Wigtown (Stranraer),	14·0	12·5	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	1	33·3	...	7·1	8·0
GENERAL RESULTS,	433·5	440·5	54	69	2	4	53	46	17	22	3·7	5·8	3·9	5·0

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan,	44·0	20·5	13	7	...	...	5	1	...	1
Larbert,	143·0	79·5	29	18	...	...	21	9	8	
TOTAL ...	187·0	100·0	42	25	...	...	26	10	8	

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1893.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																			
			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.															
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen Royal .	286·0	389·0	26	23	14	8	1	1	1	1	6	2	3	1	...	2	3	3	6	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	3	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Argyll District .	195·0	184·5	15	12	3	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ayr District .	171·0	219·0	8	19	6	11	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	3	...	4	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Banff District .	65·0	66·5	7	6	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Crichton Royal .	461·0	471·0	47	37	15	13	2	4	2	2	15	4	2	2	3	6	10	3	4	3	2	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	2	3	7	...	...	...	...
Dundee Royal .	151·0	236·0	21	22	16	9	...	1	5	1	4	3	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	2	3	1	...	...
Edinburgh Royal	417·0	422·5	65	45	35	20	4	3	3	1	26	7	1	2	8	11	2	9	4	2	8	4	3	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	2	1	...	1	...	...
Elgin District .	69·5	88·0	4	5	3	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife District .	204·0	239·0	17	13	8	4	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
Glasgow Royal .	261·0	225·0	26	19	4	3	1	1	2	...	5	1	3	2	...	3	5	5	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Haddington District	58·0	69·0	4	7	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Inverness District	238·5	229·5	25	23	10	7	...	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	5	6	4	1	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...
Kirklands . .	134·0	98·5	9	9	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mid-Lothian Dist'ct	110·5	125·5	6	15	4	7	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose Royal .	259·5	301·5	20	26	3	9	1	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	5	6	5	2	5	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...
Murray's Royal .	50·0	48·0	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth District .	154·0	155·5	11	5	7	2	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh District	113·5	122·0	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Stirling District.	242·0	237·5	23	26	11	12	...	...	2	2	7	1	...	1	5	5	1	3	4	2	...	3	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...
TOTALS, . . .	3640·5	3927·5	345	318	148	114	15	25	24	16	81	21	12	15	40	43	47	45	32	33	24	32	8	15	11	6	...	1	23	21	24	41	4	4	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1893.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																	
			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mavisbank . .	20·0	27·5	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mollendo House .	2·5	11·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saughtonhall .	28·0	36·5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Westermains .	1·5	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitehouse .	4·0	12·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, .	56·0	101·5	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS																																				
Abbey . .	45·0	60·5	3	9	2	1	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Barony . .	297·5	306·0	32	16	14	8	1	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	5	4	3	1	6	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Glasgow . .	...	125·0	...	16	...	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Govan . .	132·0	127·0	20	13	7	9	2	2	...	1	8	...	3	3	...	2	3	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Greenock . .	154·0	131·5	18	6	8	5	4	1	...	1	4	...	3	3	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Paisley Burgh .	112·5	101·0	20	3	10	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	5	1	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, .	741·0	851·0	93	63	41	30	8	5	8	6	23	1	7	6	12	10	13	5	8	12	7	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	2	8	1	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.—*continued.*

Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1893.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																					
			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.										Thoracic Affections.						Abdominal Affections.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.	
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen . . .	45·0	48·5	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan . . .	26·0	25·5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuninghame . .	47·0	49·5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton . . .	27·5	31·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee East . .	43·5	54·0	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee West . .	38·5	38·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh . . .	37·5	38·0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton . . .	14·0	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inveresk . . .	14·0	15·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincardine . . .	20·5	20·0	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow . .	16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar . .	29·0	30·5	3	5	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Old Monkland . .	25·5	25·0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth . . .	20·0	19·0	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Cuthberts .	15·5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigtown . . .	14·0	12·5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, .	433·5	440·5	17	22	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	4	4	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Return of Expenditure for each County on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 14th May 1893.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.			Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.			Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, &c.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives or others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Government.
	M.	F.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.				
										£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen	407	517	158,651	79,778	52,093	290,522	54·6	27·5	17·9	11,902 5 0	3,833 7 0	2,113 6 7	409 0 6	18,257 19 1	609 8 7	8,170 8 7
2 Argyll	222	211	109,022	...	36,456	145,478	74·9	...	25·1	6,908 8 10	.....	1,421 13 8	380 7 2	8,710 9 8	182 17 1	4,253 12 7
3 Ayr	312	374	132,517	36,635	35,755	204,907	64·7	17·9	17·4	7,654 10 9	1,344 16 7	1,496 3 10	513 4 7	11,008 15 9	995 12 8	5,442 11 3
4 Banff	104	118	46,631	271	23,499	70,401	66·2	0·4	33·4	2,779 10 11	14 17 0	928 6 7	135 10 9	3,858 5 3	86 9 3	1,992 19 10
5 Berwick	50	60	25,010	...	11,217	36,227	69·0	...	31·0	1,724 2 5	.....	554 9 1	86 9 4	2,365 0 10	193 15 1	1,083 2 9
6 Bute	39	46	18,533	...	7,835	26,368	70·3	...	29·7	1,183 8 3	.....	363 4 0	58 4 11	1,604 17 2	133 17 1	754 6 1
7 Caithness	82	100	31,534	...	28,718	60,252	52·3	...	47·7	2,453 13 3	.....	976 15 4	118 2 3	3,548 10 10	77 15 0	1,546 18 7
8 Clackmannan	36	32	14,220	1,736	3,355	19,311	73·6	9·0	17·4	1,094 17 5	113 1 6	169 10 7	58 6 4	1,435 15 10	113 13 0	575 6 2
9 Dumbarton	86	105	35,617	17,762	6,165	59,544	59·8	29·8	10·4	2,505 19 5	897 11 4	309 2 5	164 10 5	3,877 3 7	507 5 2	1,720 4 0
10 Dumfries	101	101	52,063	...	9,217	61,280	85·0	...	15·0	3,565 3 8	.....	450 2 2	123 6 11	4,138 12 9	60 7 8	1,928 19 4
11 Edinburgh	618	734	241,488	39,155	111,553	392,196	61·6	10·0	28·4	19,056 3 9	2,504 2 5	6,035 19 6	780 12 6	28,376 18 2	1,162 15 11	12,028 5 1
12 Elgin	93	119	52,271	...	17,302	69,573	75·1	...	24·9	3,084 6 7	.....	722 8 11	132 1 0	3,888 16 6	284 12 6	1,967 5 2
13 Fife	273	325	153,157	...	33,740	186,897	81·9	...	18·1	9,055 2 7	.....	1,585 15 4	390 13 8	11,031 11 7	876 13 1	5,475 14 7
14 Forfar	458	591	190,048	65,247	66,284	321,579	59·1	20·3	20·6	15,148 15 1	3,313 4 7	3,103 7 4	443 6 4	22,008 13 4	448 18 10	9,678 8 9
15 Haddington	79	95	41,220	5,726	6,618	53,564	76·9	10·7	12·4	2,488 17 5	284 18 9	282 7 9	66 8 2	3,122 12 1	157 16 7	1,561 4 7
16 Inverness	247	273	86,050	...	75,581	161,631	53·2	...	46·8	5,135 6 2	.....	2,562 5 11	541 13 9	8,239 5 10	181 13 5	4,139 16 3
17 Kincardine	49	56	23,987	6,483	2,190	32,660	73·4	19·9	6·7	1,899 2 3	260 16 6	94 0 9	50 10 0	2,304 9 6	129 17 6	923 0 4
18 Kinross	14	18	7,207	...	2,325	9,532	75·6	...	24·4	440 15 4	.....	112 17 4	22 5 3	575 17 11	54 6 2	276 4 4
19 Kirkcudbright	56	63	31,393	...	6,671	38,064	82·5	...	17·5	2,151 14 10	.....	252 15 10	88 5 11	2,492 16 7	38 3 8	1,185 3 7
20 Lanark	1549	1537	706,983	32,593	147,895	887,471	79·6	3·7	16·7	47,816 3 0	2,005 1 1	7,747 0 7	1,837 4 11	59,405 9 7	2,460 15 11	26,663 2 3
21 Linlithgow	59	68	26,252	7,052	6,018	39,322	66·8	17·9	15·3	1,836 19 6	410 0 7	272 9 3	122 14 2	2,642 3 6	190 6 11	1,155 15 3
22 Nairn	17	21	9,928	...	2,183	12,111	82·0	...	18·0	580 8 0	.....	99 18 8	31 8 7	711 15 3	90 1 8	339 2 6
23 Orkney	16	69	24,271	...	13,051	37,322	65·0	...	35·0	1,951 13 0	.....	433 0 9	117 8 11	2,502 2 8	51 8 11	1,025 10 2
24 Peebles	12	23	9,747	...	1,460	11,207	87·0	...	13·0	593 7 2	.....	78 2 0	19 10 8	690 19 10	50 7 6	338 11 2
25 Perth	268	256	116,970	12,634	43,617	173,221	67·5	7·3	25·2	8,520 7 4	709 11 3	2,198 5 6	305 19 8	11,734 3 9	709 19 10	5,058 5 3
26 Renfrew	275	365	146,569	127	33,198	179,894	81·5	0·1	18·4	10,357 18 2	8 15 9	1,725 11 1	359 1 8	12,451 6 8	576 12 8	5,515 3 6
27 Ross	193	224	65,032	...	59,185	124,217	52·4	...	47·6	3,945 3 3	.....	1,794 11 10	424 2 6	6,163 17 7	36 2 0	3,105 17 3
28 Roxburgh	74	86	43,132	...	6,283	49,415	87·3	...	12·7	2,991 12 7	.....	316 0 10	122 4 0	3,429 17 5	282 7 4	1,462 17 3
29 Selkirk	15	28	9,236	...	2,057	11,293	81·8	...	18·2	624 9 2	.....	102 13 10	24 2 6	751 5 6	61 14 5	323 2 3
30 Shetland	59	76	22,223	365	19,855	42,443	52·3	0·9	46·8	1,790 5 1	22 9 10	531 16 8	161 19 10	2,506 11 5	47 10 7	1,022 10 4
31 Stirling	166	172	76,613	3,650	16,620	96,883	79·1	3·8	17·1	5,378 9 8	210 13 2	906 0 2	300 7 7	6,795 10 7	433 5 7	2,948 12 2
32 Sutherland	57	54	20,817	365	11,805	35,987	57·9	1·0	41·1	1,248 18 2	20 0 0	487 13 2	148 0 5	1,904 11 9	54 5 0	927 0 5
33 Wigtown	56	69	18,171	8,833	13,837	40,841	44·5	21·6	33·9	1,284 7 0	522 6 4	552 16 7	125 9 8	2,484 19 7	50 3 8	1,177 10 1
Totals & Averages	6172	6986	2,746,563	318,412	916,638	3,981,613	69·0	8·0	23·0	189,102 5 0	16,475 13 8	40,780 13 10	8,662 14 10	255,021 7 4	11,391 0 3	115,717 0 8

APPENDIX A.—Table XXII.

Expenditure by Parochial Boards on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1858 to 1892–93.

YEARS.	In Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, Cost of Transport, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Yearly, Expenditure by Parochial Boards per Patient.
					£ s. d.
1858	£61,303	£14,230	£5118	£80,652	17 0 6
Average of 5 Years 1859–1863	76,430	14,763	4031	95,225	18 11 6
1864	83,285	14,892	4505	102,682	19 11 3
1865	86,203	15,107	3665	104,975	19 10 2
1866	91,338	15,236	4230	110,805	20 2 4
1867	97,509	15,152	4526	117,187	20 15 2
1868	104,951	15,396	5074	125,421	21 8 8
Average of 5 Years	92,657	15,157	4400	112,214	20 6 1
1869	111,169	15,509	5032	131,710	21 12 4
1870	113,221	15,826	4547	133,593	21 10 7
1871	113,569	16,167	4447	134,182	21 7 7
1872	115,414	17,013	4738	137,165	21 11 2
1873	126,480	17,211	5267	148,959	22 19 9
Average of 5 Years	115,970	16,345	4806	137,122	21 16 6
1874–75	136,421	17,098	4288	157,807	23 16 7
1875–76	143,305	17,340	4616	165,261	24 3 4
1876–77	151,181	17,890	4517	173,588	24 9 6
1877–78	160,043	18,088	5252	183,383	24 12 8
1878–79	164,388	18,518	5373	188,280	24 8 10
Average of 5 Years	151,068	17,787	4809	173,664	24 6 5
1879–80	168,433	19,366	5787	193,586	24 6 6
1880–81	174,933	20,533	5603	201,068	24 5 10
1881–82	182,406	21,830	6314	210,551	24 10 1
1882–83	182,110	24,593	6506	213,209	24 5 3
1883–84	181,085	26,449	6730	214,265	23 19 11
Average of 5 Years	177,794	22,554	6188	206,536	24 5 5
1884–5	184,322	28,184	6241	218,747	23 19 7
1885–6	186,025	31,203	6823	224,052	24 0 6
1886–7	186,329	33,107	6546	225,982	23 16 7
1887–8	184,522	34,717	6551	225,789	23 4 8
1888–9	186,575	35,662	7110	229,347	23 0 8
Average of 5 Years	185,554	32,575	6654	224,783	23 12 5
1889–90	190,633	38,256	7376	236,265	23 0 6
1890–91	197,292	39,175	7646	244,113	23 4 9
1891–92	203,946	39,435	8247	251,628	23 8 6
1892–93	205,578	40,781	8663	255,021	23 7 7

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIII.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1883–84 to 1892–93.

ASYLUMS.	1883–4	1884–5.	1885–6	1886–7.	1887–8	1888–9	1889–90.	1890–91	1891–2	1892–3
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles, . . .	1 5	1 5¼	1 5½	1 5¼	1 4¾	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	1 1¼	1 1	1 1	1 0¾	1 0¼	1 0	1 0½	1 0½	1 0¾	1 0½
In Private Dwellings,	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10	10¼	10¼	0 10½	0 10½	0 10½	0 10¾
General Averages,	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¾	1 3¼	1 3½	1 3¼	1 3½	1 3¼	1 3¼

APPENDIX A.—Table XXIV.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 14th May 1893.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)	Percentage of Patients.		
					In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			
1. Aberdeen,	1 6	0 11½	0 9¾	1 3	54·6	27·5	17·9
2. Argyll,	1 3¼	...	0 9¼	1 2¼	74·9	...	25·1
3. Ayr,	1 1¾	0 8¾	0 10	1 1	64·7	17·9	17·4
4. Banff,	1 2¼	...	0 9½	1 1¼	66·2	0·4	33·4
5. Berwick,	1 4½	...	0 11¾	1 3¾	69·0	...	31·0
6. Bute,	1 3½	...	0 11¼	1 2½	70·3	...	29·7
7. Caithness,	1 6¾	...	0 8¼	1 2¼	52·3	...	47·7
8. Clackmannan,	1 6½	1 3¾	1 0¼	1 5¾	73·6	9·0	17·4
9. Dumbarton,	1 5	1 0¼	1 0	1 3¾	59·8	29·8	10·4
10. Dumfries,	1 4½	...	0 11¾	1 4¼	85·0	...	15·0
11. Edinburgh,	1 7	1 3½	1 1	1 5¼	61·6	10·0	28·4
12. Elgin,	1 2	...	0 10	1 1½	75·1	...	24·9
13. Fife,	1 2¼	...	0 11¼	1 2¼	81·9	...	18·1
14. Forfar,	1 7½	1 0¼	0 11¼	1 4½	59·1	20·3	20·6
15. Haddington,	1 2½	1 0	0 10½	1 2	76·9	10·7	12·4
16. Inverness,	1 2¼	...	0 8¼	1 0¼	53·2	...	46·8
17. Kincardine,	1 7	0 9¾	0 10¼	1 5	73·4	19·9	6·7
18. Kinross,	1 2¾	...	0 11¾	1 2½	75·6	...	24·4
19. Kirkcudbright,	1 4½	...	0 9	1 3¾	82·5	...	17·5
20. Lanark,	1 4½	1 2¾	1 0½	1 4	79·6	3·7	16·7
21. Linlithgow,	1 4¾	1 2	0 10¾	1 4¼	66·8	17·9	15·3
22. Nairn,	1 2	...	0 11	1 2	82·0	...	18·0
23. Orkney,	1 7½	...	0 8	1 4	65·0	...	35·0
24. Peebles,	1 2½	...	1 0¾	1 2¾	87·0	...	13·0
25. Perth,	1 5½	1 1½	1 0	1 4¼	67·5	7·3	25·2
26. Renfrew,	1 5	...	1 0½	1 4½	81·5	0·1	18·4
27. Ross,	1 2½	...	0 7¼	1 0	52·4	...	47·6
28. Roxburgh,	1 4¾	...	1 0	1 4¾	87·3	...	12·7
29. Selkirk,	1 4½	...	1 0	1 4	81·8	...	18·2
30. Shetland,	1 7½	...	0 6½	1 2¼	52·3	0·9	46·8
31. Stirling,	1 4¾	1 1¾	1 1	1 4¾	79·1	3·8	17·1
32. Sutherland,	1 2½	...	0 8	1 0¾	57·9	1·0	41·1
33. Wigtown,	1 5	1 2¼	0 9½	1 2½	44·5	21·6	33·9
Total,	1 4½	1 0½	0 10¾	1 3¼	69·0	8·0	23·0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

Royal or Chartered Asylums.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	30 0 0	32 0 0	...	30 0 0
Crichton " "	24 0 0	32 0 0	[1]25 0 0	32 0 0
Dundee " "	[2] 28 12 0 / 30 11 0	32 10 0	[3]25 0 0	40 0 0
Edinburgh " "	31 0 0	31 0 0	28 10 0	28 10 0
Glasgow " "	[4] 30 6 8 / 30 15 4	...	...	[5]40 0 0
Montrose " "	28 12 0	...	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " "	...	...	[6]52 0 0	60 0 0

District Asylums.	Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.	
	From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Argyll and Bute District Asylum,	21 9 0	...	21 9 0	...
Ayr " "	20 16 0	...	...	...
Banff " "	21 5 10	...	...	...
Elgin " "	21 10 0	...	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " "	21 0 0	...	...	...
Haddington " "	21 0 0	...	...	30 0 0
Inverness " "	22 0 0	...	...	...
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	22 10 8	...	...	...
Mid-Lothian District Asylum,	22 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0	36 8 0
Perth " "	26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " "	27 0 0	...	40 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " "	25 0 0	32 10 0	...	35 0 0

Parochial Asylums (*i.e.*, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses.)	[7]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	Parochial Asylums. —(*Continued.*)	[7]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abbey Parochial Asylum	22 11 9	32 10 0	Govan Parochial Asylum	26 3 3	...
Barony " "	27 10 10	[8] 31 4 0 / 32 10 0	Greenock " "	23 8 0	[9] 32 10 0 / 35 2 0
Glasgow " "	20 10 7	...	Paisley " "	24 15 1	32 10 0

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses With Restricted Licenses.	[7]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. —(*Continued.*)	[7]Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen,	17 12 3	22 2 0	Inveresk,	17 18 7	...
Buchan,	16 9 4	...	Kincardine,	17 17 6	20 0 0
Cuninghame,	16 10 10	...	Linlithgow,	19 16 6	21 4 8
Dumbarton,	24 5 4	23 8 0	Old Machar,	19 15 5	20 0 0
Dundee, East,	21 11 2	...	Old Monkland,	21 12 3	24 14 0
Dundee, West,	20 11 8	...	Perth,	22 12 10	...
Edinburgh,	24 4 3	...	Wigtown,	23 15 7	...
Hamilton,	20 1 11	...			

1 Reduced to £10 in all suitable cases through the operation of the Endowment.
2 £30, 11s. for paupers from Dundee Combination, and £28,12s. for paupers from the other parishes in Forfarshire.
3 For Forfarshire and Fifeshire Cases.
4 The lowest rate in the Glasgow Royal Asylum is a special rate for patients from Glasgow City Parish; the second is a special rate for patients from certain other parishes in the District.
5 The rate is much less in special cases.
6 Each case applying for reduction by reason of poverty is separately considered by the Directors. Lowest rate at present is £30 per annum.
7 The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.
8 £31, 4s. for City and Govan Parishes, and £32, 10s. for other Lanarkshire Parishes.
9 £32, 10s. for Renfrewshire Parishes and Glasgow City Parish, and £35, 2s. for other Parishes.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1892–93, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up and Furnishing District Asylums; and amount of Monies Borrowed, and Assessed for, by District Lunacy Boards, under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

ASYLUMS.	Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1892, to 15th May 1893.													Amount of Monies Borrowed remaining due at 15th May 1893.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1893.
	1. Land.			2. Buildings, Improvements, Alterations, and Additions.	3. Expenditure on Farm. (Erection of Buildings and Improvements.)	4. [2]Furniture and Furnishings.	5. Miscellaneous Expenses.	6. Loans.			7. Total Providing Expenses.	8. [3] DEDUCT Proportion payable to the Providing Account of Profits on keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	9 Net Providing Expenses.		
	Purchase of Land other than Feued Lands.	[1]Rent or Feu-duty of Asylum Grounds.	Total.					Instalments.	Interests.	Total.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. {Argyll, (4)	.	165	165	1,580	.	13	244	1,241	910	2,151	4,153	99	4,054	21,467	3,200
{Bute, (4)	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	451	216	667	706	99	607	4,833	900
2. Ayr,	.	153	153	295	.	103	47	.	.	.	598	100	498	.	1,000
3. Banff,	.	25	25	264	.	.	49	704	132	836	1,174	.	1,174	2,284	1,154
4. Elgin,	.	132	132	105	.	5	47	174	300	474	763	46	717	7,533	750
5. Fife,	.	.	.	7,655	.	85	170	2,024	686(5)	2,710	10,620	167	10,453	24,261	3,000
6. Glasgow, City (6)	.	5	5	19,793	.	.	930	300	1,883	2,183	22,911	497	22,414	74,065(7)	2,800
7. Govan, (6)	.	4	4	9,062	6,165	250	552	.	1,581	1,581	17,614	50	17,564	51,190	3,750
8. Haddington,	.	2	2	164	.	.	58	497	250	747	971	104	867	5,887	800
9. Inverness,	.	362	362	765	.	108	237	715	449	1,164	2,636	123	2,513	10,099	2,750
10. Lanark, (6)	.	.	.	29,776	.	.	598	11,850(8)	2,077(8)	13,927(8)	44,301	698	43,603	78,696	7,500
11. Midlothian,	.	331	331	1,843	.	53	244	1,925	1,098	3,023	5,494	463	5,031	29,588	5,500
12. Perth,	.	1	1	139	.	.	56	858	288	1,146	1,342	60	1,282	5,944	2,200
13. Roxburgh,	.	.	.	168	.	123	132	2,074	1,105	3,179	3,602	145	3,457	23,208	3,750
14. Stirling,	.	120	120	16,131	.	1,000	286	1,052	1,228	2,280	19,817	699	19,118	33,410	4,000
Totals,	.	1,300	1,300	87,740	6,165	1,740	3,689	23,865	12,203	36,068	136,702	3,350	133,352	372,415	43,054

[1] Rents or feu-duty of farm lands proper, form a part of Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXX., showing the receipts and expenses of asylum farms.

[2] Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the complete equipment of the Asylum and of additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

[3] The profit from private patients is divided equally between the providing and maintenance accounts.

[4] The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have separate District Lunacy Boards. The expenditure stated for Argyll Asylum under heads 1 to 4 inclusive, is the combined expenditure of the two Boards: the expenditure by each Board on Miscellaneous Expenses and Loans is, however, shown separately, as is also the Amount of Monies borrowed remaining due and the Amount Assessed for.

[5] Includes interest paid on Temporary Loans.

[6] The City of Glasgow, Govan, and Lanark District Lunacy Boards which were constituted in 1888, had apportioned among them the amount of monies borrowed remaining due by the Glasgow District Lunacy Board at the time of its dissolution in 1889, as follows:—City of Glasgow, £14,348; Govan, £12,470; Lanark, £29,800.

[7] Under this head is included a sum of £1,000 received from tradesmen as security for fulfilment of contracts, and on which interest at 3½ per cent. is allowed.

[8] Under these heads are included transactions in connection with Temporary Loans contracted by the Lanark District Lunacy Board amounting to £49,446. Of these Loans which were repayable on demand, and for which no assignations were given, there was paid off during the year a principal sum of £11,850, while £771, 12s. was paid for interest, and there remained due at 15th May 1893 a principal sum of £37,596.

APPENDIX A.—

TABLE XXVII.

The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1892–93.[1]

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM 15TH MAY 1892 TO 15TH MAY 1893.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1. Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		2. Fish, Fresh, and Cured.		3. Milk.		4. Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		5. Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Peas, Rice, &c.		6. Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		7. Sugar.		8. Treacle.		9. Tea and Coffee.		10. Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		11. Fresh and dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		12. Tobacco.		13. Household Requisites.		ASYLUMS.
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
1. Argyll,	373	993	2 13 3	178	0 9 7	607	1 12 7	522	1 8 0	816	2 3 9	294	0 15 9	122	0 6 6	4	0 0 3	191	0 10 3	31	0 1 8	64	0 3 5	75	0 7 10	49	0 2 8	1. Argyll.
2. Ayr,	359	788	2 3 11	107	0 6 0	492	1 7 5	617	1 14 4	876	2 8 10	376	1 0 11	82	0 4 7	9	0 0 6	143	0 8 0	58	0 3 3	62	0 3 5	96	0 12 2	27	0 1 6	2. Ayr.
3. Banff,	130	384	2 19 1	23	0 3 6	223	1 14 4	104	0 16 0	461	3 10 11	99	0 15 3	38	0 5 10	3	0 0 6	61	0 9 5	43	0 6 7	26	0 4 0	33	0 10 8	15	0 2 4	3. Banff.
4. Elgin,	148	483	3 5 3	88	0 11 11	193	1 6 1	179	1 4 2	444	3 0 0	148	1 0 0	34	0 4 7	3	0 0 5	55	0 7 5	84	0 11 4	54	0 7 4	47	0 14 8	59	0 8 0	4. Elgin.
5. Fife,	442	1197	2 14 2	99	0 4 6	696	1 11 6	613	1 7 9	1039	2 7 0	335	0 15 2	100	0 4 6	1	0 0 1	246	0 11 2	92	0 4 2	147	0 6 8	82	0 8 0	238	0 10 9	5. Fife.
6. Haddington,	125	302	2 8 4	18	0 2 11	195	1 11 2	124	0 19 10	383	3 1 3	83	0 13 3	36	0 5 9	3	0 0 6	47	0 7 6	42	0 6 9	40	0 6 5	24	0 3 7	23	0 3 8	6. Haddington.
7. Inverness,	484	1270	2 12 6	106	0 4 5	912	1 17 8	528	1 1 10	1170	2 8 4	439	0 18 2	86	0 3 7	.	.	148	0 6 1	190	0 7 10	42	0 1 9	88	0 7 1	127	0 5 3	7. Inverness.
8. Kirklands,	232	486	2 1 11	103	0 8 11	390	1 13 7	287	1 4 9	562	2 8 5	130	0 11 2	100	0 8 7	.	.	112	0 9 8	27	0 2 4	40	0 3 5	42	0 6 3	42	0 3 7	8. Kirklands.
9. Midlothian,	233	625	2 13 8	75	0 6 5	302	1 5 11	362	1 11 1	742	3 3 8	168	0 14 5	93	0 8 0	.	.	121	0 10 5	112	0 9 7	72	0 6 2	85	0 15 9	118	0 10 2	9. Midlothian.
10. Perth,	310	1115	3 11 11	127	0 8 2	715	2 6 2	333	1 1 6	923	2 19 7	333	1 1 6	47	0 3 0	2	0 0 2	99	0 6 5	78	0 5 0	55	0 3 7	69	0 8 9	59	0 3 10	10. Perth.
11. Roxburgh,	227	488	2 3 0	89	0 7 10	521	2 5 11	271	1 3 11	740	3 5 2	151	0 13 4	46	0 4 1	.	.	73	0 6 5	37	0 3 3	56	0 4 11	51	0 9 5	63	0 5 7	11. Roxburgh.
12. Stirling,	459	1094	2 7 8	182	0 7 11	861	1 17 8	480	1 0 11	1057	2 6 1	421	0 18 4	137	0 5 6	4	0 0 2	242	0 10 7	147	0 6 5	180	0 7 10	137	0 11 9	216	0 9 5	12. Stirling.
Totals and Averages,	3522	9225	2 12 5	1195	0 6 9	6110	1 14 8	4420	1 5 1	9213	2 12 4	2977	0 16 11	921	0 5 3	29	0 0 2	1538	0 8 9	941	0 5 4	838	0 4 9	829	0 9 7	1036	0 5 11	Totals and Averages.

ASYLUMS.	14. Laundry Requisites.		15. Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		16. Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		17. Fuel, Gas, and Water.		18. Salaries and Wages.								19. Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		20. Furniture and Furnishings.[2]		21. Total Maintenance Expenses.		22. Deduct:—Profit on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.	23. Net Maintenance Expenses.		ASYLUMS.
									of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.	
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£;	£	£ s. d.	
1. Argyll,	76	0 4 1	623	1 13 5	83	0 4 5	836	2 4 10	949	2 10 11	1229	3 5 11	249	0 13 4	2427	6 10 2	421	1 2 7	360	0 19 4	8772	23 10 4	— 434	8338	22 7 1	1. Argyll.
2. Ayr,	93	0 5 2	718	2 0 0	116	0 6 6	752	2 1 11	1107	3 1 8	843	2 7 0	237	0 13 2	2187	6 1 10	348	0 19 5	632	1 15 3	8579	23 17 11	— 105	8474	23 8 9	2. Ayr.
3. Banff,	40	0 6 2	226	1 14 9	34	0 5 3	327	2 10 4	370	2 16 11	292	2 4 11	.	.	662	5 1 10	108	0 16 7	112	0 17 3	3022	23 4 11	— 384	2638	20 5 10	3. Banff.
4. Elgin,	23	0 3 1	217	1 9 4	23	0 3 1	392	2 13 0	327	2 4 2	412	2 15 8	24	0 3 3	763	5 3 1	143	0 19 4	184	1 4 10	3616	24 8 8	— 363	3253	21 19 7	4. Elgin.
5. Fife,	181	0 8 2	951	2 3 0	93	0 4 2	927	2 1 11	1064	2 8 2	975	2 4 1	228	0 10 4	2267	5 2 7	590	1 6 8	635	1 8 9	10529	23 16 5	— 353	10176	23 0 5	5. Fife.
6. Haddington,	28	0 4 6	197	1 11 6	20	0 3 2	229	1 16 8	440	3 10 5	370	2 19 2	.	.	810	6 9 7	130	1 0 10	323	2 11 8	3057	24 9 1	— 113	2944	23 11 0	6. Haddington.
7. Inverness,	100	0 4 2	775	1 12 0	88	0 3 8	1462	3 0 5	1092	2 5 1	1166	2 8 2	189	0 7 10	2447	5 1 1	428	0 17 8	589	1 4 4	13395	22 14 4	— 425	10570	21 16 9	7. Inverness.
8. Kirklands,	50	0 4 4	345	1 9 9	63	0 5 5	312	1 6 11	868	3 14 10	759	3 5 5	180	0 15 6	1807	7 15 9	348	1 10 0	245	1 1 1	5491	23 13 4	— 102	5389	23 4 7	8. Kirklands.
9. Midlothian,	70	0 6 0	315	1 7 0	51	0 4 5	400	1 14 4	998	4 5 8	642	2 15 1	76	0 6 6	1716	7 7 3	504	2 3 3	291	1 5 0	6222	26 14 1	— 464	5758	24 14 3	9. Midlothian.
10. Perth,	126	0 8 2	566	1 16 6	51	0 3 3	630	2 0 8	1127	3 12 9	807	2 12 1	153	0 9 10	2087	6 14 8	721	2 6 6	460	1 9 8	8896	27 14 7	— 92	8804	27 8 8	10. Perth.
11. Roxburgh,	66	0 5 10	370	1 12 7	40	0 3 6	743	3 5 6	1003	4 8 4	637	2 16 1	131	0 11 7	1771	7 16 0	212	0 18 8	241	1 1 3	6029	26 11 2	— 332	5697	25 1 11	11. Roxburgh.
12. Stirling,	108	0 4 8	977	2 2 7	155	0 6 9	1245	2 14 3	1183	2 11 7	1369	2 19 8	356	0 15 6	2908	6 6 9	959	2 1 9	968	2 2 2	12481	27 3 10	— 667	11814	25 14 9	12. Stirling.
Totals and Averages.	961	0 5 5	6280	1 15 8	817	0 4 8	8255	2 6 11	10528	2 19 9	9501	2 13 11	1823	0 10 4	21852	6 4 0	4912	1 7 11	5040	1 8 7	87389	24 16 3	—3894	83495	23 14 2	Totals and Averages.

[1] General Notes.—(*a*) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in connection with lands, buildings, furnishings, &c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

(*b*) Fractions of 1d. which are under ½d. have been omitted in the calculations, and all fractions above ½d. have been reckoned as 1d.

[2] The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.

APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1. Fresh Butcher Meat.		2. Cured Butcher Meat.		3. Tinned Butcher Meat.		4. Poultry and Game.		5. Fresh Fish.		6. Cured Fish.		7. Unskimmed Milk.		8. Skimmed Milk.		9. Butter.		10. Suet, Lard, &c.		11. Eggs.		12. Cheese.		13. Bread.		14. Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
				lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
1. Argyll,	373	52	425	105	2 8 9	(2).	.	.	.	(2).	.	30	0 12 3	31	0 18 6	43	0 0 8	.	.	16	5 15 4	5	1 13 5	3	3 10 11	13	1 19 1	4	0 12 1	286	0 11 2
2. Ayr,	359	41	400	65	2 7 11	(2).	.	30	2 1 4	(2).	.	18	1 1 9	8	1 8 0	38	0 0 8	.	.	18	5 19 8	4	1 12 11	3	5 4 5	15	2 17 9	22	0 18 9	213	0 11 10
3. Banff,	130	16	146	91	3 2 10	(2).	.	.	.	3	2 13 11	6	0 17 9	11	1 2 7	37	0 0 10	.	.	11	5 6 1	.	.	4	2 13 5	10	1 6 8	429	0 11 1	10	0 12 7
4. Elgin,	148	25	173	84	2 19 5	4	4 17 10	9	4 3 7	2	2 12 3	53	0 17 2	9	1 4 0	21	0 1 0	3	0 0 6	12	6 9 5	2	1 17 4	2	5 0 5	11	2 10 5	372	0 10 8	14	1 2 0
5. Fife,	442	59	501	93	2 11 9	(2).	.	15	1 15 5	(2).	.	16	0 14 11	11	0 19 8	32	0 0 10	.	.	15	5 3 2	3	1 8 7	5	4 9 4	17	1 16 1	280	0 9 3	21	0 11 5
6. Haddington,	125	16	141	64	3 3 8	2	5 0 7	7	2 17 3	2	3 8 6	17	0 17 2	(2).	.	33	0 0 10	.	.	9	6 10 8	4	3 4 4	6	3 4 2	4	2 17 2	313	0 10 2	18	0 13 2
7. Inverness,	484	52	536	103	2 6 6	6	1 11 8	6	1 14 3	(2).	.	(4).	.	21	0 19 10	37	0 0 11	.	.	14	4 15 10	.	.	5	3 18 9	13	2 0 6	(2).	.	219	0 10 11
8. Kirklands,	232	33	265	79	2 9 1	(2).	.	4	1 15 4	(2).	.	30	1 2 1	14	0 14 9	40	0 0 9	.	.	18	4 7 8	6	1 12 5	1	4 5 5	8	3 2 7	281	0 10 8	28	0 11 1
9. Midlothian,	233	32	265	98	2 5 10	(2).	.	17	2 2 0	(2).	.	25	1 1 3	3	1 7 0	25	0 0 11	.	.	16	6 2 8	3	2 6 8	4	4 11 3	10	2 10 8	476	0 10 4	17	0 11 0
10. Perth,	310	37	347	133	2 6 0	26	2 1 3	.	.	(2).	.	33	1 4 8	(2).	.	47	0 0 11	.	.	8	5 16 2	4	2 3 0	4	3 3 7	16	2 6 10	252	0 11 1	24	0 11 10
11. Roxburgh,	227	26	253	85	2 8 3	.	.	6	1 19 2	(2).	.	30	1 2 5	6	1 0 8	52	0 0 9	.	.	12	5 11 11	2	1 13 9	5	3 15 5	12	2 13 6	325	0 12 0	13	0 10 10
12. Stirling,	459	72	531	67	2 15 4	(2).	.	16	2 4 1	(2).	.	35	0 19 9	2	1 13 11	39	0 0 10	.	.	13	5 3 3	4	1 12 7	5	4 8 10	8	2 9 4	(2).	.	304	0 9 3
Totals & Averages,	3522	461	3983	89	2 12 1	10	3 7 10	12	2 5 10	2	2 18 3	27	0 19 2	12	1 2 11	37	0 0 10	3	0 0 6	14	5 11 10	4	1 18 6	4	4 0 6	11	2 7 7	(1)341 13	0 11 7	(1)256 18	0 12 3

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the

(3) The quantity of malt liquors consumed in Ayr Asylum is not

(4) The quantity of fresh fish consumed in Inverness Asylum is

TABLE XXVIII.

to each District Asylum, during the Financial Year 1892–93, and the Price of each article supplied.

15. Meal.		16. Barley.		17. Pease, &c.		18. Rice, &c.		19. Potatoes.		20. Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		21. Fresh Fruits.		22. Dry Fruits.		23. Sugar.		24. Treacle.		25. Tea.		26. Wines and Spirits.		27. Malt Liquors.		28. Tobacco.		29. Fuel.		ASYLUMS.
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
60	0 12 5	9	0 10 0	5	0 10 11	14	0 12 7	290	0 3 1	83	0 7 10	2	0 17 8	1	1 15 3	33	0 19 8	3	0 7 7	6	8 10 10	3	0 17 6	.	.	34	20 3 11	54	0 11 6	1. Argyll.
92	0 13 0	12	0 9 2	43	0 9 4	24	0 11 4	337	0 3 3	135	0 7 5	3	1 9 7	2	1 15 8	24	0 18 10	2	1 1 4	5	7 12 2	6	0 13 9	(3) .	.	60	18 2 5	45	0 8 5	2. Ayr.
138	0 12 3	17	0 11 4	17	0 12 4	8	0 12 6	249	0 3 8	82	0 7 6	7	0 16 5	3	1 11 3	30	0 19 5	4	0 13 0	5	8 17 4	3	0 18 4	42	0 0 9	50	19 11 8	30	0 18 11	3. Banff.
87	0 12 9	27	0 6 0	24	0 6 10	4	0 10 4	174	0 5 2	110	0 9 2	3	0 19 6	(2) .	.	40	0 11 0	5	0 9 4	6	5 12 0	8	0 18 5	55	0 0 9	71	18 11 4	36	0 17 10	4 Elgin.
96	0 13 0	19	0 9 11	17	0 11 5	15	0 12 1	322	0 2 8	140	0 4 7	4	1 2 4	4	1 10 9	26	0 17 1	(2) .	.	6	9 6 8	7	0 13 9	3	0 2 0	40	18 2 11	55	0 8 10	5. Fife.
150	0 14 10	24	0 10 8	16	0 10 3	2	0 19 2	220	0 3 1	124	0 5 1	12	1 5 4	2	2 8 5	29	0 19 4	7	0 7 1	3	10 5 4	4	0 15 5	47	0 0 9	38	20 10 8	36	0 10 9	6. Haddington.
140	0 13 1	11	0 10 1	29	0 11 10	17	0 11 0	230	0 3 8	98	0 10 2	(2) .	.	(2) .	.	20	0 18 0	.	.	4	8 4 4	2	0 17 5	50	0 1 0	33	19 3 7	49	0 16 10	7. Inverness.
63	0 14 4	9	0 10 0	14	0 10 8	19	0 14 11	190	0 3 5	107	0 4 2	8	0 18 1	3	1 11 1	48	0 17 10	.	.	6	7 7 4	2	0 18 1	5	0 1 11	27	20 9 7	44	0 8 3	8. Kirklands.
51	0 13 4	10	0 9 8	27	0 9 9	11	0 12 6	201	0 3 1	162	0 4 11	12	1 3 1	2	2 4 10	42	0 18 7	.	.	4	7 9 4	19	0 12 3	9	0 1 2	68	20 10 10	63	0 6 6	9. Midlothian.
174	0 12 10	16	0 10 0	29	0 10 10	12	0 14 3	337	0 3 0	115	0 9 9	2	1 3 10	3	2 7 5	18	0 17 4	1	0 13 7	3	9 10 4	8	0 9 11	23	0 0 9	42	18 17 10	46	0 11 6	10. Perth.
133	0 14 5	13	0 9 10	20	0 10 1	18	0 13 3	212	0 3 5	130	0 4 8	9	1 2 10	2	1 12 4	22	0 18 9	.	.	4	8 6 4	.	.	12	0 1 10	39	21 15 8	68	0 13 0	11. Roxburgh.
89	0 11 7	15	0 9 11	25	0 11 4	5	1 13 1	380	0 2 10	165	0 4 2	2	1 4 3	5	2 2 5	29	0 19 9	(2) .	.	5	7 12 6	7	0 18 4	6	0 2 0	53	19 17 8	68	0 7 5	12. Stirling.
106	0 13 2	15	0 9 9	22	0 10 6	12	0 14 9	262	0 3 4	121	0 6 7	6	1 2 1	3	1 17 11	30	0 18 0	4	0 12 0	5	8 4 7	6	0 15 9	25	0 1 4	46	19 13 2	50	0 11 8	Totals & Averages.

flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

asylum dietary, but the quantity was below 1 lb. per inmate during the year.

stated.

not stated.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIX.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1892–93; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.	Quantities and Estimated Values of Supplies to Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens.																Prices at which Produce supplied to Asylums has been Estimated.								Farms and Gardens* of District Asylums.
	Butcher Meat.		Poultry.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.	Total Estimated Value.	Butcher Meat.	Poultry.	Milk.	Butter.	Eggs.	Potatoes.	Green Vegetables.	Fresh Fruits.	
	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per gal. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	per cwt. £ s. d.	
1. Argyll .	147	326	.	.	18203	607	.	.	45	2	487	71	249	110	154	2	70	1188	2 4 4	.	0 0 8	.	4 19 7	0 3 3	0 8 10	1 9 1	1. Argyll, .
2. Ayr, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	124	25	459	172	270	2	.	199	.	.	.	.	.	0 4 0	0 7 6	0 16 7	2. Ayr, .
3. Banff, .	64	209	479	12	5359	223	245	10	489	12	284	52	106	39	946	7	29	593	3 5 4	2 16 1	0 0 10	4 11 5	2 15 0	0 3 8	0 7 4	0 16 7	3. Banff, .
4. Elgin, .	6	22	306	7	4188	193	644	32	321	14	269	70	169	78	233	1	13	430	3 13 4	2 11 3	0 0 11	5 11 4	4 17 8	0 5 2	0 9 3	0 9 7	4. Elgin, .
5. Fife, .	28	67	.	.	9294	393	.	.	.	.	1439	192	577	129	825	11	114	906	2 7 10	.	0 0 10	.	.	0 2 8	0 4 6	1 9 10	5. Fife, .
6. Haddington,	26	74	295	9	4684	195	.	.	840	24	277	43	154	39	1448	17	18	419	2 16 11	3 8 4	0 0 10	.	3 4 0	0 3 1	0 5 1	1 6 4	6. Haddington,
7. Inverness,	71	181	210	6	684	31	.	.	659	22	1096	185	472	241	100	1	25	692	2 11 0	3 4 0	0 0 11	.	3 14 9	0 3 4	0 10 3	1 2 5	7. Inverness,
8. *Kirklands,	.	.	44	1	.	.	.	.	350	13	76	14	231	46	979	10	.	84	.	2 10 11	.	.	4 3 2	0 3 8	0 4 0	1 2 11	8. *Kirklands,
9. Midlothian,	3	8	69	2	6586	302	.	.	706	29	476	74	377	89	3010	29	.	533	2 13 4	3 4 11	0 0 11	.	4 12 0	0 3 1	0 4 9	1 1 7	9. Midlothian,
10. *Perth .	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	792	131	357	174	450	4	3	322	2 10 0	.	.	.	.	0 3 4	0 9 9	0 19 11	10. *Perth, .
11. *Roxburgh,	47	115	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95	20	269	67	1303	18	21	241	2 8 11	.	.	.	.	0 4 3	0 5 0	1 10 11	11. *Roxburgh,
12. Stirling, .	26	51	64	2	5514	235	394	26	233	9	1801	257	741	159	.	.	153	892	1 19 3	3 10 0	0 0 10	7 7 10	4 6 6	0 2 10	0 4 3	.	12. Stirling, .
Totals and Averages,	422	1063	1467	39	54462	2179	1283	68	3643	125	7166	1134	4161	1343	9718	102	446	6499	2 10 5	2 19 7	0 0 10	5 18 9	3 16 10	0 3 2	0 6 5	1 3 6	Totals and Averages.

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXX.

Acreage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1892–93; and Profit shown on the Year's transactions.

Farms and Gardens * of District Asylums.	Acreage of Farm and Garden.			Receipts.														Expenses.										Profit + or Loss −.
	Arable or in Permanent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1893.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Grain.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1892.	2. Rent.	3. Interest on Unrepaid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	4. Live Stock.	5. Implements and Harness.	6. Seeds and Plants.	7. Fodder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	8. Manures.	9. Paid Labour.	10. Miscellaneous.	11. Total.	
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Argyll,	20	19	39	510	326	.	644	.	2	72	112	2	1	109	17	522(1)	2317	837	.	26	340	27	25	529	8	144	39	1975	+342
2. Ayr,	70	2	72	100	.	.	.	.	.	25	172	2	6	276	6	44	631	137	100	.	105	7	41	.	13	61	2	466	+165
3. Banff,	192	10	202	1338	209	12	223	10	12	52	89	7	179	497	13	54	2645	1355	191	.	268	60	37	94	127	96	33	2261	+384
4. Elgin,	77	.	77	727	22	7	193	32	14	70	84	1	53	153	2	22	1380	823	160	.	52	2	36	57	19	40	77	1266	+114
5. Fife,	72	.	72	570	67	.	393	.	.	192	129	11	66	207	.	150	1785	527	167	.	195	26	49	79	14	205	210	1472	+313
6. Haddington,	116	6	122	845	74	9	195	.	24	137	39	17	203	113	.	223(2)	1879	885	432	.	47	104	71	35	50	189	57	1820	+59
7. Inverness,	106	60	166	508	181	6	31	.	22	185	241	1	.	255	.	83	1513	628	89	6	95	41	34	36	52	82	32	1095	+418
8. *Kirklands,	6	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	14	14	46	10	.	138	.	1	224	.	.		4	3	30	27	12	56	2	134	+90
9. Midlothian,	86	4	90	748	8	4	315	.	29	74	113	29	.	287	.	81	1688	759	90	.	211	55	68	204	4	202	68	1661	+27
10. *Perth,	32	41	73	.	10	.	.	.	.	131	174	4	.	54	1	3	377	.	26	.	14	7	27	95	38	76	8	291	+86
11. *Roxburgh,	23	12	35	136	115	.	.	.	.	20	67	18	19	91	8	15	489	121	.	.	94	7	22	1	30	58	5	338	+151
12. Stirling,	210	10	220	2619	51	2	235	26	9	270	159	.	239	521	.	698(3)	4829	2686	390	.	170	103	105	118	75	477	186	4310	+519(3)

* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.
(1) Includes a sum of over £300 received from sale of Asylum Farm Stock.
(2) Includes proceeds of sale of stones from Quarry, and House Rent.
(3) Includes a sum of £358 credited to the Farm Account by the Providing Account for carting in connection with formation of new roads in Asylum grounds.

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings on 1st January 1894, distinguishing those placed in Private Dwellings at the time they came on the Register from those placed in Private Dwellings on removal from Establishments; number of Pauper Lunatics discharged unrecovered from Establishments (excluding transfers) during ten years, 1884–93, distinguishing those who became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings from those who ceased to be Paupers; and number of Registered Paupers on 14th May 1893.

	COUNTIES.	Pauper Lunatics.				Registered Paupers, 14th May 1893.
		In Private Dwellings, 1st January 1894.		Discharged from Establishments during ten years, 1884–93.		
		Placed in Private Dwellings at the time they came on the Register.	Placed in Private Dwellings on removal from Establishments.	Became Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
Highland and Insular.	Argyll,	50	50	57	57	1,744
	Bute,	9	12	11	12	262
	Caithness,	68	8	16	10	1,200
	Elgin,	29	14	19	28	1,058
	Inverness,	146	64	84	59	2,602
	Nairn,	3	3	5	4	199
	Orkney,	31	6	8	8	639
	Ross and Cromarty,	130	37	45	41	2,657
	Shetland,	51	4	8	9	908
	Sutherland,	32	6	11	8	759
		549	204	264	236	12,028
Central.	Ayr,	44	46	83	74	3,295
	Clackmannan,	2	4	7	13	228
	Dumbarton,	6	8	17	33	977
	Edinburgh,	69	279	425	336	5,238
	Lanark,	130	300	497	672	14,148
	Linlithgow,	9	6	11	31	606
	Peebles,	2	2	5	4	142
	Renfrew,	13	80	106	173	3,166
	Selkirk,	6	3	5	12	216
	Stirling,	9	34	61	42	1,455
		290	762	1217	1390	29,471
Unselected.	Aberdeen,	84	62	119	103	4,239
	Banff,	40	23	39	35	1,218
	Berwick,	20	13	32	17	479
	Dumfries,	15	12	20	16	1,073
	Fife,	34	66	51	107	2,277
	Forfar,	49	131	285	154	3,826
	Haddington,	13	6	11	17	643
	Kincardine,	5	1	3	13	435
	Kinross,	3	2	2	5	102
	Kirkcudbright,	12	4	12	11	755
	Perth,	54	57	54	57	1,908
	Roxburgh,	5	12	35	34	604
	Wigtown,	29	8	17	7	768
		363	397	680	576	18,327
	Scotland,	1202	1363	2161	2202	59,826

APPENDIX B.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
15th and 16th March 1893.

There are 679 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 225—96 men and 129 women—are private patients, and 454—189 men and 265 women—are paupers. They are all resident, except 7 private patients and 1 pauper who are absent on probation. There are no voluntary inmates.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	14	31	42	45	132
Discharged recovered, .	3	8	14	23	48
Discharged unrecovered,	4	2	16	20	42
Dead, . . .	–	4	17	8	29

The deaths include 1 from scarlet fever and 1 from erysipelas. When diseases of this kind appear in the asylum, its structural arrangements and crowded condition make a satisfactory isolation difficult, but this difficulty will be removed when the contemplated changes are completed. Of the other deaths 4 are registered as due to general paralysis, 4 as due to brain disease, 3 as due to heart disease, 6 as due to phthisis, and 3 as due to influenza. In the cases of 21 of the 29 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. One of the patients, who died of influenza at the age of 81, was admitted into the asylum in 1828, and had thus been 64 years resident. He was a pauper, and laboured under congenital mental defect.

There are 16 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 7 persons, chiefly epileptics, for periods varying from one to two hours. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. Only 2 accidents are recorded, and they were not serious in their nature. Nineteen attendants and servants resigned, and 2 were dismissed.

It is recorded with much satisfaction that the way of the Directors has now been made clear to carry out the important additions and changes which they have for sometime recognised as necessary. The plans for the separate hospital have been prepared and approved, and considerable progress has already been made with the preparations for laying the foundations. Much thought has been given to the arrangements of the hospital, and the plan finally adopted is highly satisfactory. When the hospital is finished and occupied, the other changes, which are extensive and important, are to be carried out with as little delay as possible.

The Directors have now possession of the farm at Daviot, and it is understood

that it is fulfilling all their expectations. There are 43 men and 36 women now residing at Daviot.

The asylum is managed with great ability and conscientious pains-taking, and much skill and kindliness are shown in the treatment of the inmates. All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and among the patients there was a remarkable absence of excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,
20th, 26th and 27th June 1893.

There are 693 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 99 males and 129 females are private patients, and 197 males and 268 females are paupers. All are resident, and were seen, except 2 male and 6 female private patients who are absent on statutory probation.

Since 15th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	7	9	21	19	56
Discharged recovered, . .	3	4	8	9	24
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	3	1	3	9
Dead, ...	–	1	3	5	9

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 5 cases, to phthisis in 1 case, to kidney disease in 1 case, and to senile decay in 2 cases. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 5 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4 patients. Two accidents involving fracture of bones are recorded. There has been no case of escape.

Seven attendants and servants have been engaged, and 5 have resigned.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. The necessity for an addition to the asylum accommodation is, however, very apparent. The main building of the old asylum is as full as it was before the acquisition of the property at Daviot, the total number of patients on the registers being now 100 more than the number when the Daviot branch was opened. It is hoped, therefore, that the erection of the new buildings will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

The visit to the Daviot Branch Asylum left a very pleasing impression. The absence, in the arrangements of the buildings, of the ordinary asylum characteristics is a distinct advantage ; and the variety of interesting and healthy kinds of occupation, especially for the men, permits of the patients having a greater degree of liberty, and removes some of the least agreeable features of ordinary asylum life. At the time of the visit 17 male patients were working on parole, that is, without constant supervision. Ten of them were doing work of different kinds in the garden, 1 was attending to the vineries, 2 to the pigs, 2 to the cattle, 1 to the stable, and 1 was assisting at the store. The rest of the men, 34 in number, were working under regular supervision. Ten of them were hoeing potatoes, 10 picking potatoes at the pits, 5 engaged in the boring operations carried on in the search for water, 5 working with the mason, 2 working with the joiner, and 2 were busy thinning turnips. The food and the clothing of the patients are well cared for, and the position of the patients could not easily be more favourable for the promotion of health, both of body and mind.

Dr Reid continues to conduct the management of the institution, and the treatment of the patients, with great care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd and 4th January 1893.

There are 373 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 men and 12 women are private patients, and 183 men and 170 women are pauper patients. Four male and 1 female patient being absent on statutory probation, the number of patients actually resident is 368.

The following changes have taken place since 27th October, the date of last visit :—

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	–	2	6	2	10
Discharged recovered, .	–	–	4	4	8
Discharged unrecovered,	–	–	2	3	5
Dead, ...	1	–	2	1	4

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy, to heart disease and softening of the brain, to phthisis, and to pneumonia. *Post-mortem* examinations continue to be regularly made, and the results carefully recorded.

There has been no instance since last visit of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no accident to any patient. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Two attendants resigned, and 5 have entered the service.

The general health of the patients has been good. Only 7 patients are at present confined to bed.

Every section of the asylum was found in excellent order, and there was evidence that the treatment of the patients is conducted with great care and ability. The medical work is carried on in a very efficient manner, and the case records are very complete. Dr Cameron is doing his best to provide substitutes for the occupations of which the male patients have been deprived by the loss of the farm; but with the small extent of land now at his disposal it is impossible in many cases to find work for men, of the kind most likely to benefit them.

The re-arrangements in the disposal of the patients in the several sections of the asylum, which are referred to in the preceding entry, have been further developed; and the overcrowding which existed in some of the sections has been still further relieved. Some sections, however, remain more crowded than is desirable, while others contain a good deal of vacant accommodation. It seems doubtful whether a completely satisfactory arrangement will be made until the proposed alterations intended to provide more ample hospital accommodation on the male side have been carried out. Excellent plans for these alterations have now been prepared, and it is hoped that they will be carried into effect at an early date. The want of suitable hospital accommodation on the male side has for a long time been a source of serious difficulty in the management of the institution, and the plans which have been prepared are calculated to supply the want in an efficient manner and at small cost. The female hospital continues to prove satisfactory, and only requires the addition of a bath-room, as already recommended, to make it complete. The new lavatory and water-closets, for the Lorn day-room, which are referred to in the preceding entry, have been begun; but the work is at present interrupted by the snowstorm, which has arrested all building operations.

The new heating apparatus appears to be giving satisfaction.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum,
2nd August 1893.

There are 391 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 9 men and 13 women are private patients, and 192 men and 177 women are paupers. Of the 369 paupers, 311 are chargeable to parishes in Argyllshire, 53 to parishes in Buteshire, and 5 to parishes in counties which are not in the district.

Three men and 4 women, all paupers, are absent on probation, so that the number of patients actually resident is 384.

Since last visit 1 female pauper was transferred to the list of private patients and thereafter discharged as recovered, and 1 male private patient has become a pauper.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	4	1	31	20	56
Discharged recovered, .	2	1	11	2	16
Discharged unrecovered,	–	–	8	3	11
Dead, ...	–	–	4	7	11

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Of the 11 patients discharged as unrecovered—all paupers—2 were transferred to other institutions, 3 went to their homes and have ceased to be paupers, and 6 were placed under care in private dwellings, and are understood to be doing well.

Royal and District Asylums.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are recorded with care and fulness. The Case Books were found written up to date, and they give evidence that the history and condition of every patient have been carefully studied, and that the medical treatment of the patients is highly satisfactory.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four accidents are recorded, all of them of a trifling character. Since last visit 1 patient has escaped and been absent for a night before being brought back. Ten attendants have resigned, and 1 has been dismissed for disobedience. Attendants and servants appear to be carefully chosen, and the changes in the staff are not numerous. The uniform of the female attendants is very satisfactory, and gives them the look of hospital nurses. Hitherto a uniform for male attendants has not been devised which is not suggestive of the dress of policemen or prison warders, and therefore it is perhaps better that the male attendants should not wear a uniform. The proposed hospital arrangements on the male side are about to be carried out, and an additional dayroom-dormitory of one storey is to be built. Nearly all the work connected with these changes is to be done by the patients and artizan attendants.

The covering of the coal cellars is in progress, and advantage is being taken of this change to provide a large store room and a sleeping room for the male night attendants. These rooms may prove useful, as detached hospital accommodation, in the event of any infectious disease appearing in the asylum, and this possible use of them is being kept in view in the structural and other arrangements.

Great progress has been made in constructing the road round the asylum grounds. The work is entirely done by the patients and attendants, and it appears to be of very good quality. The making of this road has given active out-door work to a large number of men, and has proved a useful substitute for the work which the farm afforded, but it is not sufficiently varied to yield suitable employment for some patients.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The inmates are comfortably bedded, and they are suitably and tidily clothed. A well cooked dinner of broth, beef, and potatoes was served in a most orderly manner during the visit. There was a complete absence of excitement, and no patient had any complaint to make. The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Ayr District Asylum.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
12*th January* 1893.

There are on the register of the asylum 361 patients—153 men and 208 women.

Four men and 4 women are absent on statutory probation, and the numbers actually resident are thus 149 men and 204 women.

Since 13th May, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	49	56	105
Discharged recovered, ...	32	19	51
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	8	9	17
Dead, ...	24	16	40

Nine of the deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain, 7 to diseases of the heart, 14 to diseases of the lungs, and 10 to other causes; 5 were the result, either directly or indirectly, of influenza. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases. The mortality has been exceptionally high, being at the rate of over 17 per cent. of the average number on the register for the past twelve months. In view of this high mortality it is of urgent importance that there should be no delay in carrying out the plans which have now been prepared for providing the additional accommodation necessary to relieve the dangerous over-

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Ayr District Asylum.

crowding which has for some time been pressed upon the attention of the District Board.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 23 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 8 patients, and to the use of restraint in 1 case to prevent attempts at suicide. The Register of Accidents records a severe burn to a female patient whose clothes caught fire while she was working in the kitchen. She is making progress, it is believed, towards recovery. Three patients who escaped were absent at least one night before being brought back.

Ten attendants and servants have resigned, and 14 have entered the service. Attention is again drawn to the smallness of the number of attendants, in proportion to the number of patients. On the male side there are 10 ordinary attendants to 149 patients, and on the female side 11 ordinary attendants to 204 patients.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which at present exist, the patients are treated with much kindly consideration, and no complaint was made. Evils arising from overcrowding continue, however, to be very apparent.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,
29*th May* 1893.

There are 167 men and 221 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 3 men and 5 women are absent on probation. The total number of patients resident in the asylum at this date is thus 380.

Since the asylum was visited on the 12th of January, the following changes have taken place :—28 men and 26 women have been admitted, 9 men and 8 women have been discharged as recovered, 5 men and 1 woman have been discharged as unrecovered, and 4 women have died.

The deaths were caused by heart disease, phthisis, and pneumonia; and in the cases of 3 of the 4 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 5 persons. One accident is recorded—fracture of the femur—in the case of a patient who was pushed over by a fellow patient, and who died of pneumonia a month after the fall. Three attendants have resigned, and 4 have been dismissed—3 in consequence of intemperance, and 1 in consequence of immoral conduct.

The figures which have been given show that there has been an increase of 27 in the number of patients resident in the asylum since the 12th of January.

There are 380 patients now resident; and when there were only 333 resident, on the 16th of October 1891, it was said to be impressively apparent that the asylum was dangerously overcrowded, and that this was true, both of the day-rooms and the dormitories. The dangerous extent of the overcrowding was still more apparent at this visit, and it is thought right to call the attention of the District Board earnestly to this matter. In view of the facts that the population of the asylum is steadily increasing, that at the present rate of progress the new buildings will not be ready for occupation for two or three years, and that the erection of these buildings, at a certain stage of its progress, will almost certainly increase the dangerousness of the overcrowding. In view of these facts, it is thought that the District Board may soon have to consider the propriety of looking out for some large unoccupied house, which could, at small cost, be made suitable for the reception of some of the more easily managed patients. It would not be necessary that such a house should be close to, or even near the asylum. Indeed, the overcrowding has already reached such a point that it is a question whether the District Board should not at once endeavour to get the overcrowding of the asylum relieved, either in the way suggested or in some other way.

If an infectious disease, like small-pox or scarlet fever, were appearing in this asylum, it is not seen how the patient or patients labouring under it could be isolated. There is no part of the asylum which could be cut off. Every part of it is more than fully occupied. In such a crowded house the disease might spread to a very alarming extent. There would be no way, so far as is seen, of preventing its spread. Reference to the entry of 6th February 1892 will show how extensively influenza spread when it appeared in the asylum. No fewer than 12 attendants and 68 patients were in bed on

one day labouring under the disease. These remarks are made in support of a recommendation that the District Board should consider the propriety of erecting a small separate building for the reception of patients labouring under infectious disease, but capable of being used for patients in ordinary condition, when no infectious disease was present in the asylum. Many asylums have erected such separate buildings, or have made arrangements for detaching portions of the ordinary buildings.

It is understood that the supply of vegetables from the garden has, for a considerable time, been greatly below what it should be, having the well-being of the patients in view.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
30*th March* 1893.

There are 135 patients at present on the register of the asylum. These include 64 men and 71 women. All of them are paupers, except one woman. One man, who was a private patient when the asylum was last visited, has become a pauper.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the 12th July of last year :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted,	–	1	10	10	21
Discharged recovered,	–	–	5	2	7
Discharged unrecovered,	–	–	1	2	3
Dead,	–	–	3	2	5

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, heart disease, pneumonia, and phthisis. In the cases of 3 of the 5 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents are recorded, neither of them of a serious charcter. No escape has taken place. There has only been 1 change amo n the attendants and servants, caused by the death of a male attendant from typhoid fever. He was removed to the Hospital at Banff, and died there after being about three weeks ill.

The drainage and whole sanitary arrangements of the asylum are being thoroughly overhauled, and considerable progress has already been made with the work.

It is to be regretted that in the inside of the house the pipes are not fully exposed, which experience has shown to be very desirable.

In the course of the work serious defects in the drainage have been disclosed.

The asylum was found in excellent order notwithstanding the large employment of workmen, both inside and round about the buildings. The condition of the patients was in all respects very satisfactory. The management is characterised by much good sense, and the patients appear to be treated with a kindly consideration. No complaint was made by any patient, and there was a complete absence of excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28*th June* 1893.

There are 143 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 71 are men and 72 are women. All are paupers, except 1 female patient. One man and 1 woman are absent on pass, preparatory to being discharged recovered.

Since 30th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	–	6	14
Discharged recovered,	–	3	3
Discharged unrecovered,	1	–	1
Dead,	–	2	2

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Banff District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis and to gangrene of the lung. A *post-mortem* examination was made in one of the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of seclusion for a period of four hours in the treatment of a male patient. There has been no serious accident. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Four attendants and servants have been engaged, and 2 have resigned.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the patients are well and liberally provided for. They bear evidence of being adequately fed, and of having abundant exercise in the open air. They are suitably clothed, the condition of the clothing of the women being specially satisfactory.

The reconstruction of the drainage of the asylum is still going on. The refitting of the lavatories and water-closets has been done in a very satisfactory manner, and the pipes have been left, as recommended in the preceding entry, fully exposed.

All parts of the establishment were found in good order, and the asylum is managed in a very careful and successful manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
17*th and* 18*th January* 1893.

There are 922 patients on the registers of the institution. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
I. Certificated Patients—			
(1) Private, ...	161	168	329
(2) Pauper, ...	291	285	576
II. Voluntary Inmates, ...	10	7	17
	462	460	922

All the 922 patients are at this date resident in the institution, except 2 female paupers who are absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	32	34	102	107	275
Discharged recovered,	16	22	41	53	132
Discharged unrecovered,	8	6	28	21	63
Dead, . . .	9	4	26	18	57

Besides these changes 7 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates ; 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies who were voluntary inmates have left ; and 1 gentleman has died.

The deaths are registered in 24 cases as due to diseases of the brain, in 6 cases to diseases of the heart, and in 15 cases to diseases of the lungs. Of the rest the only one which calls for notice is a death from choking. A male pauper patient had obtained a piece of meat which he ate while working in the grounds, and a morsel getting impacted at the opening of the larynx, caused suffocation before medical relief was got.

Increasing attention is being directed to the making and recording of *post-mortem* examinations.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 4 entries. They refer to the use of the camisole in 3 instances for a period of 2 hours in each case. In 2 cases the restraint was used with a view to control excitement, and in 1 case to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. There have been 11 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There have been 3 accidents to patients, not, however, of a serious character, in addition to the death from choking already mentioned.

The patients in every section of the institution were found well provided for. The great benefit which is conferred on the patients by the great variety in the kinds of accommodation which the institution affords was never more apparent than it was to-day ; and this is true in regard to both the richer and the

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poorer patients. The comforts and the homely feeling which characterise the outlying residences for private patients attracted special attention. No complaint was made during the visit by any of the patients in regard to the treatment that they receive.

Royal and District Asylums.

Improvements in furnishing and decoration continue to be made in the First House, and this part of the institution now presents such an appearance of handsomeness and comfort that those who knew it a few years ago would scarcely recognise it to be the same place.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The administration continues to be remarkably able, and the establishment is in the highest state of efficiency.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November 1 83

There are 967 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, 1 male private patient and 2 female pauper patients being absent on probation. Of the 967 persons on the registers, 355 are private patients and 612 are paupers. Twenty-seven of the private patients are voluntary inmates of the asylum. Since the date of the last visit—17th January 1893—there has been an increase of 45 in the population, of whom 10 were private and 35 pauper patients.

Since the institution was last visited, the following changes have taken place :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients—					
Admitted, ...	34	38	105	129	306
Discharged recovered, .	14	14	42	61	131
Discharged unrecovered, .	10	13	26	27	76
Dead, ...	16	6	22	20	64
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . .	11	11	–	–	22
Left, ...	7	5	–	–	12

Over the whole period the death-rate has been low, and during the later months of the period it has been very low. There is nothing in the character of the causes of death to call for observation. Of the whole number of deaths, 14 are registered as due to general paralysis, 10 as due to brain disease, 10 as due to phthisis, 7 as due to senile decay, 4 as due to heart disease, 4 as due to pneumonia, 5 as due to disease of the bladder or kidneys, 3 as due to epilepsy, 2 as due to cancer, and 1 as due to enteritis. In the cases of 34 of the 64 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

No patient was found at the time of the visit in seclusion or under restraint, or wearing any special kind of dress ; and since the 17th of January there are only 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of restraint for short periods in the cases of an epileptic patient and a dangerously violent patient.

Five accidents are recorded—4 fractures of a bone of the arm or leg, and a burn. None of them proved serious.

Eight patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The number of attendants who have resigned is 27, and the number who have been dismissed is 8, 1 being dismissed for striking a patient. The changes in the staff, which is very large, do not thus appear to be numerous.

The night nursing seems to be very efficient. Last night gave only 7 wet beds.

The number of patients actively employed in useful work is 542. Many of the male private patients are regularly engaged in garden work. Indeed, a large part of the out-door work in the Crichton grounds proper, consisting of about 40 acres, is done by private patients and paid servants—the male paupers working beyond the grounds on the farm, which is now very large.

During the visit, which extended over four days, only one patient showed any excitement, and that lasted for a very short time, and was due to the appearance of a stranger in the ward.

The movement in the population of the asylum is very active—about 400 patients being admitted annually, and about 350 being discharged or dying.

The facts which have been recorded, taken together, disclose a highly successful management, which must not only be gratifying to the Medical Superinten-

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Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

dent and the Officers serving under him, but to the Directors, who less immediately guide the management.

It is of interest to record that 179 patients are provided for in 6 excellent houses at a greater or less distance from what are called the First and Second Houses which constitute the asylum proper; and that other 2 small mansion-houses, Netherwood and Rosebank, are at present being prepared for the reception of patients. This variety of accommodation is a strong and valuable feature of the institution, and it confers benefits and advantages on pauper as well as on private patients.

A further addition of 60 acres has been made to the amount of land in possession of the asylum by the purchase of Lochbank, and the farm buildings have been put into good order for occupation by officials.

The water-supply from the artesian well continues to be ample, and it is of excellent quality.

All visits to this asylum are full of interest and suggestiveness. There is evidence in all directions of great ability and energy in the management, which, as already stated, are attended with a very gratifying success.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, to be kept with much care and accuracy.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th March 1893.

There are 379 patients, all certificated, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 33 men and 42 women are private patients, and 117 men and 187 women are paupers.

One private female patient is absent on pass, and 2 pauper male patients are absent by escape.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	15	12	45	61	133
Discharged recovered,	4	8	13	21	46
Discharged unrecovered,	4	4	13	23	44
Dead, . . .	1	1	13	11	26

In the cases of 19 of the 26 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

Four of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 12 as due to organic brain disease, and 4 as due to heart disease. Phthisis and lung affections have not appeared frequently among the causes of death. One of the deaths was due to suffocation from the impaction of food in the pharynx in the case of a general paralytic.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Indeed, there has been no entry in this register since October 1889.

Two of the attendants and servants have been dismissed, and 29 have resigned. The dismissals did not follow grave faults.

Five escapes are registered. Two of these have been already referred to.

Five accidents are recorded. Four of them were of a trifling character, but one ended fatally, being the case of suffocation which has already been mentioned.

The farm of Whitelawston is now fully in the possession of the asylum. It has been taken on a 19 years' lease at £2 per acre, and consists of 150 acres.

The asylum will thus have about 200 acres under cultivation. The acquisition of this additional land will prove a great benefit to the patients, and also, it is hoped, an advantage financially to the asylum.

There are 18 boarders—10 men and 8 women—at present in the asylum at the charge of parishes in Lanarkshire. It is understood that the establishment could give accommodation to a few more men.

There was lately a very successful theatrical performance, which was much enjoyed by a large number of the patients.

A greater attention to tidiness and smartness in the clothing of the women would be an advantage to them. Attention was drawn to this matter in the last entry.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

Important and very satisfactory changes have been made on some of the urinals on the male side, and also on some of the water-closets.

The day-rooms and dormitories were everywhere clean, fresh, and in good order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,
7th June 1893.

There are 379 patients at present in the asylum. Besides those resident there are 1 male and 3 female pauper patients on the register. The patients on the register consist of 37 male and 40 female private patients, and 115 male and 191 female pauper patients.

The following changes have taken place since the visit made on 9th March:—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	5	3	20	24	52
Discharged recovered, .	–	1	6	10	17
Discharged unrecovered,	–	2	8	7	17
Dead, ...	1	2	8	3	14

The deaths are registered as due in 8 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 2 cases to cancer, in 1 case to pyæmia, and in 1 case to suffocation during an epileptic fit. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 10 cases. The average age at death was 50 years.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used for several years in the treatment of the patients in this asylum, and the register as usual contains no entry. There have been 3 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry. It refers to fracture of the femur in the case of a female patient, who threw herself over a stair railing.

Fourteen attendants and servants have resigned, and 12 have been engaged.

The exceptional fineness of the weather during the present year has been beneficial to the patients in permitting them to have the advantage of abundant occupation and exercise in the open air. The additional sources of occupation furnished by the farm of Whitlawston have also been of great use in the treatment of the male patients. Everything which introduces interesting occupation into the routine of asylum life is beneficial to the patients, and it is noted with satisfaction that recreation in the shape of in-door and out-door games receives much attention.

The improvement of the attendants and nurses by systematic instruction, in the form of lectures by Dr Rorie and in other ways, has been carried on during the past winter. Seven of the attendants have successfully passed the examination for the certificates of the Medico-Psychological Association. It is also recorded with approval that the asylum is being taken advantage of as a place for medical education, several gentlemen having been resident for short periods as clinical assistants. This is attended with benefit, both to the public and to the patients in the asylum.

The wards were everywhere found clean and in good order. A great improvement is being made by the removal of old waterclosets, which were of an unsatisfactory kind, and replacing them by good wash-out apparatus. New sinks are also being introduced, and the floors in these parts of the house are being laid with tiles. It is understood that these improvements are to be made throughout the establishment.

The supply of water is reported to be better, and further improvement is expected when the operations at present in progress for cleaning the pipes which were obstructed by deposit have been completed.

It is understood, with much pleasure, that the financial position of the institution is rapidly improving, and it is hoped that the Directors may soon be able to make the asylum complete in those directions in which it is recognised as still deficient. Improved hospital accommodation and a chapel may be mentioned as two additions which should be made when opportunity offers.

The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
2nd, 3rd, and 4th March 1893.

There are 860 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, being 36 more than when the asylum was last visited. The following statement shows the different positions occupied by the persons now on the registers :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Certificated Patients, .	187	159	225	280	851
Voluntary Inmates, .	6	3	–	–	9

Except 5 private patients, 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies, who are absent on probation, and 1 private patient, a gentleman, who is absent by escape, all persons on the registers are resident in the asylum buildings.

The following changes in the population have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	42	31	123	134	330
Discharged recovered, .	16	13	46	49	124
Discharged unrecovered,	7	2	51	43	103
Dead, ...	9	6	28	28	71
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . .	8	2	–	–	10
Left, ...	5	1	–	–	6

In the cases of 58 of the 71 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The position of Pathologist in the asylum is at present vacant but it is soon to be filled. General paralysis and other forms of organic brain disease caused a large proportion of the deaths. Only 5 deaths were due to phthisis, and few were caused by other diseases of the respiratory organs.

There are 102 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 6 persons and the seclusion of 15. More than half of the entries refer to 3 persons who were in seclusion for periods varying from one to eight hours.

Six accidents are recorded. Five of them involved fracture of a bone either of the arm or of the leg—none of them being of a serious nature. The sixth accident was a suicide, which occurred while the patient was out of the asylum, and in the house of her relatives.

The number of attendants or servants who have been dismissed is 5, and the number who have resigned is 37. There have been scarcely any changes among the subordinate officers and attendants of the higher grade.

The new buildings at Craig House have made great progress. They promise, when completed, to be in a very high degree satisfactory.

The visit, as usual, left a most pleasing impression regarding the ability, earnestness, and efficiency of the management. This has reference both to the general government of the institution and to the medical treatment and care of the inmates. The patients are treated with great kindness, as well as with great professional skill, and they feel that their condition has been minutely inquired into, and that earnest efforts are made to improve their condition, and to carry the improvement on to recovery when that is possible.

The books and registers were examined, and as usual they were found to be kept with great care and accuracy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
17th, 18th, and 19th July 1893.

There are 865 persons on the registers of the asylum at present. Their position is shown in the following statement :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Resident, . . .	183	158	240	262	843
Absent on probation, .	3	7	–	–	10
Absent on pass, .	1	–	–	–	1
Absent by escape, .	1	–	–	–	1
Voluntary Inmates, . .	6	4	–	–	10
	194	169	240	262	865

Since 2nd March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :— Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.	
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted, . . .	20	22	59	58	159	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, .	8	10	22	39	79	
Discharged unrecovered, .	4	5	15	21	45	
Dead, ...	6	4	8	13	31	Royal Edinburgh Asylum.
Voluntary Inmates—						
Admitted, . . .	2	3	–	–	5	
Left, . . .	1	1	–	–	2	

The deaths are registered as due in 15 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 3 cases to diseases of the heart, in 10 cases to diseases of the lungs ; and to diarrhœa, exhaustion from mania, and senile decay, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 132 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 12. The restraint was used in one case for surgical reasons, and in the other case to prevent suicidal attempts. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 5. Six accidents to patients are recorded, the most serious being due to a leap from a window by a gentleman with suicidal impulses. He sustained some wounds of the face, and fracture both of the nasal bones and of the olecranon. Immediately after the accident great improvement began in his mental condition, and it is probable that he will soon be discharged recovered.

The number of attendants and servants engaged since last visit is 21. Twenty have resigned and 1 was dismissed.

The office of Pathologist, which was vacant at the time of last visit, has been filled up.

Everything that was seen during the visit indicated that the management of the asylum continues to be conducted with great ability, and that the institution admirably fulfils its purpose. The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order ; and the requirements of the patients are well provided for, each case receiving careful individual attention. It is very pleasing to observe the interest taken by every official in the welfare of the patients. Dr Clouston's alertness and vigour of character is reflected in the spirit which pervades the staff, and which shows itself in their earnest efforts to make their several departments as efficient as possible.

Steady progress is being made with the buildings of New Craig House. A considerable time must elapse before the main building will be ready for occupation, but one of the detached villas, in addition to South Craig which was opened last year, is expected to be completed during the present year.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Elgin District Asylum, 29*th March* 1893. Elgin District Asylum.

There are 149 patients at present on the register of the asylum. These include 66 men, all of whom are paupers, and 83 women, of whom 7 are private patients.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	1	2	9	12	24
Discharged recovered, .	–	–	–	9	9
Discharged unrecovered,	2	–	3	4	9
Dead, ...	–	–	3	4	7

Three of the deaths are registered as due to disease of the heart, and 4 as due to disease of the nervous centres. In none of the cases of death was a *post-mortem* examination made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint or Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place. One attendant and 2 house servants have left—all voluntarily.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Elgin District Asylum.

On the female side the asylum is much overcrowded. This is recognised by the District Board, who have come to a resolution to make an extension of the buildings on that side, and plans are already being prepared for consideration of the District Board and thereafter of the General Board. It is hoped that these plans will be thorough and sufficient in their character, so that changes or further extension may be unnecessary for many years to come.

Of the 9 patients discharged as unrecovered, 5 were transferred to other asylums, and 4 were transferred to the care of relatives, and ceased to be in receipt of parochial relief.

All parts of the asylum were found very clean and in excellent order, and the condition and management of the patients were quite satisfactory. There are 15 patients at Bilbohall, where their comforts are well secured.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be written up to date and correctly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,
1*st July* 1893.

There are 155 patients at present in the asylum. Of these, 67 men and 81 women are paupers, and 7 women are private patients.

Since 29th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	–	1	3	7	11
Discharged recovered, .	–	–	–	2	2
Discharged unrecovered,	–	–	1	–	1
Dead, ...	–	1	1	–	2

The deaths are registered as due in 1 case to epilepsy and in the other to apoplexy.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and there has been no accident and no escape.

Except for the overcrowding, both patients and asylum were found in a satisfactory condition. The evils of overcrowding are, however, steadily increasing. The increase in the number of patients during recent years has been, at the rate of about 5 per annum, the total increase during the last 5 years having been 26. Plans for an extension of the asylum are, however, at present before the General Board of Lunacy. It is desirable that they should provide not only for the relief of the present overcrowding but also make prudent provision for future requirements.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the wants of the patients are judiciously and liberally provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
14*th February* 1893.

There are 450 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 204 are men and 246 are women.

The following changes have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	35	46	81
Discharged recovered, ...	18	16	34
Discharged unrecovered, ...	9	7	16
Dead, ...	12	8	20

These figures show a considerable growth of the population since June of last year. Five of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 4 as due to epilepsy, and 2 as due to organic brain disease—more than one-half of the deaths being thus due to brain disease. In the cases of 18 of the 20 persons who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 54 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 3 persons and the seclusion of 6. Twenty-nine of the entries refer to the seclusion of 1 person, a general paralytic, for periods ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 hours. The restraint was found necessary to prevent the disturbance or removal of surgical appliances or dressings.

Four accidents are recorded—fracture of the neck of the femur, fracture of the tibia and fibula, fracture of the ulna, and a severe burn of the foot.

The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9.

Eighteen attendants have resigned, and 2 were dismissed—1 in consequence of rough conduct to a patient.

Considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new buildings, and it is understood that there is a great desire to push the work forward, so as to increase the accommodation of the asylum, and relieve the overcrowding of the old buildings.

It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the earliest opportunity that offers for acquiring more land, either on lease or by purchase. The population of the asylum is steadily increasing, and it is very desirable that the supply of out-door occupation should be ample. It is also desirable that there should be no falling off in the other advantages which come to the patients and to the institution through the possession of land, through the supply of such things as milk and vegetables.

In view of the difficulties under which it is conducted, the management is very satisfactory and successful, and discloses much ability and conscientiousness on the part of Dr Turnbull. This refers as much to the medical treatment of the patients as to the general management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
6th June 1893.

There are 448 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Two hundred and seven are men and 241 are women, and all of them are resident at this date in the institution.

It is satisfactory to find that the number of patients in the asylum is no greater than it was on 14th February 1893, the date of last visit. The numbers had been increasing rapidly, having increased by no less than 80 during the preceding five years; and it is not expected that any of the new accommodation which is being provided in the hospital block will be ready for occupation for a considerable time. The overcrowding which has for some time existed makes it desirable, however, that no effort should be spared to get the new building ready for occupation as soon as possible. The following changes have taken place since last visit:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	16	15	31
Discharged recovered,	7	7	14
Discharged unrecovered,	2	8	10
Dead,	4	5	9

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 3 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 2 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, and to disease of the lower jaw, septicæmia, and carbuncle, each in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 4. The restraint was used in one case for surgical reasons, and in the other case to enable the patient to be kept under observation during the night. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 2. There has been no accident to any patient.

The changes among the attendants and servants consist of 5 resignations, 1 dismissal, and 6 engagements. The whole staff of the asylum consists of 61 persons—33 male and 28 female. Of these, 14 men and 19 women are attendants and nurses. Attention continues to be given to the systematic training of the attendants and nurses by lectures and otherwise.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order. The treatment of the patients is careful and judicious.

The work of erecting the new hospital building has proceeded much more rapidly during the present year than it had previously done; and it is hoped that it will now be pushed forward in a satisfactory manner.

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It is understood that the desirability of acquiring additional land in connection with the asylum is not being lost sight of by the District Board.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
25th and 26th January 1893.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

There are 497 patients at present on the register as certificated patients, and 7 as voluntary inmates. Of those under certificates, 167 males and 190 females are private patients, and 99 males and 41 females are paupers.

The voluntary inmates are 1 male and 6 females. These figures represent, as compared with the figures of 29th September, the date of last visit, an increase of 12 in the number of certificated private patients, and a decrease of 3 in the number of pauper patients. There is a decrease of 2 in the number of voluntary inmates.

The following changes have taken place since last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, ...	24	21	2	–	47
Discharged recovered, .	6	7	–	–	13
Discharged unrecovered, .	6	4	–	1	11
Dead, ...	9	2	3	–	14
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . .	1	–	–	–	1
Left, ...	2	1	–	–	3

The death-rate continues low. Five of the deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain, and 5 to diseases of the lungs ; the others were due to iliac abscess, peritonitis, exhaustion from melancholia, and senile decay.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 4 cases.

There has been no instance of the use of either restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no escape. The only accident of a serious character occurred in the case of a patient who, during a period of great maniacal excitement, sustained fracture of one of the ribs.

Ten attendants and servants have resigned, and 17 have entered the service of the asylum.

Three cases of scarlatina have occurred, in 1 case a medical officer, and in 2 cases patients being the sufferers. All have recovered, or are on the way to recovery. The separate cottage hospital has been of great use in affording an efficient means of isolation.

The patients were found everywhere comfortably and efficiently provided for, and no complaint was made.

The reconstruction of part of the female wing of the East House, and the addition made to it after the fire which took place the year before last, have now been completed, and the result is a very valuable addition to the resources of the institution, a greatly improved sick ward having been provided for that section of the asylum. The new arrangements are excellent in every respect ; and alterations and additions of a similar character for the male wing of the building are now under consideration.

The fuller development of the hospital character of the asylum which is thus taking place is in harmony with the spirit of progress and improvement which has distinguished the management.

The asylum continues to render important service to the public by the extent to which it provides excellent accommodation and treatment, not only for the richer class of patients, but also for those of small or restricted means.

Out of the 364 private patients now on the registers, 174 are provided for at rates varying from £12 per annum to £40 per annum, and it is understood that the Directors are always willing to deal in a liberal spirit with necessitous cases.

Dr Yellowlees shows great energy and ability in his administration, and the asylum was found as usual in a high state of efficiency.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

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Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,
23*rd May* 1893.

There are 487 certificated patients and 10 voluntary inmates at present on the registers of the asylum. Of the certificated patients, 163 men and 186 women are private patients, and 96 men and 42 women are paupers.

The 10 voluntary inmates consist of 3 men and 7 women. One man and 1 woman, both private certificated patients, are absent on pass, so that the total resident population is 495.

One man and 4 women, who were private patients when the asylum was last visited, are now paupers.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
I. Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	17	23	–	–	40
Discharged recovered, .	3	9	1	–	13
Discharged unrecovered,	10	7	–	–	17
Dead, ...	7	7	3	3	20
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . . .	3	2	–	–	5
Left, ...	–	1	–	–	1
Dead, ...	1	–	–	–	1

The number of pauper patients in the asylum is falling steadily, and it is contemplated that ere long there shall be no paupers in the establishment. The asylum will then be devoted entirely to the care and treatment of private patients. Making provision not only for those in affluent circumstances, and those belonging to the middle class, but also for those who are in straitened circumstances, and who can only pay a low rate of board. Already there are 172 private patients in the asylum who pay £40 or less per annum, and of these a considerable number pay from £20 to £30. The institution is thus rendering an important service to the public, and it is understood to be the intention of the Directors that the extent of this service shall go on increasing.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death among the certificated patients which calls for observation. The death of the voluntary inmate was due to peritonitis, following rupture of the bladder. In the cases of 13 of the 21 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 9 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 1 patient, and to the use of the wet pack for periods varying from one and two hours in the cases of 2 patients. Only 1 accident is recorded, and that not of a serious character.

No escape has taken place. Seventeen attendants and servants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed in consequence of drunkenness.

From 10 to 15 men, paying the higher rates of board, work regularly in the garden. All the men so employed have derived benefit from the work, and some of them great benefit.

Twelve ladies are at present residing in the house at Stirling which has been taken for summer quarters.

The asylum continues to be managed with great ability. All parts of it were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were as usual found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Haddington District Asylum.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10*th February* 1893.

There are 125 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 9 women are private patients, and 52 men and 59 women are paupers.

Since the date of last visit 7 men and 12 women have been admitted—1 man and 2 women being private patients ; 2 men and 6 women have been discharged as recovered—1 woman being a private patient ; 1 man and 4 women, all paupers, have been discharged as unrecovered ; 1 man, a pauper,

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Haddington District Asylum.

has been discharged as not insane; and 4 men and 4 women have died—1 man being a private patient.

Three of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, which in one instance followed influenza; 1 death is registered as due to pleurisy; 1 as due to pneumonia; 1 as due to epilepsy; and 1 as due to cerebral hæmorrhage. The patient who died of pneumonia laboured under the disease at the time of admission, and was only 8 days resident in the asylum. In the cases of 3 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was held.

There are 16 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons for periods varying from two to eight hours in consequence of dangerous excitement. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night. One of them returned to the asylum of his own accord. It is worthy of record that many discharged patients pay occasional visits to this asylum. Two attendants resigned, both of them with a view to marriage.

An excellent dinner was served during the visit with much neatness and comfort.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM,
22*nd June* 1893.

There are 132 patients on the register of the asylum. Five men and 9 women are private patients, and 53 men and 65 women are paupers. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen except 1 man who was absent on pass, and 1 woman who was absent on statutory probation.

Since last visit 5 men and 8 women have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to paralysis, phthisis, abscess, and senile decay. A *post-mortem* examination was made in one case.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 5 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 3 patients. There has been no accident. One attendant has resigned, and 2 have been engaged.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the wants of the patients are well supplied. An abundant and well cooked dinner was served during the visit.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Inverness District Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
28*th and* 29*th March* 1893.

It is recorded with regret that, since the asylum was last visited, Dr Aitken, the Medical Superintendent, while travelling on the Continent, died after a short illness on the 11th of September 1892. He had superintended the asylum since it was opened, and for the long period of 30 years had done his work most faithfully and zealously. He was identified with the whole history of the institution, which had been greatly changed and enlarged while under his care. At the time of his death a further extension of the buildings was under consideration, and he was then devoting his earnest attention to the character which this extension should take. Of late years he has not been in robust health, but in spite of this he was constant and unfailing in the performance of his work. He was held in much esteem and respect, and is greatly missed by a large circle of warm friends.

Dr John Cumming Mackenzie, Assistant Medical Officer in the County Asylum, Morpeth, has been appointed Dr Aitken's successor, and for some months has been in full charge of the asylum.

There are 241 men and 233 women, or 474 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. With the exception of 1 man, they are all paupers. Thirteen men and 10 women are absent on probation, and 1 man is absent by escape; so that there are 227 men and 223 women, or 450 patients in all, actually resident.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the asylum was last visited on the 14th of July 1892:—

	Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	54	52	106
Discharged recovered, . .	44	46	90
Discharged unrecovered, . .	15	17	32
Dead, ...	19	13	32

These figures reveal the important fact that a great reduction of the number of patients in the asylum has taken place—the number of patients removed from the asylum as recovered, unrecovered, or dead, being 48 in excess of the number admitted.

The death-rate has not been high. Four of the deaths are registered as due to phthisis, 5 as due to heart disease, 3 as due to pneumonia, 2 as due to general paralysis, and 6 as due to brain disease. In the cases of 19 of the 32 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made—14 of the 19 *post-mortem* examinations having been made in the cases of the last 17 patients who died.

There are 330 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 and the seclusion of 5 persons. Twenty-nine of the entries are of later date than the 26th of November, when Dr Mackenzie took charge of the asylum.

Only 1 accident is recorded, and it was not of a serious character.

The number of patients who have escaped since last visit, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 9.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been somewhat numerous, 28 having left voluntarily, and 10 having been dismissed for roughness to patients, drunkenness, and other faults.

An excellent and well cooked dinner was served to the patients during the visit in a most orderly manner. The number of patients dining together in the hall was 411—214 men and 197 women—leaving 13 men and 26 women dining separately, either in the sick rooms or in the wards for the helpless. The dinner consisted of broth, Irish stew, and bread. Certain patients, however, had a dinner of rice and milk; and for those who could not be depended on to chew their food a shepherd's pie was provided, with the meat in it minced The tables were furnished with drinking water and tumblers. During the dinner there was a complete absence of noise and excitement.

There has been a large introduction of the open-door system. Indeed, during the whole visit, it was only once or twice necessary to open a door with a key.

The female attendants now wear a uniform, which is suitable and in good taste, and it is in contemplation to give more brightness to the clothing of the female patients.

Thermometers have been placed in the wards, and the attendants have been taught to consult them, and keep a steady temperature in the rooms.

The number of men working out of doors has been largely increased, and it is said that this has improved the general health, and added to the contentment.

The wide corridor to the dining-hall has been tastefully papered and varnished.

Mess-rooms have been provided for the male and female attendants. The ground in front of the asylum is being laid out as a garden, and many flowering and other shrubs have been planted in it. The vegetable garden has been increased in order to have a larger supply of cabbages. The drainage at the back of the asylum is to some extent being overhauled. Various other changes, either completed or in progress, and all of a useful character, were observed.

The District Board, their Medical Superintendent, and their Architect, are at present carefully considering in what way the extension of the asylum buildings can best be made; and it is understood that, as soon as a conclusion can be reached, plans will be prepared. There is every reason to believe that plans of a satisfactory character will eventually be submitted to the General Board, and it is hoped that they will include a change in the position of the entrance to the asylum, which will allow the grounds to the front to be given up entirely to the use of the patients.

A structural change of the sick room for women, which will constitute a great improvement, is likely to be at once carried out.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Inverness District Asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy. The Case Books were found written up to date. A book has been started in which the results of the *post-mortem* examinations are recorded.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
3rd and 4th July 1893.

There are 447 patients at present on the register of the asylum—225 men and 222 women. All of them are resident, and were seen except 8 men and 10 women who are absent on statutory probation. The number actually in the asylum is thus 429.

Since 27th March, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	16	31	47
Discharged recovered, . . .	21	29	50
Discharged unrecovered, . .	8	6	14
Dead, ...	3	7	10

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain and nervous system in 5 cases, to heart disease in 1 case, to phthisis in 3 cases, and to senile decay in 1 case. One of the deaths occurred in the case of a patient who, though on the asylum books, was at the time absent from the asylum on probation. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 106 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 patients, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 12 patients. The number of patients who have escaped, and been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 10. There has been no accident to any patient.

The number of attendants and servants who have been engaged is 16. Eight have been dismissed and 10 have resigned.

The asylum was found during the visit in excellent order, and there was frequent occasion to note the careful attention which Dr Mackenzie devotes to the details of management. The changes recently made, which are referred to in the preceding entry, were observed with approval.

The improved arrangements at meals, the large disuse of locked doors, the regular attention to the temperature of the wards, the provision of mess-rooms for the attendants, the decoration of the central corridor, and the laying out of the ground in front of the buildings, are all changes to be commended. The great increase in the number of patients engaged in useful work, also referred to in the preceding entry, is, however, worthy of special note. Out of the 217 male patients, 197 are regularly employed ; and of the 20 who are unemployed, 4 are incapacitated by their mental condition, and 10 by their bodily condition. Of the 212 female patients, 188 are employed, leaving 24 unemployed, 16 of whom are incapacitated by their mental condition, and 4 by their bodily condition.

Nothing tends more than healthy occupation to induce improvement, and to promote recovery among asylum patients, and nothing is better calculated to cause contentment.

The arrangements for recreation, which, as supplementary to useful work, are also important elements in asylum treatment, are understood to have been increased and developed.

The present arrangements for divine worship are defective. The room originally intended for a chapel is too small for the present number of inmates, and is now used as a dormitory. It is strongly recommended that a separate chapel, which need not however be of a costly character, should be erected within the asylum grounds. It is an advantage that an asylum chapel should be an independent building completely detached from the asylum proper, as the patients then go to it with more of the feeling that they are going to church in the way they were accustomed to do from their own homes. Chapels of this kind are now commonly provided, and they have been found to add greatly to the comfort and contentment of the patients.

The consideration of the plans for a new hospital has been postponed by the District Board until it can be ascertained more definitely than seems possible at present how many patients will have to be provided for. During the past

eleven months a much larger number of patients than usual has been discharged from the asylum either as recovered or as having ceased to require asylum treatment. The reduction in the population of the asylum has indeed been very considerable, and it is a remarkable change from the process of continual accumulation that had previously gone on. The number of patients had gradually risen during twenty years from 278 in the year 1872 to 519, as it was on the 9th of August 1892,—an average addition of 60 patients every five years. During the five years from 1887 to 1892, the addition was greater than during any previous five years, the number having risen from 429 to 519 —an increase of no less than 90. The effect of the changes during the last eleven months has, however, been to reduce the number by 90, thus bringing the number in the asylum back to 429, and placing the population of the asylum in the position which it held in the year 1887.

It is understood with approval that a proposal to divert the road which runs through the asylum grounds and passes close to the buildings is under consideration. It will be greatly to the advantage of the asylum if this change is made.

The impression produced by the visit was very satisfactory. Dr Mackenzie is showing much energy and ability in his work.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
30*th January* 1893.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell

There are 232 patients—136 men and 96 women—on the register of the asylum at present. Thirty of the men and 6 of the women are provided for at the Hartwood establishment, and the rest are resident at Kirklands.

Since last visit the following changes have taken places :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	14	12	26
Discharged recovered, ...	3	4	7
Discharged unrecovered, ...	2	6	8
Dead, ...	6	3	9

There is nothing in the registered causes of death which calls for special remark. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 6 cases.

Since last visit there has been no use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients, no accident to any patient, and no case of escape.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the Kirklands Institution, the small extent of land attached to it, and the distance between it and the branch establishment at Hartwood, the work of the asylum continues to be very efficiently performed ; and great credit is due to Dr Campbell Clark for the successful way in which, though he has no medical assistant, he overcomes the difficulties of his position.

The patients are well provided for, and they are treated in an able and painstaking manner. There was very little excitement among them during the visit, and no complaint was made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,
11*th May* 1893.

There are 135 men and 97 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 32 men and 5 women reside at the Hartwood establishment.

Since the date of last visit 14 men and 14 women have been admitted, 10 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died. Two of the deaths are registered as due to brain disease, 1 to heart disease, and 1 to accident, in the case of a patient who escaped and was run over by a goods train. The occurrence was fully inquired into at the time, and the conclusion was reached that the patient had no suicidal intent.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One accident is recorded, namely, that to which reference has just been made. Two

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

attendants have resigned, and 2 have been dismissed, but not for faults which were serious.

Dr Clark was absent at the time of the visit, but the whole establishment was found in a most satisfactory condition. The wards were scrupulously clean, and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects good. No patient made any complaint, and there was a complete absence of excitement. Great ability and great painstaking continue to be shown in the management of the asylum, and this refers equally to the medical and to the general management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
2nd February 1893.

There are 237 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 16 men and 31 women are private patients, and 92 men and 98 women are paupers. Three female patients—1 private and 2 pauper—are absent on probation, so that the number of patients resident is 234.

Since the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	1	7	11	7	26
Discharged recovered, .	–	1	5	4	10
Discharged unrecovered,	1	1	5	6	13
Dead, ...	1	–	4	3	8

Two men who were private patients at the date of last visit are now paupers.

In the cases of 5 of the 8 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of such examinations are recorded with care, and the Case Books were found written up to date and well kept. Three of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 2 to heart disease, 1 to pneumonia, 1 to cancer of the stomach, and 1 to phthisis.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, no accident is recorded, and there have been few changes among the attendants and servants.

All parts of the asylum were found clean and in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. Both the general and the medical management continue to deserve much commendation.

The changes which are being made in the water-closets promise to be entirely satisfactory in their character ; that is, they appear to be not only good in plan, but the workmanship appears to be good. In order to give some relief to the overcrowded condition of the hospital wards for women, it is recommended that the Gate Lodge should be occupied by 12 or 15 women under some arrangement for their care which may seem satisfactory to Dr Mitchell, and which it is believed he will be able to make.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,
19*th June* 1893.

There are 237 patients on the register of the asylum at present. Seventeen males and 28 females are private patients, and 91 males and 101 females are paupers. Two female private patients and 1 female pauper patient are absent on probation, but with these exceptions all the patients are resident in the asylum and were seen.

The following changes have taken place since 2nd February, the date of last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	4	6	9	14	33
Discharged recovered, .	1	5	2	3	11
Discharged unrecovered,	1	–	6	3	10
Dead, . .	1	4	2	5	12

Of the 10 patients discharged unrecovered, 3 were taken home, 2 were boarded out with strangers, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 3 were removed to

Ireland. The death-rate is rather higher than usual. The deaths are registered as due in 3 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 2 cases to cardiac disease, in 5 cases to pulmonary disease, in 1 case to enteritis, and in 1 case to cancer of the stomach. Appendix B. — Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 2 patients. The Register of Accidents contains 1 entry. It refers to the dislocation of the left shoulder-joint sustained in the case of a patient who was struggling with another patient. There have been 3 escapes in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There have been 3 changes among the attendants and servants. Royal and District Asylums. — Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

The condition of the patients and the state of the house is indicative of careful and efficient management. There is still, however, overcrowding in the female hospital ward; and it is again recommended that steps should be taken to relieve this.

The refitting of the water-closets has now been completed, and the new apparatus is of a very satisfactory character.

It is believed that the water-supply of the asylum is now satisfactorily provided for. A reservoir, estimated to hold a six months' supply of water, has been formed on the burn to the west of the asylum feu; and the gravitation tank, which holds 30,000 gallons of water, has been connected with 4 constant pressure hydrants within the asylum, each capable of delivering 100 gallons per minute in any part of the main building. Some leakage has been discovered in the reservoir, but steps are being taken to remedy this.

The damp in the walls of the main building still gives some trouble, but every care seems to be taken to remedy it as far as possible. The main entrance vestibule and corridor have been improved by a neat tiled dado.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
23*rd and* 24*th March* 1893. Montrose Royal Asylum.

There are 560 persons at present on the registers of the asylum, and they are all resident. In this total number are included 81 private patients—38 men and 43 women; 478 paupers—218 men and 260 women; and 1 voluntary inmate—a man.

One man and 2 women, who were paupers at the date of last visit, are now private patients, and 1 woman, who was then a private patient, is now a pauper.

Of the 478 paupers now in the asylum, 228 are chargeable to parishes in Forfarshire, 10 of them being chargeable to the Dundee Combination Parish, 49 are chargeable to parishes in Kincardineshire, 51 are chargeable to parishes in Orkney, 60 are chargeable to parishes in Shetland, 89 are chargeable to parishes in Caithness-shire, and 1 is chargeable to a parish in Aberdeenshire.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
Certificated Patients—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	11	8	34	33	86
Discharged recovered, .	3	4	11	13	31
Discharged unrecovered,	1	4	3	8	16
Dead, ...	4	3	14	16	37
Voluntary Inmates—					
Admitted, . .	3	–	–	–	3
Left, . . .	2	–	–	–	2

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death to call for special observation. Six of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, 11 to other forms of brain disease, 5 to heart disease, and 5 to phthisis. In the cases of 29 of the 37 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The results of these examinations are recorded in a book kept for the purpose. This book and the Case Books were found written up to date, and the records they contain appear to be fully and carefully made. There are 44 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 6 persons

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Montrose Royal Asylum.

and the seclusion of 1 person. Thirty-six of the 44 entries refer to the use of restraint in bed of 1 patient.

One accident is recorded—fracture of the clavicle, resulting from a fall in the case of an epileptic.

There have been few changes among the attendants and servants, and almost all of them were voluntary resignations.

Dr Howden was absent on holiday, and his place is filled by Dr Havelock, who is assisted by Dr Hunter.

The asylum was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory. During the visit there was a remarkable absence of excitement. The inmates are not subjected to any irksome discipline, and many of them have a large amount of liberty. Forty-eight are on parole beyond the grounds, and 76 on parole within the grounds.

The Villa, the Gate Cottage, and the Hospital were found in every respec satisfactory. They constitute important parts of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,
9th and 10th June 1893.

There are 559 patients on the registers of the asylum. Thirty-nine males and 40 females are private patients under certificates, and 216 males and 263 females are pauper patients. One male private patient is absent on statutory probation, and 1 male private patient is absent on pass. There is 1 gentleman resident as a voluntary inmate.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients since 23rd March, the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	6	–	8	15	29
Discharged recovered,	2	2	5	2	11
Discharged unrecovered,	1	–	–	2	3
Dead, . . .	2	2	5	7	16

One gentleman, admitted as a voluntary inmate, has since been certified, and is included among the 6 private patients given above as admitted.

The deaths are registered as due in 5 cases to diseases of the brain and nervous system, in 5 cases to diseases of the lungs, in 1 case each to exhaustion from caries, gangrene of the feet, tubercular peritonitis, and cancer of the stomach, and in 2 cases to senile decay. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 12 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the isolation of the same patient on 2 occasions for periods of 8 hours. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition. They were suitably and neatly clad, clean in person, and remarkably free from signs of irritability or excitement. No complaint was made.

All parts of the establishment were in excellent order. In the Villa of Ravenswood the ladies who are resident there have all the comforts of a private mansion of the best class ; and the mode of life has nothing of the special features of institutional routine. The hospital fulfils its purpose admirably, and attracts attention by the beauty of its structure and fittings ; and the main building has been greatly improved by the enlargements and alterations which have been recently carried out.

The improvement of the attendants by systematic instruction has received due attention during the past winter under the superintendence and teaching of Dr Havelock, aided by Miss Chappell the matron and her assistant Miss Harper, both of whom are certified nurses, trained in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Three male and 6 female attendants passed the examination, and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
10*th February* 1893.

There are 103 patients on the registers of the asylum at present. Fifty gentlemen and 46 ladies are under certificates, and 4 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. All are resident in the institution at this date except 1 lady who is absent on pass.

Since 4th May, the date of last visit, 13 gentlemen and 10 ladies have been admitted, 2 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been discharged recovered, 5 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 gentlemen and 6 ladies have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to abdominal aneurism in 1 case, and to senile gangrene in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 7 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, there has been no escape, and there has been no accident of a serious character.

The asylum continues to be managed with great care and ability. Both in the main asylum and in the mansion of Kincarrathie the patients are kept in great comfort; they are treated in a way which shows that the special needs of each case are carefully studied and provided for, and there is evidence of a constant effort to render their lives interesting, and to promote their recovery.

At every visit made to the asylum some improvement is observed in the details either of the administration or of the structural arrangements. Among the recent improvements the most important are in the laundry which is now very complete and efficient. One of the improvements is the introduction of a fan in the drying closet to produce a forced current of hot air. This has the effect not only of drying the clothes more rapidly but also of removing from them every trace of disagreeable odour. Several useful additions to the furniture of the wards were also observed, and various improvements have been made to the amenity of the grounds. The work involved in the improvement of the grounds is done chiefly by the male patients, and it forms an element in their treatment which is very beneficial.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept. The medical records are full and good.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,
2*nd May* 1893.

There are 98 patients at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 45 gentlemen and 47 ladies are certificated patients, and 3 gentlemen and 3 ladies are voluntary inmates. Three gentlemen and 4 ladies reside at Kincarrathie, 2 gentlemen are at present in the new seaside residence which the Directors have acquired at Elie, and 1 gentleman is absent on pass.

Since last visit the following changes have taken place among the certificated patients:—4 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, 6 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged as recovered, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged as unrecovered, and 1 gentlemen has died, the cause of death being influenza.

During the same period 1 gentleman has been admitted as a voluntary inmate and 2 gentlemen who were voluntary inmates have left.

There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the use of the wet-pack for 6 hours. No accident is recorded.

There are 12 gentlemen and 9 ladies on parole beyond the grounds, and 14 gentlemen and 8 ladies on parole within the grounds.

Dr Urquhart was absent, and the asylum was under the care of Dr Hay, his assistant. Everything about the establishment was found in excellent order.

The changes in the laundry, and other structural changes, referred to in the last entry, were examined with much interest. As usual there was much evidence of a continued and always successful effort to make the surroundings of the inmates bright and cheerful.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Perth District Asylum.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
9*th February* 1893.

The patients in the asylum at present are 310 in number—155 men and 155 women.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Perth District Asylum.

Since last visit 27 men and 25 women have been admitted, 13 men and 12 women have been discharged recovered, 14 men and 7 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 men and 4 women have died.

The deaths were due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and to senile decay and to exhaustion from melancholia each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every instance.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry.

The Register of Accidents contains 2 entries, the only serious one being fracture of the neck of the femur from a fall.

There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

The patients were found during the visit in a very satisfactory condition, and the house was in excellent order.

Dr MacIver Campbell has resigned the post of medical superintendent owing to the state of his health, and Dr George M. Robertson, senior assistant physician in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, who has been appointed as his successor, is about to enter on his duties. Dr MacFarlane, who has been in charge of the asylum during Dr Campbell's absence from illness, has performed his duties in a most efficient manner.

Dr Campbell has been Medical Superintendent for 10 years, and he conducted the administration of the asylum with great energy and ability until he was disabled by failing health. He introduced many improvements during his term of office, which conferred benefit on the inmates. Among these improvements may be mentioned the bi-weekly evening school. This has been in operation now for more than 5 years, and its position as a useful adjunct to asylum management may be regarded as well established. It has introduced an element of healthy interest into the lives of many of the patients which has been useful in promoting recovery, and in increasing their happiness; and it constitutes a feature of management which might be beneficially adopted in other asylums.

Dr Campbell carries into his retirement the sympathy and affection of those with whom he has been associated.

The books and registers of the asylum were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
4th May 1893.

There are 157 men and 157 women, or 314 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. These figures include 1 woman who is absent on pass.

Since the date of last visit 8 men and 9 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 3 women have died.

There is nothing about the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of all the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no accident is recorded, nor has any escape taken place.

The changes among the attendants and servants have been few, and they were all voluntary resignations.

Only 4 patients—2 men and 2 women—were found in bed. Last night there were only 8 wet beds.

It is understood that the kitchen and scullery accommodation are to be increased, and that this will involve the removal of the boilers to a new site. If the sleeping rooms are to be heated by hot water, or by steam from the boilers, either now or hereafter, the position of the boilers will greatly influence the efficiency of the heating, and the choice of a site is therefore important.

The number of patients in the main building is about 50 above the number which it is calculated to accommodate with comfort. It is therefore recommended that the District Board should begin to consider as soon as possible in what way an extension of the accommodation can best be obtained, having in view the cost as well as the proper care of the inmates.

Dr Robertson has for some time been in full charge of the asylum. All parts of it were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. There was a complete absence of excitement, and no patient made any complaint.

The school is still carried on with results which appear to be useful. On Wednesday evenings about 20 patients attend and receive instruction like that given in ordinary schools. On Saturday evenings about 150 attend, and the teacher then discourses on some subject of general interest.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
7th February 1893.

There are 233 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 7 women are private patients, and 98 men and 117 women are paupers. At present 1 man and 5 women, all paupers, are absent on probation. One woman, who was a pauper at last visit, is now a private patient.

The following changes have occurred since the date of the last entry in the Patients' Book :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	1	2	23	18	44
Discharged recovered,	–	–	12	7	19
Discharged unrecovered,	–	1	5	5	11
Dead, ...	–	–	2	5	7

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death which calls for observation. In the cases of all the patients who died, except one, a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There are 11 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 5 persons, for periods varying from 5 minutes to 8 hours, in consequence of their being excited and violent. Five accidents are recorded —2 involving fracture of the neck of the femur, and the other 3 being of a slight character. The number of patients who have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back, is 3. Four attendants or servants have resigned, 3 have been dismissed, and 1 died.

It has been resolved to make important changes in the water-closets and lavatories throughout the house. It is hoped that the work will be well done, so that renewals or repairs may not be needed for many years.

There now seems a near prospect of having abundance of good water supplied by gravitation.

A great amount of out-door work has been done by the patients since the asylum was last visited with pleasing and satisfactory results as regards the aspect of the grounds.

All parts of the asylum were found in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory. Both the medical and the general management of the establishment continue to be characterised by much ability, painstaking, and success.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
21*st June* 1893.

There are 235 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Twelve men and 7 women are private patients, and 97 men and 119 women are paupers. All are resident in the asylum, and were seen during the visit, except 1 male pauper who was absent on pass, and 3 female paupers who were absent on statutory probation.

The following changes have taken place since February 7th, the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	1	1	9	16	27
Discharged recovered,	1	1	3	6	11
Discharged unrecovered,	–	–	2	6	8
Dead, . . .	–	–	4	2	6

Of the 8 patients discharged unrecovered, 7 were sent to their homes and 1 was boarded with a stranger.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis, softening of the brain,

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

phthisis pulmonalis, ulceration of the stomach, ulceration of the intestines, and fracture of the skull. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in all the cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry; it refers to the seclusion of a patient for a period of three-quarters of an hour. Two accidents to patients are recorded, one of injury to the scalp occasioned by a fall, and one of fracture of the skull and of the clavicle, also occasioned by a fall. The last mentioned terminated fatally. The patient was an old man who had been 30 years an inmate of the asylum, and was much liked and respected. He had contributed largely by his work to the decoration of the wards, and it was a fall from a ladder when engaged in his favourite work that occasioned his death. There have been 2 cases of escape in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Five attendants have resigned, 1 was dismissed, and 6 have been engaged.

The asylum was found in excellent order. Arrangements have been made for beginning the refitting of the water-closets and lavatories immediately.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They have benefited by the abundant opportunity for work and exercise in the open air, which the prolonged fine weather during recent months has afforded. The men were chiefly occupied to-day in the pleasant and healthy occupation of stacking hay.

The treatment of the patients, and the general management of the asylum, continue to be conducted with care and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
10*th January* 1893.

Stirling District Asylum.

There are 460 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Twenty-two are private patients—11 men and 11 women; and 438 are paupers—224 men and 214 women. One patient is absent on statutory probation, and 4 patients are absent on pass.

The following changes have taken place since 14th September, the date of last visit :—

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . .	5	1	22	33	61
Discharged recovered,	–	–	14	12	26
Discharged unrecovered,	3	3	1	10	17
Dead, ...	1	–	3	10	14

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to diseases of the heart in 3 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 5 cases, and to enteritis, erysipelatous inflammation, acute mania, and senile decay, each in 1 case. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every instance.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been 1 accident, fracture of the femur from a fall; and there have been 2 escapes where the patients were absent over night before being brought back.

Seven attendants and servants have resigned, and 8 have entered the service.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order, except in so far as the arrangements are necessarily interfered with by the structural alterations which have not yet been completed, and by the overcrowding which cannot be wholly prevented until the new hospital is ready for occupation.

It seems probable that the alterations of the old buildings will be completed in the course of a few months, and the result of the changes promises to be exceedingly satisfactory. Progress is being made with the internal work of the new hospital, the details of which are receiving very careful consideration from Dr Macpherson and the District Board. There is good reason to believe that when it is completed this section of the institution will be regarded as a model of what an asylum hospital should be.

The treatment of the patients and the general management of the asylum continue to deserve the commendation which they have received in recent entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,
8th May 1893.

There 484 patients at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 9 women are private patients, and 237 men and 227 women are paupers. Four patients—2 men and 2 women—are absent on probation, and 1 woman is absent on pass. All the 5 patients who are absent belong to the pauper class.

Since last visit 68 patients have been admitted—32 men, of whom 4 were private patients, and 36 women—all of whom were paupers. Since this day last year 196 patients have been admitted, showing that the activity of the movement of the population of this asylum is very great.

During the same period 18 patients have been discharged as recovered—6 men and 12 women, of whom 1 man and 1 woman were private patients; 8 patients have been discharged as unrecovered—4 men and 4 women—all paupers; and 18 patients have died—9 men and 9 women—all paupers.

Four of the deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane, 7 as due to other forms of brain disease, 2 as due to phthisis, 3 as due to senile decay, 1 as due to heart disease, and 1 as due to pneumonia. In the case of every patient who died a *post-mortem* examination was made, and full records of these examinations are preserved.

Since the 10th of January, when the asylum was last visited, the population has risen from 460 to 484.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 patient and the seclusion of another to prevent self-mutilation or in consequence of violence. No accident is recorded, and only 2 escapes have taken place. Ten attendants and servants have resigned, and 1 was dismissed, but not in consequence of any grave fault. No accident is recorded since January 1892, and this is very creditable to the management, in view of the overcrowded state of the asylum, and the confusion necessarily attending the extensive structural changes which have been made during that period.

The alterations of the main building are approaching completion, and they are most satisfactory in their character. It is understood that the covered roadway between the stores and the administration block is to be laid with granolith. If this is correct, it is suggested that the District Board should consider whether special tracks in some other material should not be provided for the horses' feet and for the cart wheels. The District Board should also consider whether the position of the weighing machine could not be advantageously changed, and whether the hatches in connection with the stores should not be provided with stronger and better fastenings.

It is hoped that the hospital buildings will be ready for occupation in about four months. These buildings promise to be admirably suited for their purpose. In view of the considerable sum of money which they have cost, and of the care and thought bestowed on their design and construction by the District Board and their Architect and Medical Officer, it is satisfactory to feel that the results are so excellent. The alteration and enlargement of this asylum will certainly make it one of the best asylums in the kingdom.

The transfer of patients to the separate hospital buildings will relieve the overcrowding of the main buildings, which is now very great, and must seriously affect the comfort and well-being of the inmates. The new mortuary and research room are in the highest degree satisfactory. No asylum in Scotland is so well equipped in this respect, and it is certain that other asylums will copy what has been done here.

Great ability, energy, and conscientiousness are shown in the management of the asylum and the treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Mavisbank Asylum.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
31*st January* 1893.

There are 19 gentlemen and 25 ladies at present on the register of the asylum as certificated patients. Of these, 1 gentleman and 1 lady are absent on probation.

There are also 8 voluntary inmates—5 gentlemen and 3 ladies.

The whole number of patients resident in the asylum is thus 52.

The changes which have occurred among the certificated patients since the date of last visit consist of the admission of 4 gentlemen and 4 ladies, the discharge of 1 gentleman and 3 ladies, and the death of 2 ladies. During the same period 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 6 gentlemen and 1 lady, who were in the asylum in that position, have left.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no escape has taken place, and no accident is recorded.

Many of the gentlemen are engaged in useful and healthy work, and few of the ladies are unemployed.

The asylum is managed with great ability and success. This has reference equally to the general management and to the medical treatment of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be very carefully and correctly kept.

MAVISBANK ASYLUM,
5*th October* 1893.

There are 21 gentlemen and 27 ladies on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and there are 8 gentlemen and 2 ladies as voluntary inmates. All are resident in the asylum at this date, except 2 ladies who are absent on probation.

Since last visit 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted under certificate, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged recovered, 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman and 2 ladies have died. Of voluntary inmates, 10 gentlemen and 4 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 5 ladies have left, and 2 gentlemen have died.

The patients were found excellently provided for. The house was in very good order, and presented all the features of a comfortable residence. The treatment of the patients is conducted with considerate kindness and great ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Mollendo House Asylum.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
27*th January* 1893.

There are 3 men and 12 women at present in the house.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged cured, and 1 woman has died.

The house was found clean and in good order. No change has taken place in any of the arrangements. The patients were tranquil, and entirely free from complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

MOLLENDO HOUSE ASYLUM,
4*th October* 1893.

There are 13 patients in the establishment at present—2 males and 11 females Since last visit 1 male and 1 female patient have been discharged unrecovered. The house was as usual clean and in good order. There was complete tranquillity among the patients, and none made any kind of complaint. The books and registers were examined, and found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
28*th January* 1893.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

There are 30 gentlemen and 39 ladies at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 gentleman is a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 4 certificated patients—all gentlemen—have been admitted, and 3 certificated patients—2 gentlemen and 1 lady—have been discharged as recovered. No death has taken place.

During the same period 1 voluntary inmate—a gentleman—has been admitted, and 2 voluntary inmates—a gentleman and a lady—have left.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. For several years, indeed, it has not been found necessary to resort either to restraint or seclusion.

There have been few changes among the attendants. In addition to the matron there are 3 lady companions, one of them being a trained hospital nurse. Of the ordinary female attendants, there are also 3 who have had hospital training.

Everything that was seen indicated that the patients are treated with kindness and liberality. Their surroundings are very satisfactory, and there is no irksome discipline. No complaint of any kind was made by any inmate.

The condition and history of each patient are carefully studied. The medical treatment of the inmates continues to be characterised by thoroughness and ability.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,
3*rd October* 1893.

There are 27 gentlemen and 35 ladies on the register of the asylum as certificated patients, and 2 ladies as voluntary inmates. They are all resident at this date in the institution.

Since last visit 4 gentlemen and 7 ladies have been admitted under certificates, 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have died. Besides these changes 3 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 1 gentleman and 1 lady who were voluntary inmates have left.

The patients, both those resident at Saughton Hall and those resident at Balgreen, were found admirably provided for. There was no restraint or seclusion, and there was an absence generally of special restrictive arrangements. No door was found locked. There was great tranquillity everywhere, and no patient made any complaint.

The asylum continues to be conducted on the sound and liberal principles which have long distinguished it.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
2*nd February* 1893.

Westermains Asylum.

There are 18 ladies and 1 gentleman at present in the asylum. Of these, 3 ladies are voluntary inmates.

Since last visit 1 lady has been admitted. There has been no patient discharged and no death.

The asylum continues to be managed in a very satisfactory way. The patients are under the constant personal supervision of Mr and Mrs Lawrie, and the arrangements are in every way similar to those of a private residence.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,
15*th May* 1893.

There are 19 persons at present on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 1 man and 15 women are certificated patients, and 3 women are voluntary inmates.

No change has taken place in the population since the date of last visit.

Everything about the establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses.

Whitehouse Asylum.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
27*th January* 1893.

There are 4 gentlemen and 13 ladies under certificates at present in the asylum. In addition to these, 2 ladies are resident as voluntary inmates.

Since last visit there has been no admission, discharge, or death.

The establishment was found as usual in excellent order. The inmates are treated with much liberality and kindness. Those of them who are in feeble bodily health are most carefully nursed.

The rooms are very comfortably furnished, and fires were found in every occupied bedroom and parlour.

The books were found in good order.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM,
4*th October* 1893.

There are 14 ladies and 4 gentlemen at present in the asylum. All of these are under certificates except 2 ladies who are voluntary inmates.

The only change in the numbers which has taken place since last visit is the death of 1 lady.

The patients were found receiving great care and kindly attention, and enjoying all the comforts of a good home.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
6*th January* 1893.

There are 42 men and 62 women at present on the register of patients, and they were all seen during the visit to-day.

Since 23rd September, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, ...	2	7	9
Discharged recovered, . .	–	3	3
Discharged unrecovered, . .	1	1	2
Dead, ...	–	2	2

The deaths are registered as due to maniacal exhaustion and to heart disease.

There has been no occasion in which mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used in the treatment of the patients, and there has been no accident, and no escape.

One female attendant has resigned, and 1 has entered the services of the institution. There has been no other change in the staff.

The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition, being clean, comfortably clothed, and free from complaint. The house was everywhere in excellent order, and the Christmas and New Year decorations, which have not yet been removed, give the accommodation a more than usually bright and cheerful appearance.

Through the kindness of Mrs Coats of Ferguslie, Mr Fulton of Glenfield, and Mr Dunn, M.P., the patients were provided in the asylum, as well as in the other sections of the poorhouse, with Christmas and New Year treats. They were greatly appreciated, and gave a great deal of pleasure to the patients ; and there is no doubt that such things make many patients saner in mind for the time, and in some cases promote their recovery.

The management of the institution reflects great credit on the Governor and on the Committee of Management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
19*th May* 1893.

There are 46 men and 58 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 9 men and 11 women have been admitted, 1 man and 4 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 6 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 5 women have died There is nothing about the nature of the causes of death which calls for observation.

There are 2 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 2 patients—1 for eight and the other for twelve hours. No accident is recorded, and only 1 escape has taken place.

All the day-rooms have been tastefully repainted and repapered, and the sleeping-rooms are about to be repapered.

Mr Gardner, the Publisher, recently made a gift of 6 large pictures to the asylum. They are very decorative, and are much appreciated by the inmates. Mr Logan of Westerfield has recently sent a large collection of illustrated papers to the asylum. At the visit to-day a large number of patients were found reading or examining them.

All parts of the establishment were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects satisfactory, and reflected credit on all concerned in their care and treatment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
1*st and* 2*nd February* 1893.

There are 596 patients—303 men and 293 women—on the register of the asylum. They are all resident in the establishment, except 2 women who are absent on pass.

Since the 30th of September, the date of last visit, 34 men and 27 women have been admitted, 13 men and 14 women have been discharged recovered, 11 men and 5 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 6 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due in 6 cases to diseases of the brain, in 1 to heart disease, in 2 to pulmonary diseases, in 4 to abdominal diseases, in 1 case to senile decay, and in 1 case to asphyxia during an epileptic fit. The asphyxia in the last-mentioned case was due to the patient turning on his face in bed. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 11 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 7 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 6 patients. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back. The only serious accident that has occurred is the case of asphyxia already mentioned.

The changes in the staff are the resignation of 2 attendants, the dismissal of 5, and the engaging of 9 ; most of the dismissals were directly or indirectly due to drinking.

The asylum was found everywhere in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for.

The new buildings connected with the female wing of the asylum are approaching completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation by the beginning of summer. The new building on the male side will not be completed during the present year.

It is understood that the water-supply of the asylum is sometimes inadequate during summer. Seeing that any deficiency which there may have been in the past will become much more serious after the enlargement of the institution, full inquiry should be made into the position of the water-supply, and, if necessary, steps should be taken at once to procure an adequate supply.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
15*th and* 16*th May* 1893.

There are 317 men and 303 women, or 620 patients in all, at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 men and 5 women are absent on probation, so that the number of patients resident is 610.

Since last visit 34 men and 33 women have been admitted, 16 men and

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

18 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 2 men and 3 women have died. These figures show that the number of patients admitted is greater than the number discharged and dead by 24.

The death-rate has been low, and there is nothing in the nature of the causes of death to call for observation. In the cases of all the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The result of all such examinations are recorded in a book kept for the purpose.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 6 persons for periods varying from three to eight hours in consequence of maniacal excitement and violence. Only 1 accident is recorded, and it was not of a grave character. The number of escapes registered is one which is creditable to the management, in view of the fact that no restrictions on liberty have been enforced in consequence of the presence of the large number of workmen engaged on the new buildings. Few changes have taken place among the servants and attendants, none of them have been of the nature of dismissal.

The out-lying sections of the asylum were found in excellent order. There are 12 men and 2 women resident at Muckroft, 8 women resident at Fauldhead, 33 men and 2 women resident at Farm Home, and 7 men and 2 women resident at Gate Lodge.

Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, but much remains to be done. The hospital wards for women are occupied, and parts of the separate block for the more easily managed women is furnished and ready for occupation. The doors of the single rooms in this block open outwards, and it is recommended that this mistake should be rectified. There are also some other doors in the block which it would be well to have opening outwards.

An excellent and well cooked dinner was served during the visit in an orderly manner. The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and their aspect indicated a suitable dietary and sufficient exercise in the open air. There was a remarkable absence of noise and excitement, and no complaints were made.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
28*th January* 1893.

There are 123 women at present resident as patients in the asylum.

Since last visit 23 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged recovered, 10 have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 have died.

The deaths were due to disease of the brain, epilepsy, consumption, and bronchitis.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. There has been no escape, and no accident of a serious nature.

The condition of the patients, and the state of the wards, were in every way creditable to those in charge.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
22*nd July* 1893.

There are 127 women at present in the asylum.

Since the establishment was last visited there have been 39 admissions, 9 discharges as recovered, 20 discharges as unrecovered, and 6 deaths. In view of the active movement of the population which these figures disclose, and of the defects in the site and in the structural arrangements and amenities, the condition of the wards and the condition of the inmates must be regarded as very satisfactory.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Two accidents, both slight, are recorded. There have been very few changes among the attendants.

The books and registers were found as usual in good order.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
14*th February* 1893.

There are 127 men and 127 women at present in the asylum. This number is considerably in excess of the number that the asylum is calculated to contain, and it is therefore satisfactory to know that accommodation for patients is nearly ready at Hawkhead which will relieve the overcrowding of this institution.

Since 25th September, the date of last visit, 13 men and 12 women have been admitted, 4 men and 5 women have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 6 men and 4 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 2 cases, to diseases of the lungs in 6 cases, to acute mania in 1 case, and to asphyxia during an epileptic fit in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 2 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry; there has been no escape, and the only accident is the asphyxia during an epileptic fit already mentioned.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients is satisfactory, though it would be more so if there were less crowding.

There was evidence during the visit that the needs of the patients are carefully considered and judiciously provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

GOVAN PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
25*th May* 1893.

There are 127 men and 126 women at present on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 woman is absent on probation and 1 man is absent on pass, and 13 men and 3 women are quartered in the farm buildings at Hawkhead. These last were visited, and the arrangements made for them appeared quite satisfactory.

Since the asylum was last visited, 12 men and 8 women have been admitted, 3 men and 6 women have been discharged as recovered, 2 men have been discharged as unrecovered, and 7 men and 3 women have died.

There is nothing in the character of the causes of death to call for observation. In the cases of 2 of the 10 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place, no attendants or servants have left, but 3 additional attendants, 2 men and 1 woman, have been engaged for service at Hawkhead.

Mr Baillie, the Governor of the Poorhouse, died in November 1892; and in March 1893 Mr John Thomson, the Superintendent of the Burgh Asylum, Paisley, was appointed in his stead, and is now in charge of the Poorhouse and Parochial Asylum.

An excellent dinner, consisting of broth, beefsteak pie, and potatoes was served during the visit in a very orderly manner.

Considerable progress has been made with the erection of the new asylum at Hawkhead, and the work there is being pushed forward. Some relief to the overcrowding at Merryflatts will be experienced when the accommodation in the Hawkhead farm buildings is fully occupied. In the meantime the dayroom accommodation on the male side at Merryflats has been increased by the conversion of a dormitory on the ground-floor into a dayroom.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
24*th January* 1893.

There are 159 men and 128 women on the register at the asylum, and they are all at this date resident in the institution, except 1 woman who is absent by escape. Of the total number on the register—287—there are 123 belonging to Greenock, 26 belonging to other parishes in Renfrewshire, and 138 belonging to parishes in Lanarkshire.

The following changes have taken place since 22nd September, the date of last visit:—

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

	Pauper Patients.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted,	37	17	54
Discharged recovered,	17	9	26
Discharged unrecovered,	10	3	13
Dead,	6	–	6

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to diseases of the brain in 4 cases, to consumption in 1 case, and to enteric fever in 1 case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in every case except one.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 10 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the treatment of 2 cases, and to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 5 patients. The restraint was used in one case to prevent the patient from taking off her clothes, and in the other case to prevent interference with surgical dressings. In 7 cases of escape the patients were absent at least one night before being brought back. There has been no accident.

Seven attendants and servants have resigned, and 6 have entered the service.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. Though the day was wet, and they were consequently confined to the house, there was little excitement, and there were no complaints.

The house was clean, suitably warmed, well aired, and in good order.

Arrangements have been made for having the fence at the side of the railway strengthened and raised so as to prevent accidents, as recommended in the preceding entry.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Greenock Parochial Asylum,
20*th May* 1893.

There are 160 men and 134 women at present on the register of the asylum, or 294 patients in all, and no patient is absent on probation, on pass, or by escape.

Since the date of last visit 22 men and 20 women have been admitted, 14 men and 9 women have been discharged as recovered, 3 men and 2 women have been discharged as unrecovered, and 4 men and 2 women have died.

The death-rate has been low, and there is nothing in the character of the causes of death to call for observation. In the cases of 4 of the 6 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. The medical treatment of the patients continues to be very conscientious and satisfactory.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the seclusion of 3 persons in consequence of excitement and violence. Only 1 accident is recorded, and that was quite slight in its character. Three escapes are registered. Two attendants have resigned, and 2 have been engaged.

Four men are on parole beyond the grounds, and 18 men are on parole within the grounds.

Much ability and painstaking are shown in the general management of the asylum with results which are pleasing and satisfactory. The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were found in excellent order, and very clean.

It is recommended that an effort be made to render the female refractory room brighter and more comfortable by repainting it, and by additions to the articles of furniture and objects of decoration. This would certainly tend to increase tranquillity and contentment, and it would not involve a large outlay of money. It is also recommended to bear in mind, in making fresh purchases of clothing for the female patients, that it is practically useful to introduce bright colours and variety into the clothing of the women.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum,
15*th February* 1893.

There are 108 men and 100 women on the register of the asylum at this date, and all of them were seen at the time of the visit.

Since 23rd September, the date of last visit, 26 men and 14 women have been admitted, 11 men and 10 women have been discharged recovered, 8 men

and 9 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 9 men and 4 women have died.

The deaths are registered as due to brain diseases in 4 cases, to chest diseases in 6 cases, and to kidney disease, peritonitis, and exhaustion from acute mania each in one case. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 9 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry, there has been no escape, and no accident.

The condition of the patients is such as to show that they are adequately provided for and skilfully treated. Great pains are taken to keep those patients occupied in healthy work who are likely to derive benefit from it, and this can be said of three-fourths of the patients at present in the asylum.

The alterations in the male sick-room, referred to in the preceding entry, have now been completed, and the result is very pleasing. Both the efficiency and the cheerfulness of the accommodation have been increased.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found everywhere in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
19*th May* 1893.

There are 108 men and 106 women at present on the register of the asylum. One man is absent on pass, and 1 man is absent by escape.

Since the date of last visit 13 men and 11 women have been admitted, 2 men and 4 women have been discharged as recovered, 1 man has been discharged as unrecovered, and 10 men and 1 woman have died.

The death-rate has been somewhat high. Three of the deaths are registered as due to chest disease, 2 as due to heart disease, 5 as due to brain disease, and 1 as due to cancer of the liver. In the cases of 3 of the 11 patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Three accidents are recorded, but none of them proved to be serious. The changes among the attendants consist of three resignations.

Mr John Thomson who, for a considerable number of years, conducted the management of the asylum with marked ability and success, has been appointed to the Governorship of the Govan Combination Poorhouse. He has been succeeded by Mr George Pirie who had 6 years' service in the lunatic wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse, in addition to lunacy work which he had done in other establishments for the insane. Mr Pirie took office on the 13th of April.

The general spring cleaning was in progress at the time of the visit, but everything that was seen indicated ability and painstaking in the management. The medical treatment of the patients continues to merit the favourable things which have been said regarding it in many previous entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
13*th March* 1893.

There are 45 men and 48 women in the wards. Since the date of last visit 4 men and 4 women have been admitted, 3 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 2 men and 2 women have died. Six of the patients admitted came from the asylum, 1 came from his home, and 1 was returned from private care, for which he had been found unsuitable. Of the 4 patients discharged, 1 was sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, 2 went to their homes and ceased to be paupers, and 1 was placed under private care as a pauper.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Ward of Poorhouses.

The wards were found in excellent order. No complaint was made by any patient. The management continues to merit the favourable things which have been said regarding it in many previous entries.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully and correctly kept.

St Nicholas Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST NICHOLAS POORHOUSE,
12*th June* 1893.

There are 45 men and 50 women at present inmates of the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have been discharged. There has been no death. Two of the patients discharged were readmitted after only a short period of absence, as they were found unsuitable for life in a private dwelling.

There has been no accident to any patient, no escape, and no use of seclusion or restraint.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition, and the wards were in excellent order.

The provision of improved bathing accommodation is still under the consideration of the Committee.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Buchan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
14*th March* 1893.

There are 25 men and 26 women now in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, all of them having been transferred from the asylum. There have been 4 deaths—3 men and 1 woman. The causes of the deaths are of the ordinary character, and do not call for observation.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

The changes in the water-closet, lavatory, and bathroom arrangements on both sides of the house are highly satisfactory. They are well planned, and the workmanship appears to be very good. The drainage of the whole establishment has been thoroughly overhauled.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and their aspect indicated abundant exercise in the open air, and a suitable and sufficient dietary. They were entirely free from complaint and excitement. Everything that was seen during the visit reflects most creditably on the management, both as regards the ability and kindliness with which it is conducted. Nearly all the patients are engaged in useful work in which they take an interest, and which tends to improve their health and increase their contentment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
27*th June* 1893.

There are 52 patients at present in the wards—26 men and 26 women.

Since last visit 1 man has been transferred to the wards from the Aberdeen Royal Asylum. There has been no discharge and no death.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion as usual contains no entry. There has been no accident, no escape, and no change in the staff of attendants.

The impression produced by the visit was very pleasing. Everything that was seen went to show that the patients are well cared for, and that the management of the establishment is conducted in an able and conscientious way.

The wards were found in excellent order. They were clean, well aired, comfortable, and pleasant to look at.

The new sanitary arrangements are admirable.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
13*th January* 1893.

There are 47 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been sent to live with his son, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

The causes of death are registered as chronic peritonitis, mortification of the foot, phthisis, and senile debility. No *post-mortem* examination was made in any of the cases.

The industrial occupation of the inmates continues to be the prominent feature of the administration, and the way in which it is carried out is much to be commended.

The patients were found in a satisfactory condition. They are suitably and adequately fed. No complaint was made.

The reflooring of the female dayrooms, recommended in the preceding entry, has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, pitch pine having been used. The appearance of the ward has been much improved. The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNINGHAME POORHOUSE,
30*th May* 1893.

There are 48 men and 49 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men have been admitted, and 1 man has died, the cause of death being heart disease.

One accident is recorded—fracture of the bone of the fore-arm caused by a fall.

The establishment continues to be exceedingly well managed, and the state of the wards and the condition of the inmates were in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
16*th February* 1893.

There are 27 men and 31 women in the wards at this date.

Since last visit 3 women have been transferred to the wards from the District Asylum, and 1 woman has died.

There has been no escape and no accident.

The condition of the patients bears evidence that they are adequately provided for, and judiciously treated. All except 1 man and 2 women, who are in feeble bodily condition, are engaged in useful work.

The wards were everywhere in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regulary and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
26*th May* 1893.

There are 27 men and 31 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged as recovered after being two months in the establishment.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, no accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

Mr George Pirie, who was for more than 6 years an attendant in the wards, was in March last chosen as the Superintendent of the Paisley Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The patients enjoy a large amount of liberty : they are subjected to no irksome discipline, and nearly all of them are usefully employed. To-day 26 men and 30 women are registered as doing profitable work.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was very satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
23*rd February* 1893.

There are 43 men and 55 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 8 men and 21 women have been admitted, 3 women have been discharged recovered, 9 men and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 women have died.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, and no escape has taken place. One accident is recorded, a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula in the case of an epileptic who fell while in a fit. Amputation was necessary, but the patient made a good recovery.

The wards were in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was quite satisfactory. A well cooked dinner was served during the visit, and was evidently enjoyed by the patients. Much ability and care continue to be shown in the management of the establishment.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,
8th June 1893.

There are 44 men and 56 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men and 4 women have been admitted, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died. The cause of death was cardiac disease.

One accident has occurred in which a female patient sustained a fracture of the humerus. There has been no case of escape.

No change has taken place in the condition or management of the wards.

The patients continue to be well provided for, and they are treated with care and kindness.

The wards were in excellent order throughout.

The books and registers were examined, and were found accurately and neatly kept.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
23rd February 1893.

There are 39 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit there have been 10 men and 14 women admitted, and 8 men and 8 women discharged, and 1 woman has died.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One patient has escaped, and has not been brought back, but no anxiety is felt regarding him. No accident is recorded.

The wards were found in very good order—scrupulously clean and fresh. The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. No complaint of any kind was made, and no patient showed any excitement.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be carefully kept and written up to date.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,
9th June 1893.

There are 40 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 5 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 4 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman has died.

Of the patients discharged unrecovered, 4 were boarded out in private dwellings in the country, and 2 were returned to the Royal Asylum as being unsuitable for these wards.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. There has been no accident and no escape.

The patients were found adequately provided for, and they appear to be both judiciously and kindly treated. No complaint was made during the visit.

The house was found clean and in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Edinburgh City Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
23rd January 1893.

There are 38 men and 39 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 7 men and 11 women have been admitted, 8 men and 7 women have been discharged, and 1 woman has died.

The admissions and discharges have been more numerous than usual in consequence of changes in the boundaries of the Edinburgh City and St Cuthbert's parishes.

There are 29 men and 30 women usefully employed. Most of the men are employed in out-door work, but 2 men work as joiners and 1 man works as a tailor, and much good and useful work is done by these 3 men. The women are chiefly employed in knitting, sewing, and house-work, but 6 of them work steadily in the laundry.

Three accidents are recorded, but they were all of a slight character.

Two of the boxed-off beds in the dormitories are now unoccupied by attendants, and it is suggested that they should be given as single rooms to patients as rewards for good behaviour and usefulness.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the inmates were entirely free from excitement and complaint.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
20th December 1893.

There are 37 men and 37 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 6 men and 12 women have been admitted, 7 men and 13 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 woman died from cardiac failure at the age of 83.

The wards were found in good order. The patients were tranquil, and no complaint was made.

The clothing of the patients generally was in good order; but there is not a sufficient supply of coats to provide the men with a change of clothing in case of getting wet.

Some of the patients, such as some who are wet at night, are not quite suitable for the kind of accommodation and treatment furnished in an institution of this kind. P. O'C., who is frequently wet both night and day, is in other respects unsuitable, and should be transferred to the asylum.

A space is being partitioned off from one of the dormitories to provide a room which was much needed for the head male attendant.

No accident of a serious nature has occurred. One man has on 2 occasions made his escape, and was absent on each occasion for more than one night before being brought back.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE.
27th January 1893.

There are 14 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man, referred to in the preceding entry as not suitable for these wards, has been removed to the Kirklands Asylum. No other change has taken taken.

The patients continue to be well cared for and judiciously treated. The wards were found everywhere in excellent order.

Some great improvements have recently been made in the lavatory and sanitary arrangements. The new arrangements are of the simplest character, but they seem likely to prove quite satisfactory. They are both pleasanter to the eye, and less likely to get out of order than the previous arrangements.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
11th May 1893.

There are 14 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

The only change since the wards were last visited is the discharge of a woman who has been boarded out.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. No accident is recorded, and no escape has taken place.

The establishment continues to be very well managed. The condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory. Most of them at the time of the visit were engaged in useful work in which they appeared to be interested. No complaint of any kind was made, and all that was seen indicated that a kindly spirit pervades their treatment.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Inveresk Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
26*th January* 1893.

There are 14 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted and 1 woman has been discharged.

No death has taken place since August 1891.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was in all respects highly satisfactory. Much good sense, kindliness, and conscientiousness continue to be seen in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK POORHOUSE,
4*th October* 1893.

There are 14 men and 15 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has died. There has been no patient either admitted or discharged.

The inmates are exceedingly well cared for. They are made comfortable when in doors, and are provided with abundant and suitable work out of doors. They are well clothed and well fed.

Kincardine Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
13*th March* 1893.

There are 22 men and 21 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man and 2 women have died. One of the patients admitted came from the asylum, another from the Baldovan Institution, and another from a private dwelling. The deaths are registered as due to old age, phthisis, and heart disease. The patients are, on the whole, suitable for the wards, but the proportion of feeble patients who need nursing is becoming larger.

No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

It would add much to the comfort of the patients if the dayrooms were enlarged, and this matter is brought under the consideration of the Committee.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition and treatment of the inmates in every respect satisfactory.

The books and registers are kept with care and accuracy.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINE POORHOUSE,
12*th June* 1893.

There are 21 men and 19 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 woman has been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths resulted from heart disease and phthisis pulmonalis. There continues to be a large proportion of the patients in feeble bodily condition. Three of the women are constantly confined to bed. They are all advanced in years, and have been several years inmates of the wards.

There has been no accident, no case of escape, and no use of restraint or seclusion.

The patients are very well provided for as regards food and clothing, and they are very kindly and judiciously treated.

The provision of enlarged dayroom accommodation is under the consideration of the Committee.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
18*th February* 1893.

The wards have their full complement of inmates—16 men and 16 women.

Since last visit 1 patient has been admitted and 1 has been transferred to an asylum.

The patients continue to be exceedingly well cared for, and the management of the wards is very satisfactory.

It is understood that effect is about to be given to the recommendation made in the preceding entry that the porch on the male side should be enlarged so

as to make it suitable for use as a shoe-room. Care should be taken that this is done in a way which will not obscure the light, or diminish the cheerfulness of the dayroom. It is to be feared that this would result from carrying out any plan which interferes with the windows of the dayroom, and it is recommended that any such interference should be avoided.

The books and registers were examined, and were found correctly kept.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, 1*st May* 1893.

There are 16 men and 16 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit there has been no admission, discharge, or death. Indeed, there has been no death for upwards of a year.

The enlargement and improvement of the wards, both on the male and on the female side, are most satisfactory, and the additions to the furniture and to the decorative objects add to the comfort and contentment of the inmates and to their sense of well-being.

Good sense and kindliness continue to be shown in the management; and the condition, both of the wards and of the patients, was in all respects satisfactory.

It is hoped that careful consideration will be given to the remarks in the last entry as to the desirability of not obscuring the light of the male dayroom by the erection of a shoe-room. It is believed that a shoe-room could be obtained by an enlargement of the porch in the way first suggested, which would be roomy and comfortable, and serve its purpose efficiently.

The books and registers were found in good order, and written up to date.

Old Machar Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 14*th March* 1893.

There are 31 men and 30 women at present in the wards.

Since the date of last visit 8 men and 5 women have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have died.

Ten of the 13 patients admitted were sent to the wards from the asylum. One came from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, 1 came from home, and 1 came from care in a private dwelling for which he had proved unsuitable.

Of the 3 patients discharged 2 were sent back to the asylum as unsuitable for care and treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and 1 was placed under care in a private dwelling, continuing to be on the poor-roll.

There is nothing in the nature of the cases of death to call for observation.

The floor of the male dayroom is much worn, and requires renewal. When this is done, pitch-pine should be used, so as to avoid wet scrubbing. The linoleum in the female dayroom requires renewal.

The wards were found in good order, and the condition of the inmates and their management were regarded as satisfactory.

The books and registers were found in good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE, 30*th June* 1893.

There are 32 men and 30 women in the wards.

Since 14th March, the date of last visit, 3 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

The causes of death are registered as debility and abscess, gastric catarrh, and phthisis.

The recommendations made in the preceding entry have been given effect to. A new floor of pitch-pine having been laid in the male dayroom, and the floor of the female dayroom having been covered with linoleum.

Attention is drawn to the propriety of removing to the asylum such patients as require special attention on account of wet or dirty habits. The condition of the patients generally is satisfactory, and no complaint was made.

The books and registers were found in good order.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE, 14*th January* 1893.

There are 25 men and 25 women at present in the wards.

Since 15th September, the date of last visit, 2 women have been admitted and 1 woman has died. The death was due to epilepsy.

Appendix B.

Commissioners Entries.

There has been no change in the staff, no accident to patients, and no escape.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the patients are well provided for.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Old Monkland Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,
12*th May* 1893.

There are 23 men and 23 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man has been admitted and 3 men and 2 women have been discharged.

No death has taken place.

All the patients discharged were removed to asylums, 4 of them as unsuitable for treatment in the wards.

There is no entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

Two accidents are recorded, both of them slight.

Four attendants have been engaged and 4 have left.

The wards were found in very good order, and the condition of the inmates quite satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be kept with care and accuracy.

Perth Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
4*th February* 1893.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 1 man has been removed to the District Asylum, and 1 man has died of consumption.

One of the men recently admitted suffers from epileptic fits of a severe character and of frequent occurrence. Yesterday he had nine fits. He requires more care than can be given to him in a ward where there is only 1 attendant, and he should be sent to an asylum immediately.

The wards were found in admirable order.

The condition of the patients is very creditable to those in charge Their clothing was found clean, tidy, and comfortable ; and it was evident that the peculiarities of each individual patient are treated with intelligent and careful consideration.

The impression produced by the visit was of the most pleasing kind.

The books and registers were examined, and were found well kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
5*th May* 1893.

There are 20 men and 20 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 2 men and 2 women have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged, and 1 man and 2 women have died.

The man who was discharged was sent back to the District Asylum as unsuitable for treatment in the wards of a poorhouse.

The whole establishment was found in excellent order, and the condition of the inmates was highly satisfactory.

Much ability and kindliness continue to be shown in the management.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be correctly kept.

The chairs in the dayrooms are getting old, and it is suggested that when they are past repair they should be replaced by arm-chairs. Many of the women are feeble, and to such patients the arm-chair will give much comfort.

St Cuthbert's Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ST CUTHBERT'S POORHOUSE,
3*rd January* 1893.

There are 16 men in the wards, all the beds being occupied.

Since last visit there has been neither admission, discharge, nor death.

The wards were very clean and in good order, and all the inmates appeared to be in good bodily health. They were tidily and suitably clothed, and made no complaint of any kind. Before the visit they had had a long walk in the country.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
16*th January* 1893.

There are 14 men and 14 women at present in the wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been admitted, 4 men have been transferred to the Dumfries Asylum, and 2 men and 2 women have died.

One of the deaths occurred in the case of a female patient who escaped and was found drowned. She is supposed to have been caught in the sea while trying to make her way to Kirkmaiden.

The wards were found in good order.

The strait-jacket has been used 4 times since the date of last visit. Two of the occasions on which it was used refer to the same patient. Patients who cannot be properly controlled without the use of mechanical restraint are unsuitable for wards having so restricted an equipment and so small a staff as these wards have. It is therefore recommended that E. P., M. M'C., and C. C. or M'C. should be sent back to the asylum.

Improved beds have been supplied to the female wards instead of the iron bedsteads and chaff mattresses, several of which were in use up till last year.

The books and registerswere examined, and were foundr egularly and correcly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,
24*th July* 1893.

At this date there are 15 men and 12 women in these wards.

Since last visit 1 man and 2 women have been transferred to the Southern Counties Asylum, and 1 woman has died. The man who has been removed to the asylum has all along, on account of irritability and dangerous excitement, shown himself to be unsuitable for treatment in the wards. The only entry in the Register of Restraint applies to him, it having been found necessary to fasten his hands for an hour after he had assaulted his attendant.

The 2 women who have been removed to the asylum are E. P. and M. M'C., regarding whom action was called for when the wards were last visited. As C. C. or M'C. has been much quieter since their removal, it has not been found necessary to take any steps in her case.

The death was that of a woman. The cause was cerebral meningitis, following upon chronic epilepsy.

There have been 3 admissions—2 males and 1 female.

One of the males, J. W., is an idiot, who, previous to his admission, had been for more than 20 years a patient resident in a private dwelling. Steps are being taken to replace him under domestic care, and as there is nothing in his bodily or mental condition which disqualifies him for such treatment it is hoped that he may, without delay, be again provided for in this manner.

The patients, all of whom who are not unfit, on account of mental or bodily weakness, are regularly employed, presented every appearance of health, cheerfulness, and comfort. They were clean in person and tidily clad. The dayrooms and dormitories were in excellent condition.

Considerable improvements have been effected since last visit. The female dayroom has been re-floored: a handy reciprocal mode of communication between the wards and the central lobby has been provided: fireclay tubs have been placed in the wash-house: much effective papering and painting, giving useful occupation to one of the patients, has been accomplished, and a supplementary supply of water is about to be introduced by the laying of a large additional service pipe.

The books and registers were found to be carefully and accurately kept.

INSTITUTION FOR IMBECILES.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
23*rd February* 1893.

There are 55 children at present in the institution. Of these, 2 girls are private pupils, and 38 boys and 15 girls are paupers.

Appendix B.

Commissioners Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

Since last visit 2 boys and 3 girls have been admitted, and 3 boys and 1 girl have been discharged, all paupers. During the same period there have been 6 deaths. Of those who died 2 boys and 1 girl were private pupils, and 3 girls were paupers. The death-rate has been high, but many of the children admitted are in a very feeble condition. In the cases of 2 of the children who died a *post-mortem* examination was made.

The governess was recently obliged to leave in consequence of the state of her health, and her place has not yet been filled.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the children were neatly and tidily clothed, and their beds and bedding were in a very satisfactory condition.

A well cooked and good dinner was served to them in a comfortable and orderly manner during the visit. Everything that was seen reflected creditably on the management.

The books and registers were correctly kept and written up to date.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,
8*th June* 1893.

There are 63 children in the institution at present. Forty-one boys and 20 girls being maintained by parochial boards, and 2 girls being private pupils.

Since last visit 3 boys and 5 girls have been admitted. There has been no discharge and no death.

The position of governess, which was vacant when the preceding visit was made, has been filled up.

The children were found very clean, and their clothing was neat and in excellent order. The house is kept in admirable order. The food is abundant, and is suitable to the requirements of the children.

The general management of the establishment by Mr and Mrs Sedstrom is both able and conscientious, and their knowledge of every detail regarding the condition of the pupils attracted favourable notice.

The books and registers were found correctly kept.

Larbert Institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
11*th January* 1893.

There are 220 children at present in the institution, and 1 boy who is temporarily absent on pass is also on the books as a pupil. Twenty boys and 11 girls are paid for by their friends, 70 boys and 25 girls are paid for by parochial boards, and 53 boys and 42 girls are maintained at the cost of the institution.

Since 13th September, the date of last visit, 6 boys and 5 girls have been admitted, 1 boy and 2 girls have left, and 2 boys have died. The deaths were due in 1 case to epilepsy and in the other case to cerebral convulsions.

The children were found as usual admirably cared for. They were scrupulously clean, and comfortably and tastefully dressed, and there was evidence that they are suitably and abundantly fed. Dinner was served during the visit. It was very gratifying to see how successfully most of the children have been trained to habits of order and cleanliness in the mode of taking their food; and the systematic care bestowed on those who are unable to feed themselves also attracted favourable notice.

The new school-rooms are found very suitable for the purposes of teaching. They are well furnished, well lighted, and easily supervised; and they permit of a much more satisfactory classification of the pupils than was formerly possible. They cannot fail to be of great value in increasing the efficiency of the institution.

The New Year entertainment took place yesterday evening, when a large number of friends of the institution from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and from the immediate neighbourhood, assembled to witness the children's performance of their exercises in the dining-hall which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Part of the programme of the evening was rehearsed during the visit to day. The exhibition was very satisfactory; the way in which exercises of practical educative value were blended with play attracting special attention. The labour of teaching which was involved in preparing the entertainment must have been very considerable, and the successful result reflects much credit on the teachers.

The Directors are now obtaining the additional furniture which was men-

tioned as necessary in the preceding entry. The recommendation as to a covered play-ground is again earnestly repeated. The suggestion is also repeated that the whole of the house in which the private pupils are at present should be given up to them, and that a separate residence should be provided for the superintendent. The day accommodation of the children could be made much more satisfactory on the ground floor than upstairs, and the rooms used as dayrooms at present are too small for the number of children. It has to be kept in view that there has been a large increase in the number of pupils during recent years, and that the amount of accommodation has not been proportionately increased. There are indeed nearly 100 more pupils now in the institution, including both private and pauper, than there were ten years ago.

It is suggested as desirable that the institution should be placed in connection with the telephone system.

The constant care and great ability which Mr. Skene devotes to the management of the institution continues to make itself felt in every detail.

The books and registers were examined, and were found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,
9th May 1893.

There are 219 children at present in the institution. Of these, 18 boys and 12 girls are private pupils, 53 boys and 42 girls are elected pupils, and 69 boys and 25 girls are pauper pupils.

Since the date of last visit 5 boys and 4 girls have been admitted, 3 boys and 2 girls have been discharged, and 3 boys and 3 girls have died.

There is nothing in the nature of the causes of death which calls for observation. For a considerable period the death-rate in the institution has been low, and the state of health among the children to-day is very satisfactory.

The institution is now licensed for 230, and it is occupied by 219. It is estimated that there is dayroom and dormitory accommodation in it for other 20 children, but these could not be received without a further enlargement of the dining-hall, which will be more than full when the population rises to 230. The enlargement, however, can be easily and cheaply made.

It is understood that a committee has been appointed to consider the recommendations in late entries as to the erection of a covered play-ground, as to the erection of a separate residence for the superintendent, and as to the giving up to private pupils of the whole of the house in which they are at present accommodated. These important and extensive changes, if they are to be well carried out, will require, and will no doubt receive, very careful consideration by the committee and the directors.

For the year ending 31st January 1881, the amount received for the board of private pupils was £1660, and the amount received for the year ending 31st January 1893 was £4134. There is every reason to believe that this large increase would have been still larger if the accommodation for private pupils had been greater, and better; and the institution in conferring benefits would have derived benefits in regard to a class of persons whose imbecile children cannot properly appear among the elected or pauper pupils, and cannot receive the special education they need, unless they are received as private pupils into this or some other such institution. If the recommendation as to the giving up to private pupils of the whole of the house in which they are now accommodated is carried out, the result will be not only an increase but also a great improvement of the accommodation provided for this class of pupils.

The day was bright and sunny, and nearly all the children were seen at play in the two play-greens; and what was seen admirably proved and illustrated the great educational value of natural and enjoyable play in the training and upbringing of imbecile children. In our climate such weakly children cannot have play in the open air except during a few months of the year; and it has therefore been recorded with great satisfaction that a committee has been appointed to consider the propriety of erecting a large covered play-ground which will allow the children to have free, full, and natural play all the year round—under cover in cold or wet weather, and out of doors when the weather is good.

The erection of such a covered play-ground should be regarded by the directors as providing the institution with a very important educational appliance which

Appendix B.
Commissioners' Entries.
Institutions for Imbeciles.
Larbert Institution.

will increase the efficiency of the work which the institution was designed and exists to accomplish.

The visit left the most pleasant impressions as to the ability and earnestness shown in the management. It is a prosperous institution—prosperous in every sense; and in this sense, among others, that it is from year to year doing more to lessen the weak-mindedness of the weak-minded.

The books and registers were examined, and were found in excellent order.

H.M. General Prison, Perth.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

PERTH, 11*th February* 1893.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I visited the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison here to-day.

The number of persons confined in the department at present is 53—39 men and 14 women.

Since the date of last visit 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged as sane, 1 woman has been removed while still insane, and 2 men have died.

The department was found in a very satisfactory state, and the management of the patients continues to be characterised by great ability and care. Dr M'Naughtan never relaxes his efforts to increase the opportunities of engaging the inmates in employment which is interesting and useful, and in accordance with this a plan for increasing the work-shop accommodation connected with the male wards is under consideration. It appears unquestionable that the proposed addition would be a valuable increase of the efficiency of the department.

J. M'W., J. M., and J. B. were specially examined.

PERTH, *5th May* 1893.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I beg to report that I have this day visited the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison.

The inmates at present number 39 men and 14 women.

Since last visit 3 men have been admitted, 2 men have been removed, and 1 man has died.

The establishment continues to be managed with great ability and success.

During a part of every Saturday afternoon, and during the greater part of every Sunday, the staff of warders on the male side falls to 3. As yet no accident has resulted from this, but it seems to me that it is not safe to allow it to fall below 4. I suggest that this opinion be brought under the notice of the Prison Commissioners, who may be able to secure a minimum of 4 by some arrangement which would not involve an increase of the total staff.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

REPORT BY DR FRASER.

Report by Dr Fraser.

I beg to submit to the Board the following report on the care of the insane in private dwellings and on the visitation accomplished by me during the year.

General Observations.

It has long been recognised in Scotland that there are many of the insane who do not require care and treatment in fully equipped asylums, and it has been proved by experience that a large proportion of these can be satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings. Indeed, the providing for a certain class of the insane under private care is an established and organised part of the arrangements for the care of the insane in Scotland. This mode of providing for the insane is adopted in the case both of private and pauper lunatics, but as pauper lunatics are much more numerous than private lunatics, and as the system has proportionally a larger application to paupers, much of what follows will have special reference to paupers.

It may be useful to draw attention to what may be regarded as a distinctive feature of the private dwelling system in Scotland, namely, to the large proportion of pauper lunatics who are entrusted to the care and guardianship of strangers. On 1st January 1893, there were 967 pauper lunatics under the care of relatives, and 1552 under the care of strangers. Many of the pauper insane in asylums are without relatives to receive them. Others have relatives, who are, in themselves, unsuitable guardians, or who live in surroundings amidst which it is undesirable to place the insane. These circumstances, however, have not in Scotland been regarded as sufficient to justify the continuous confinement in asylums of harmless and easily managed lunatics, who are capable of enjoying the greater freedom from restraints and discipline which can be safely accorded to them under domestic care. Guardians have accordingly been found for them in the villages and rural districts of Scotland, and they have been found to be satisfactorily cared for by these unrelated guardians.

The increase in the number of the pauper insane in private dwellings is a prominent feature of lunacy administration in Scotland. During the ten years, from 1883 to 1893, the number has increased from 1693 to 2519. This is very satisfactory in view of the fact that many things tend naturally to hinder the extension of a mode of providing for pauper lunatics, which involves parochial officials in increased work and responsibility, and which deprives asylum superintendents of many useful workers and easily managed patients. I am glad to be able to report, however, that there is a steadily

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increasing readiness on the part of Superintendents of Asylums to discharge suitable patients to be provided for in private dwellings, and that Inspectors of Poor are becoming, year by year, more alive to the advantages and benefits of this mode of providing for a certain class of the pauper lunatics chargeable to their parishes. It has been my practice to discuss with Inspectors of Poor whom I meet during the work of visitation the amount of pauper lunacy in their parishes, and to inquire how many lunatics they have in the asylum, and whether any of them could be withdrawn and provided for in private dwellings. I also recommend inspectors to visit the asylum in which their patients are, and to discuss with the superintendent the suitability of any of them for domestic care. This is an educative process which, to my knowledge, has been productive of good results. There is a willingness on the part of the majority of Superintendents to co-operate with these Inspectors of Poor who show a desire to remove such of their pauper lunatics as are fit for being boarded-out, and it seems to me desirable to add that there is also an increasing readiness on the part of Superintendents to put into action the procedure under the 17th section of the Lunacy Act of 1866, when Parochial Boards refuse to remove those patients who, in their opinion, do not, either for their own welfare or for the safety of the public, require further detention in the asylum.

The general condition of the insane poor in private dwellings, in regard to the essentials of well-being, will, in my opinion, compare favourably with that of patients provided for in any other way. The cottage homes in which they live cannot, of course, be compared with the painted and decorated wards of asylums, but in my experience these cottage homes, humble though they may be, are better liked by patients than the best furnished and decorated asylums. In all institutions there is and must be a feeling of imprisonment, which is irksome, whereas in private dwellings there is no feeling of imprisonment; and greater contentment is the result. Suitable patients satisfactorily provided for in private dwellings have a large amount of personal liberty, and they are surrounded with sane influences which can scarcely fail to have a beneficial effect. They have healthy interests and abundant opportunities and motives for employing themselves in the simple work to which they have been accustomed, they live in natural and healthy surroundings, and they are as happy and contented as their mental condition will allow them to be. This is what is very generally found to be true, but it is, of course, not always true. Unsuitable patients are met with, and unsuitable guardians, and unsuitable homes. But it is the duty of the Board to rectify these mistakes and defects. No method of providing for the insane can or does escape defects which need to be put right, and it would be unreasonable to expect that no defective arrangements should be encountered during an inspection of the insane who are provided for in private dwellings.

Visitation accomplished during the Year.

I have to report that during 1893, I accomplished the visitation of the following sixteen counties, namely, (1) Argyll, (2) Banff, (3) Berwick, (4) Clackmannan, (5) Dumbarton, (6) Dumfries, (7) Edinburgh, (8) Forfar, (9) Haddington, (10) Lanark, (11) Peebles, (12) Renfrew, (13) Ross and Cromarty, (14) Roxburgh, (15) Selkirk, (16) Stirling, and of Skye and the Outer Hebrides. The number of parishes visited was 254. Five pauper lunatics had, on account of stormy weather or other difficulties of travelling, to be omitted from visitation. With these exceptions all were visited.

The number of private and curatory patients visited was 172—68 males and 104 females.

The number of pauper lunatics visited who were provided for singly was 801—336 males and 465 females.

The number of pauper lunatics visited who were provided for in specially licensed houses was 362—130 males and 232 females.

The total number of patients visited was 1335.

I made 246 re-visitations. The total number, therefore, of visits paid and of reports on patients forwarded to the Board was 1581.

There was an increase of 199 patients visited over the number visited and reported on in 1892. This increase is mainly due to my having had the visitation of Midlothian assigned to me in 1893.

PAUPER LUNATICS—ADMISSIONS.

TABLE II.

TABLE showing the Number of Pauper Patients placed under Private Care in Each County during the Year 1893.

Counties.	Number of Patients placed under Private Care			Number of foregoing Patients placed under	
	On being Discharged from Asylums as Unrecovered.	Without having been Inmates of an Asylum.	Total.	Guardianship of Relatives.	Guardianship of Strangers.
1. Argyll, . .	13	6	19	7	12
2. Banff, . .	5	...	5	...	5
3. Berwick, .	1	...	1	1	...
4. Clackmannan,	2	...	2	2	...
5. Dumbarton, .	1	...	1	...	1
6. Dumfries, .	1	2	3	3	...
7. Edinburgh, .	11	7	18	11	7
8. Forfar, . .	7	3	10	4	6
9. Haddington, .	...	...	...	...	...
10. Lanark, . .	14	14	28	13	15
11. Peebles, .	...	...	...	...	...
12. Renfrew, .	2	...	2	2	...
13. Ross & Cromarty,	13	10	23	15	8
14. Roxburgh, .	2	...	2	1	1
15. Selkirk, . .	1	...	1	...	1
16. Stirling, .	28	2	30	3	27
17. Western Isles, Skye & Outer Hebrides, .	6	13	19	15	4
Totals, .	107	57	164	77	87

It will be seen from the above Table that the number of pauper lunatics who were discharged from asylums as unrecovered and who became single patients in the counties forming my district was 107, and that the number of those who, never having been inmates of asylums, were intimated to the Board as pauper lunatics during the year and sanctioned to remain in private dwellings was 57. The number of new cases visited and reported upon during the year was, therefore, 164.

The Table also shows that the number placed under the care of relatives was 77, and that the number placed under the guardianship of strangers was 87.

The following remarks will show what has been done during the past year in the utilization of private dwellings as a mode of providing for the harmless and managable pauper insane in the following counties in my district :—

Argyll.—I visited the Argyll District Asylum at the invitation of Dr Cameron, the Medical Superintendent, in the spring of 1893, and conferred with him as to patients who might prove suitable for care in private dwellings. As a result of this conference 10 incurable patients were discharged from the asylum, and at the end of 1893 there were 10 patients on probation in the county. Three of these patients were discharged from the asylum before I had completed the visitation of the county, and I visited them. Two of them were suitably provided for, and were doing well, but the third was in doubtful quarters. He was living with two sisters who were advanced in years and very poor, but it was explained that it was in compliance with the patient's own wish that he had been placed with them. The Inspector of Poor was on the outlook for a better home and guardian, but the patient had to be returned to the asylum before this change could be effected. This was the only failure among

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the twenty cases up to the end of the year, and it affords no ground for want of confidence in the boarding-out policy. It will be seen from what I have stated above and from what I have recorded in former reports that Dr Cameron continues actively to discharge all harmless and easily managed patients who do not require further asylum care and treatment, and in this way the asylum is kept from becoming overcrowded and is kept in a condition to meet the requirements of these patients who do require treatment in the asylum. There are according to my experience of Argyllshire many localities which would yield trustworthy guardians with comfortable homes, chiefly among the crofter class, with whom suitable patients could be well provided for. Benderloch, Strachur, and Islay contain at the present time aggregations of the boarded-out insane who are doing well and enjoying home life. None of these patients make any complaint as to their care, and for the last two years I have seen no cause to recommend any interference with the arrangements made for them.

Banff.—I continued to interest myself in extending the boarding-out of pauper lunatics in this county. I have done so, as the Board is aware, during the past five years. I discussed the question with almost every Inspector of Poor during the past year, and I found that there is now a general willingness among parochial authorities to place their incurable and harmless patients under private care. At first there was a reluctance to do so, and in some parishes there was a decided opinion against it, but now after hearing what has been accomplished by some of the parishes in the county, and the success which has attended the movement, there is now a general desire to take action in the matter. The Medical Officer and the Superintendent of the District Asylum afford every facility to the parochial officials as to the removal of suitable patients. Five unrecovered patients were removed during the past year, and it is understood there are other 6 about to be removed. During the past five years 47 unrecovered patients have been removed from the asylum, and when it is borne in mind that the population of the asylum has varied from 116 to 130 during these years, it will be seen that the proportion of patients transferred to private dwellings is large. Only 3 of the 47 pauper lunatics who became patients in private dwellings have up to the present time been returned to the asylum. Those who are now in private dwellings are comfortably provided for and are happy and contented in their domestic surroundings. What has been accomplished has proved good for the patients, good for the rate-payers, and good for the asylum.

Berwick, *Roxburgh*, and *Selkirk* only contained 4 new cases at the time I visited these counties. There were, however, 14 patients discharged unrecovered from the District Asylum during the year, 6 of whom became single patients. Those counties contain manufacturing towns whose operatives are well-to-do, and a rural population whose circumstances are the most comfortable in Scotland. The consequence is that when patients are discharged from the asylum unrecovered they are often taken by relatives who are able and willing to maintain them. Such patients are removed from the Poor-Roll, and consequently pass from under the jurisdiction of the Board. The same state of matters obtains in Dumfriesshire.

Midlothian.—I visited 18 new cases among the pauper lunatics in this county, of whom 11 were under the care of relatives, and 7 were under the guardianship of strangers. There are specially licensed houses in the parishes of Inveresk, Lasswade, Gorebridge, and Newbattle, but their number is small. The majority of them are very satisfactory, but the parochial authorities do not deem it desirable to get many houses licensed within the county—the rural districts of Fife, Stirling, and Perth being preferred.

Forfar.—Only 6 patients were, during the year, boarded-out in Forfarshire. The Dundee parochial officials continue to prefer localities in Fife, but it seems to me undesirable for many reasons to add to the aggregations of patients in Fifeshire as there are many suitable homes and guardians in the rural districts of Forfar. I have expressed this opinion to the recently appointed Inspector of Poor for Dundee and he intends to look carefully into

the matter. There is practically nothing done in the northern part of Forfarshire in utilizing private dwellings as a provision for the harmless and easily-managed insane.

Haddington.—Neither this year nor last has there been any new case among the single patients in this county. From this fact it must, I think, be concluded that an unnecessary accumulation is going on in the establishments of the county.

Lanark.—There are two parishes in this county to which pauper patients are sent in considerable numbers for care in private dwellings, namely, Lanark and Lesmahagow. The homes in these parishes are mainly utilized by the parochial officials of Paisley, Abbey, Bothwell, and Dalziel. The number of pauper lunatics under private care in these parishes was 85, and the number of new cases in 1893 was 12. The guardians are chiefly fruit growers on the banks of the Clyde, and their houses are good and comfortable, and are separated from each other by large fruit gardens. The patients in them are well cared for, and have abundance of work of a healthy kind.

Ross and *Cromarty* and the *Western Isles* are embraced in the Inverness Lunacy District, and the 19 admissions in this district came from the District Asylum at Inverness. This is the largest number of patients transferred to care in private dwellings ever recorded in regard to this district for one year, and it is indicative of the great energy with which the Medical Superintendent of the Inverness Asylum has set to work to clear the institution of the accumulation of harmless and easily managed patients. Three of the patients so transferred did not prove suitable for private care, and they had to be returned to the asylum. But on the whole, the results of this movement from the asylum have been good and beneficial. There were some complaints from Inspectors of Poor that patients had been discharged as recovered who, immediately on their return to the homes of their relatives, were found to be still of unsound mind, and to require care and supervision. Their relatives claimed an alimentary allowance for them, and consequently these patients had to be replaced on the roll as pauper lunatics, which involved considerable expense, as the cost of medical certification in outlying districts of Ross, Skye, and the Hebrides is sometimes very heavy.

Stirling contains a larger number of the boarded-out insane than any other county in my district. There are 136 pauper lunatics provided for either singly or in specially licensed houses in the parishes of Balfron, Drymen, Fintry, and Kippen. There were 28 patients transferred from asylums to this county during the year. Of these, 3 were chargeable to Stirlingshire Parishes and 25 to the urban parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow. Dr Macpherson has, however, discharged 15 unrecovered patients from the District Asylum during the year, 12 of whom went to the care of relatives, and 3 to strangers. Dr Macpherson in a letter to me says, 'I met Dr Lawson in the Highlands last 'year, and he was so kind as to take me with him on two occasions to visit 'some of his boarded-out patients. I valued the privilege and the opportunity 'very much, and was able to form a fresh and extremely favourable opinion of 'the system from the little I saw of it. You and he should encourage the 'Scottish Superintendents to investigate the boarding-out system somewhat 'more extensively, for if many of them know as little about it as I did a very 'slight personal experience of it might open their eyes to its undoubted 'benefits.'

Discharges.

The following are the numbers which have been discharged, that is, have ceased to be under supervision as pauper lunatics in private dwellings from all causes during the year in my district :—

1. Recoveries,	13
2. Removals from Poor-Roll,	12
3. Removals to Asylum,	55
4. Deaths,	52
Total,	132

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Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

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Recoveries.

The number of recoveries among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year was 13. As the patients sanctioned to reside in private dwellings belong generally to the chronic and incurable class there ought not to be a high recovery rate among them. Five of the recoveries were among these patients who were visited when on probation from an asylum and who did not therefore belong to the incurable class.

One of the cases classified as a recovery is noteworthy from the fact that it exemplifies the doubtful forms of imbecility which are occasionally intimated as insanity to the Board in these grant-in-aid days. The minor degrees of imbecility are sometimes regarded as sufficient for certifying the persons labouring under them as lunatics, and I have often a difficulty in determining whether such persons are of such a degree of mental deficiancy as to justify certification. I have little hesitation in saying that there are paupers who would not have been intimated to the Board as lunatics but for the purpose of participating on this account in the grant-in-aid. M. C., for instance, a male, aged 33, was intimated as a pauper lunatic while resident in a private dwelling. After two visits I came to the conclusion that his mental condition was such as not to warrant his being regarded as a lunatic. He was intelligent, well-informed and witty, and he was a capable and industrious farm worker. There was a dispute as to his parish of settlement and after a trial in the Sheriff Court it was decided that the patient had acquired a residential and industrial settlement in one of the parishes. I, therefore, asked the Board to call for a report from the Parochial Medical Officer on the man's mental condition. The Medical Officer then sent the following certificate :—'Although M. C. is possessed 'of considerable intelligence and learning yet he is an imbecile.' In consequence of the contradictory terms in this description of the mental condition of M. C., the Board came to the resolution that the certificate was not satisfactory, and that they could not continue to keep M. C. on the register.

There are 4 of these recoveries which I believe to have been due to the treatment which the patients obtain from their change of surroundings in private dwellings. I have pointed out that domestic life with its sane surroundings, its many interests, its greater motives for work, and its healthy conditions has occasionally a very beneficial effect on the mental conditions of the patients, leading sometimes to recovery and often to a mental improvement of a marked character.

Removals from Poor-Roll.

The removals from the Poor-Roll during the year were 12. The reasons for the withdrawal of relief were as follows :—(1) the patients became self-supporting in 3 cases, (2) the relatives of the patients being found to be in a position to maintain them in 5 cases, (3) the relatives after seeing how easily managed the patients were under the guardianship of strangers and how able they were to work removed them to their own homes in 3 cases—the parochial authorities responsible for these patients assuring the Board that the care and treatment of the patients would be provided for in a manner which they regarded as satisfactory, and (4) 1 patient was removed from the Poor-Roll on account of escape—a case I deal with under the heading of accidents and escapes.

Removals to Asylums.

An analysis of the 55 removals to aslyums during the year from my district shows that 29 were males and 26 females, that 42 had been previously inmates of an asylum, and 13 had not, and that 24 had been under the care of relatives and 31 had been under the guardianship of strangers. Of the 42 patients who had been inmates of asylums the following statement shows the periods during which these patients had been in private dwellings before having to be returned to asylums :—

Under 3 months	8
„ 6 „	5
„ 1 year	6
„ 2 years	9
„ 3 „	4
„ 5 „	6
„ 10 „	2
Over 10 „	2

The causes which have lead to the removal of these 55 patients to asylums are as follows :—

(1.) 19 became mentally unfit for domestic care within a year after discharge from the asylum.

(2.) 22 became mentally unfit after being in private dwellings for periods varying from 2 to 10 years.

(3.) 6 had to be removed to asylums owing to the death of relatives, being regarded as unsuitable for transference to the care of strangers.

(4.) 8 who had never been in asylums became unfit mentally and were in addition badly cared for.

I have in previous reports drawn attention to idiots under the guardianship of their parents whose care of them was very unsatisfactory and whose houses were dirty and wretched. When such parents refused to give up their imbecile children for the purpose of being removed to asylums or being transferred to satisfactory guardians there are only the two alternatives of either withholding relief or of waiting until a time arrives when interference is practicable. Two patients in these circumstances were removed to asylums during the year. P. C., a paralytic idiot, was under the care of his mother who was an outworker and intemperate. Her home was dirty and miserable, and the idiot was often neglected from the mother being out at work. However, he was evidently sufficiently fed as his physical condition was good and he was always found warmly clothed, the parochial authorities being liberal in their supply of clothing. Every time I spoke to the mother about the removal of her son to the asylum she refused to consent and said that she would rather do without parochial relief than be parted from him. But when the mother was seriously ill during the past year the removal of the idiot to the asylum was effected. The second case is almost exactly similar in its details.

DEATHS.

There were 52 deaths during the year among the 1163 pauper lunatics. This gives a mortality of 4·4 per cent. 23 of the deaths were among males and 29 among females. The causes of death are contained in the following statement. The case in which the cause of death is entered as unknown was that of an old woman of 78 living in an outlying district of Skye and who died before the Medical Officer could reach her home. The accidental deaths are explained in the following paragraphs :—

Causes of Death.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—		
(1) Apoplexy and Paralysis,	5	
(2) Epilepsy and Convulsions,	4	
(3) Organic Diseases of Brain,	2	
	—	11
2. Thoracic Affections :—		
(1) Consumption,	6	
(2) Inflamation of Lungs and Bronchi,	5	
(3) Heart Disease,	8	
	—	19
3. Abdominal Affections :—		
(1) Inflamation of Bowels, &c.,	3	
(2) Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.,	3	
(3) Diarrhœa and Dysentery	1	
	—	7
4. Fever, Measles and Cancer,	3	
5. Influenza,	2	
6. General Debility and Old Age,	6	
7. Accidental and Suicide,	3	
8. Unknown Causes,	1	
	—	15
Total,	52	

Accidents and Escapes.

I have to report the occurrence of 2 fatal accidents and of 1 suicide among the pauper lunatics in my district during the year. It cannot be expected

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that the insane in private dwellings can be freed from accidents which occur among the general community among whom they live. The first case is that of M. M'L. who was found drowned on the shore in the parish of R. She was an active woman, aged 58, who went freely among her friends and acquaintances, and was regarded as doubtfully insane. There was never the least suspicions of any suicidal tendency. Indeed she was afraid of death, and said often that she would die soon from some disease under which she imagined that she laboured. After investigation it was concluded that she must have fallen over some rocks at the shore near the path which it is believed she had taken on the evening of the accident. The second case was that of C. M'C., aged 57, who had done well under domestic care for over ten months. She was boarded at a farm, and was a good and interested worker. She went out to do some work on the very stormy evening of 7th February, and it is believed that the snowstorm had caused her to lose her way. Every search was made for her when she was missed, but she was not found until she was in an exhausted condition. She died in a few hours. The third case was a suicide in a male patient, aged 65. He had been 13 months in the District Asylum, and had so much improved as to warrant his discharge. He was placed under the care of his sister. He had done well for nearly six months, working daily with his nephew on the croft. The day before he committed the deed he had been busy at work, and no mental change was evident either in his talk or manner. He rose at his usual hour, took his breakfast, and went to dig on the croft. He was missed after an hour's interval, and was found hanging in the stable. Under these circumstances no blame was attributed to any one connected with the case. He had shown no suicidal tendency during the six months he had been under his sister's care, and the impulse must have seized him on the morning of the deed. Such catastrophes occur among patients discharged from asylums as recovered, and also among patients who have all the watching and care afforded by asylums.

There were 11 escapes among the pauper patients in my district during the year. Five patients have been returned to asylums owing to their wandering tendencies, and one has been removed from the Poor-Roll and has been taken charge of by relatives who were able and willing to maintain him. There is one patient who has not been heard of since he wandered away 6 months ago. He had been in a private dwelling for 36 years under the care of a brother who was once a large farmer. The case was intimated to the Board 3 years ago in consequence of his brother having become straitened in circumstances. The patient was a silent dement, harmless, gentle and docile, orderly and cleanly in habits, and given to taking daily walks of some miles. He wandered away once during the 3 years he was on the register of the Board, and was absent a week, but returned voluntarily. I warned the patient that he would be sent to an asylum if he did not remain at home. I was reluctant to ask the Board to order his removal to an asylum seeing he had been 36 years under domestic care in the home of his brother. The other 4 patients who wandered away were brought back or returned voluntarily within a short period, and they are now doing well in their homes.

Private and Curatory Patients.

In my report printed in the Appendix to the Thirty-Third Report of the Board, I discussed the various classes of private patients who are visited in private dwellings and I showed that these consist of:—

1. Registered Private Patients.
   (1) Not under curatory.
   (2) Under curatory.
2. Non-registered private patients.
   (1) Patient not certified but under curatory.
3. Person whose mental condition and whose position are reported upon after visitation.

The number included in these classes who were visited and reported on during the year was 172—68 males and 104 females.

The number of new patients under curatory in private dwellings was this year much larger than usual. I reported on 45 new patients under curatory during the year—24 males and 21 females. The increase in the number of curatory

patients in private dwellings is a noteworthy fact. On 1st January 1868 there were only 57, whereas, on 1st January 1893 there were 227.

The visitation of these persons sometimes requires to be done delicately, because many of them are only on the borderland of insanity, though they have such a kind or degree of mental defect as to unfit them for the management of their affairs. But when it is explained that the visit is solely in the interest of the person under curatory, there is never any difficulty in obtaining full information in regard to the care and position of the patient; and this information is laid before the Board. As has been pointed out in former reports some persons under curatory are exempted from visitation. The persons so exempted from visitation live in family with their relatives, in regard to whom inquiry has shown that their position is entirely satisfactory.

The number of discharges from all causes among the private and curatory patients during the year was 19. Four recovered, and the curatory was recalled in these cases, 2 were removed to asylums, 12 died, and 1 went to Australia.

Sheriff-Court Judicial Factors Act of 1880.

Prior to this Act the petition for the appointment of a curator for the estate of a person of unsound mind had to be presented to the Court of Session, and the cost of this procedure was, in a large number of instances, a grievous tax on the estate when it was small, and often entailed hardships on the lunatic and his relatives. The Board pointed out year after year in their annual reports the want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount, and urged that effect be given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission that in cases where the funds did not exceed £1000, authority to appoint a curator, at that time possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff-Courts. The necessity for some such reform of the law was well illustrated in the case of A. M'K., a parochial schoolmaster, who became insane, and who afterwards had a pension of £20 a year from the heritors of the parish. A curator was appointed by the Court of Session, and the expense of the procedure only left some three or four pounds available during the first year for the maintenance of the patient. The curator appointed by the Court died in the course of a few years and another had to be appointed. The expense of the procedure, of course, was again heavy, and absorbed a large part of the pension, so that the patient and his mother who took charge of him and who, along with the patient, was dependent on the pension for subsistence, were almost subjected to the risk of starvation. In 1877, the second curator went abroad and a third appointment had to be made. In 1878, I saw the account for this third appointment and it amounted to £22, 13s. 4d. It is needless after this statement of facts to comment on the distressing hardships of this case, and how clearly it pointed out the necessity for some change in the administration of small properties belonging to lunatics.

The Sheriff-Court Judicial Factors Bill became law in 1880, and commenced to have effect on 1st January 1881. It is competent under this Act for Sheriffs and their Substitutes to appoint curators in the case of estates belonging to the insane, the yearly value of which does not exceed £100. Between the time when this Act came into operation, on 1st January 1881, and 31st December 1893, there have been 510 appointments made under it for the management of the estates of lunatics. The expense of an appointment of a curator in the Sheriff-Court is generally about half of that incurred in an appointment by the Court of Session. The economy, however, is not so great as was anticipated it would be, but the benefit of the diminution is seen in the large number of appointments which have been made under the Act.

My experience in visiting the insane under private care shows that this Act has conferred many benefits on the insane. It has brought under the guardianship of the state the persons and property of a class of individuals who were not previous to this Act under the supervision of the state. There are at present by the operation of this Act persons in private dwellings under the supervision of the Board, whose estates vary from a total of £40 to those whose annual income is £100. Many of these persons are in more or less straitened circumstances and are kept in a manner more or less closely resembling that in which pauper lunatics are kept. The majority of the insane whose curators have been appointed by Sheriff-Courts are in asylums, and I am speaking here

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only of those who are left under care in private dwellings. The advantages which the supervision of the Board confer on these curatory patients in private dwelling are many. It is the duty of the Visiting Commissioner to see that the money possessed by them is expended in securing their comfort and happiness and that no undue economy is practised for the benefit of those who at their death will inherit their money; it is also a duty to see that the accommodation of these patients is satisfactory, that the guardians are suitable, and that everything is done to promote their health and well-being. Good is effected by the personal advice of the Visiting Commissioner, by the interest he shows in the welfare of the patients and by the knowledge which the guardians acquire as to the power of the Board to interfere on behalf of the patient. Curators do not, as a rule, visit their wards, in fact, there appears to be no obligation on them to do so; their duty is limited to matters relating to the estates of the patients, which, of course, includes the payment of their guardians. But I have in my experience found that most curators are willing to do everything that is possible in the circumstances to secure proper care of their wards.

During 1893 there were added to my visiting list 21 persons whose estates had been placed under curatory by Sheriffs. The amount of their estates varied from £46 of capital to an income of a £100 a year. I visited and reported on 17 of these patients, the other 4 were reported to the Board after I had completed the visitation of the counties in which they resided. An analysis of these 17 cases shows that 2 were certified private patients, having been inmates of an asylum, 14 were in such a mental condition as will justify certificates being given, should their funds become exhausted, when they will become pauper lunatics, and one had recovered, but had voluntarily allowed his affairs to remain under the charge of his curator. Five had been, and 12 had never been inmates of asylums. Nine were under the care of relatives and 8 were under the guardianship of strangers. The nature of the care and treatment was good in 10 cases, moderately satisfactory in 6 cases, and unsatisfactory in 1 case. In 7 cases I recommended the Board to interfere with the object of improving the patient's condition and care.

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In compliance with the requirements of the Board, I beg to submit a Report of the visitation done by me in the course of 1893. The following Table (I.) will show the number and distribution of patients whom I have visited in private dwellings during the year :—

TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Curatory and Private Patients.			Pauper Patients.						Number of Patients Visited.
				Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Aberdeen,	6	7	13	38	52	90	9	9	18	121
Ayr,	2	3	5	23	38	61	14	48	62	128
Bute,	5	4	9	11	10	21	7	10	17	47
Caithness,	.	.	.	24	36	60	2	2	4	64
Elgin,	4	4	8	12	12	24	4	9	13	45
Fife :—										
Markinch and Kennoway,	1	1	2	3	7	10	50	116	166	178
Other Parishes,	5	2	7	13	24	37	115	148	263	307
Inverness,	3	1	4	41	60	101	8	19	27	132
Kincardine,	.	1	1	3	4	7	.	11	11	19
Kinross,	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	7	7	9
Kirkcudbright,	1	1	2	6	7	13	1	.	1	16
Linlithgow,	.	1	1	5	7	12	.	.	.	13
Nairn,	.	.	.	4	7	11	.	.	.	11
Orkney,	1	1	2	12	21	33	.	.	.	35
Perth :—										
Port of Menteith and Aberfoyle	.	2	2	.	2	2	20	63	83	87
Other Parishes,	12	14	26	48	32	80	26	29	55	161
Shetland,	.	.	.	19	25	44	1	1	2	46
Sutherland,	.	.	.	13	22	35	.	.	.	35
Wigtown,	.	1	1	18	19	37	.	.	.	38
	40	43	83	294	386	680	257	472	729	1492

Increased Number of Patients visited.

This Table, when compared with the corresponding Table in my Report for the year 1892, shows that during 1893, I have visited an increased number of patients of all classes. This increase is distributed as follows :—28 patients belonging to the private and curatory class, 128 pauper patients living singly in private dwellings, and 56 pauper patients provided for in specially licensed houses. The total number visited by me in 1893 was 212 greater than that recorded in 1892.

General Character of the Inspection carried out in 1893.

The visitation carried out during the past year has been exceptionally extensive, whether it is gauged by the number of patients seen, the area traversed, or the amount of time occupied. Although the number of patients under inspection is large, this year has been characterised by an exemption

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from fatalities, serious accidents, and other regrettable incidents amongst the patients.

The growing number of patients provided for in private dwellings has been accompanied by a growing experience on the part of guardians and Parochial Boards, and by a growing perception on the part of guardians and Inspectors of Poor, that the maintenance of a high standard of comfort amongst the insane in private dwellings will be required by the General Board.

It is noticeable that, year after year, especially where there are aggregations of patients boarded out by large parishes, the views of the Board are now so generally known and accepted that the need for their interference on account of unsuitability of patients, inefficiency of guardians, inadequacy of clothing, &c. becomes gradually less. This circumstance is largely due to the thoroughness with which the work of administration is carried out by the Parochial Boards, and to the zeal of the Inspectors of Poor who cordially recognise the advantages of the system, and who leave nothing undone to secure the successful practice of it.

The two visits annually which the Board, in ordinary cases, requires the Inspector of Poor to make and record in the Visiting Book of each patient is, in many cases, supplemented by periodical visits by Committees of Parochial Boards and, in the case of certain large parishes, by the special supervision of a sub-inspector whose visits are frequent and whose knowledge of all the details relating to the patients and guardians is complete.

This increased thoroughness of supervison, while most marked in the instance of the populous parishes by whom the boarding-out of pauper lunatics is most extensively practised, is apparent also in the cases of smaller burghal and rural parishes. There are now very few parishes in Scotland in which the prejudice and the active opposition of Inspectors of Poor and members of Parochial Boards constitute the first great obstacle to the placing of the insane in private dwellings. Opponents of this class are becoming belated and discredited. It is evident that the great expansion of the system of dealing with pauper lunatics in private dwellings has been accompanied by an increasing smoothness and spontaneity in action, mainly because those who have to do with the carrying out of it have confidence in its advantages and practise it with generosity towards their insane poor and with keen supervision over the guardians with whom they dwell.

Great Increase, in Recent Years, in the Number of Pauper Lunatics provided for in Specially Licensed Houses.

When, in 1879, I made my first complete visitation of a district, comprehending about one half of Scotland, I visited 62 pauper lunatics residing in specially licensed houses. During the course of 1893, I visited 729 patients similarly provided for in a corresponding district. In 1879, I visited 634 pauper patients in single dwellings, and in 1893 the number had risen to 680. So that while the population of specially licensed houses visited by me has increased by 667, that of single dwellings has increased only by 46. Houses which become specially licensed are often houses in which single patients had already been residing, so that there is a tendency for the number of single patients to fall as the number of those in specially licensed houses rises. These figures show that the power conferred upon the Board by Section 5 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54—making it 'lawful for the Board to grant special 'licences to occupiers of houses for the reception and detention therein of 'lunatics, not exceeding 4 in number'—has played an important part in the development of the system of boarding-out lunatics in private dwellings in Scotland. It is to these specially licensed houses that the term 'boarding-'out' most frequently applies. Pauper lunatics cannot be said to be 'boarded-'out' when they remain in the houses of their own relatives. It is only when the parochial authorities place pauper lunatics in the homes of people not related to them that they are correctly spoken of as being 'boarded-out.'

On examination it is found that it is the greatly increased number of patients sent from large city parishes to rural districts which, in the main, has brought about this growth of the population of specially licensed houses. In the district which I am at present visiting there has, between 1886 and 1893, been an increase in the numbers provided for in specially licensed houses amounting to 350. During the same period the increase of patients visited in single dwellings has been 141.

In order to trace a large proportion of the increase which has recently taken place in the number and population of specially licensed houses to the activity of large urban parishes in boarding-out pauper lunatics in rural districts, it is necessary to divide my present area of visitation into two portions. The first portion would include the Counties of Fife, Perth, and Bute, in which the boarding-out of pauper lunatics has been largely practised by parishes like Govan, Barony, City of Glasgow, City of Edinburgh, St Cuthberts, and Dundee. In this group of counties the number of pauper lunatics located in specially licensed houses has increased from 325 in 1886 to 584 in 1893. The second portion would embrace 12 to 14 of the remaining counties of Scotland. In it the increase in specially licensed houses amounts to only 91; and even this growth is largely due to the development of the system which has taken place in the two counties of Aberdeen and Ayr. It is thus evident that the great recent increase of patients, in my district, has, to a remarkable extent, been made up of pauper lunatics, chargeable to city parishes, who have been provided for in specially licensed houses situated in rural districts.

Aggregations of Specially Licensed Houses.

In order to prevent the too close aggregation of pauper lunatics, within a limited area, it has, from time to time, been found necessary to check the flow of patients into certain localities. There are, in my district, a few aggregations, such as Kennoway, Star, Thornton, Auchtermuchty, Kilconquhar, Gartmore, and Scone, in which a number of patients are provided for in a limited area. Such patients are generally under experienced guardians, and are, to a large extent, patients whose suitability has been determined by long residence. Their presence causes no dissatisfaction in the villages in which they reside. Their condition shows little change from year to year. I find that there are 201 specially licensed houses of this village class in my district. In each of the above-mentioned places the patients would be found to be included in a circle which would not be more than a mile in diameter; and in many cases the visitation of them is a house to house visitation.

But there are 116 specially licensed houses in the district visited by me, which are comparatively scattered. They are at varying distances from one another and from houses in which single patients reside. They are so far apart that it is expedient to drive instead of walking from one to the other; and sometimes they are several miles distant from the nearest house in which a pauper lunatic resides. This dispersion of specially licensed houses has been pressed upon Inspectors of Poor, and it is satisfactory to think that the policy of preventing over much aggregation is being successfully pursued. This feature of the distribution of specially licensed houses will be seen in the following Table :—

TABLE II.

Number of Specially Licensed Houses visited in 1893, *classified according to their Aggregation or Dispersion.*

County.	Aggregated.	Dispersed.	Total.	County.	Aggregated.	Dispersed.	Total.
Aberdeen,	3	11	14	Brought forward,	99	82	181
Ayr,	14	13	27	Markinch and Kennoway,	66	4	70
Bute,	3	8	11	Kinross,	.	5	5
Caithness,	.	2	2	Kirkcudbright,	.	2	2
Elgin,	.	9	9	Perth,	14	16	30
Fife,	73	28	101	Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith,	22	6	28
Inverness,	6	5	11	Shetland,	.	1	1
Kincardine,	.	6	6	Total,	201	116	317
	99	82	181				

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Special licences for two patients are granted by the General Board when they are satisfied that the guardianship and accommodation are satisfactory. Applications for extension to admit three or four patients are remitted to the Deputy-Commissioner who conducts the visitation of the district in which the house is situated, and he advises, according to his personal knowledge, as to whether or not the extension should be granted. Though no general rule can be laid down, it is felt that the patients are more likely to share in the general life of the household when not more than two reside in the same house; and it is certain that no guardian should have the care of four patients unless he has had great experience and is engaged in some form of occupation which makes it probable that he and the patients will spend much of their time together. When such conditions exist it is found that the patients who live in houses licensed for four are generally happy and contented; clean and tidy. In some of the best specially licensed houses of this kind, three generations of guardians in succession have held the special licence; and I know of, at least, one instance in which the same patients have been under the protection of the three successive representatives of the same family.

It is noticed, however, that, when a guardian has been successful in treating patients when his licence was limited to two, he is sometimes less successful in dealing with a larger number. His tendency, when the number of patients is increased, is to place them in a room apart from the household; and thus to deprive them, during some part of the day, of the company of sane associates.

I am satisfied that, in the great majority of cases, it is better to have two houses, each containing two patients, than to have one house containing four. In the latter there may be greater neatness and a greater appearance of good management and control; but in the former there is greater domesticity and an absence of institutional features. In recent years, the guardians of patients in specially licensed houses have been paid at the rate of from 6s. to 7s. per head for their maintenance, so that a guardian who can get four useful and quiet patients earns a considerable profit. The consequence is that the demand for these extensions is increasing, and compliance with it requires to be made dependent upon conditions which will ensure to the patients not only bodily comfort but sociable surroundings.

I have already stated that there are at present 317 specially licensed houses in the district visited by me. The following Table will show the amount of accommodation which they afford for pauper lunatics:—

TABLE III.

Distribution and Capacity of Specially Licensed Houses.

COUNTY.	Houses Licensed for two.	Houses Licensed for three.	Houses Licensed for four.	Aggregate Accommodation.	Patients Resident in 1893.
Aberdeen,	9	1	4	37	18
Ayr,	20	2	5	66	59
Bute,	10	...	1	24	17
Elgin,	8	1	...	19	13
Caithness,	2	...	...	4	4
Fife:—					
Markinch and Kennoway,	45	11	14	179	163
Other Parishes,	57	16	28	274	271
Inverness,	7	2	2	28	25
Kincardine,	4	1	1	15	12
Kinross,	...	1	4	19	7
Kirkcudbright,	1	1	...	5	1
Perthshire:—					
Aberfoyle and Port of Menteith,	9	6	13	78	84
Other Parishes,	22	5	3	71	58
Shetland,	...	1	...	3	
	194	48	75	822	734*

* A small number of these are curatory patients and appear under that heading in Table I.

This Table shows that in the district visited by me in 1893, there were 317 specially licensed houses, having accommodation for 822 patients, and that 734 patients were provided for in them. This shows a great development when compared with the similar provision for patients in specially licensed houses in the district which I first visited in 1879. At that date the accommodation for patients in specially licensed houses, in my first district, was considerably under that needed for 100 patients. This Table also shows, in an additional manner, in what counties and districts the boarding-out of patients is most actively and systematically pursued, and where vacancies occurring are most promptly filled up. It will be seen that in Fifeshire, only 5 per cent. of the accommodation is at present unused; while in the district of Aberfoyle and the Port of Monteith it is fully occupied. On the other hand, it will be seen that in the Counties of Ayr, Aberdeen, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Perth (excluding the Parishes of Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith), the supply of accommodation in specially licensed houses is greater than the demand for it. As the places mentioned in the latter group of districts are quite as suitable for the boarding-out of pauper lunatics, as those in the former group, the circumstance that they have not been so fully utilised indicates, 1st, that the Parochial Boards of the parishes contained in them have not adequately practised this method of dealing with the insane, and, 2ndly, that the large urban parishes continue to find in the districts, which have already been opened up by them, sufficient room for such of their patients as are suitable for domestic care. When the full capacity of these districts has been reached, the urban parishes will, as has formerly happened, utilise the accommodation which has been disregarded by the less energetic rural parishes.

Table IV.

Discharges and Admissions of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings during 1893.

Counties.	Discharges.									Admissions.	Balance.
	Died.		Removed from Roll.		Recovered		To Asylum.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Aberdeen,	1	3	.	.	2	.	5	3	14	22	+ 8
Ayr,	3	3	1	3	1	5	8	3	27	31	+ 4
Bute,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	+ 3
Caithness,	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	8	+ 3
Elgin,	1	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	7	6	− 1
Fife,	7	11	.	3	.	1	6	8	36	134	+ 98
Inverness,	5	2	1	.	1	1	1	3	14	39	+ 25
Kincardine,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	4	+ 1
Kinross,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	+ 2
Kirkcudbright,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	+ 3
Linlithgow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
Nairn,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	+ 5
Orkney,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	6	+ 4
Perth,	4	9	.	1	2	2	8	10	36	55	+ 19
Shetland,	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	10	+ 7
Sutherland,	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	+ 1
Wigtown,	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	2	− 2
Total,	25	40	3	10	6	14	30	29	157	337	+180

Table V.

Causes of Death amongst Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings in 1893.

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections :—
   - (1) Apoplexy and Paralysis, ... 9
   - (2) Epilepsy and Convulsions, ... 5
   - (3) Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion, ...
   - (4) Organic Diseases of the Brain, Tumours, &c., . . 2
2. Thoracic Affections :—
   - (1) Consumption, ... 2
   - (2) Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, &c., . . . 13
   - (3) Diseases of the Heart, ... 9
   - (4) Influenza, ... 2

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3. Abdominal Affections :—

(1) Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, &c.,	3
(2) Diseases of Liver, Kidneys, &c.,	3
(3) Diarrhœa, Dysentery, &c.,	2
(4) Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.,	4
(5) Accidents,	...
(6) General Debility and Old Age,	11
	65

PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

I visited 83 patients of this class in 1893—being 28 more than were visited by me in 1892. During the past year 6 patients of this class, by death, recall of curatory, removal to asylum, and recovery, have been removed from my visitation book. During the same period, the admissions of private and curatory patients have amounted to 23. This growth in the numbers of such patients is, to a great extent, due to the operation of a Bill which became law in 1880, and commenced to have effect on the 1st of January 1881. This enactment (43 & 44 Vict. cap. 4) made it competent for Sheriffs or their substitutes in the several Sheriff Courts in Scotland to appoint Judicial Factors in the case of estates, the yearly value of which does not exceed £100. The want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics, when of small value, had been noted and pointed out by the General Board. Judging by the steady increase in the number of curatory patients under our observation in private dwellings, there is reason to think that the saving of expense, by the transfer from the supreme to subordinate courts, of the proceedings for the appointing and replacing of Judicial Factors in the case of small estates, has brought about a greater readiness to place upon a regular and legal footing the administration of small estates belonging to persons labouring under mental incapacity. Before this provision became law, the great expense which was involved in these proceedingswas sometimes so disproportionate to the amount of the estate that a strong temptation must have existed to find some cheaper method of administering the property of insane wards. Any such evasion of the law would probably have the effect of concealing from the General Board a knowledge of the existence of a class of insane persons whom it is highly advisable to have under supervision. The enactment facilitating the appointment of Judicial Factors to administer properties of small value has consequently had two good results. It has lessened the probability of the irregular administration of estates, and has increased the likelihood that private patients of limited means will, to a greater extent than before, be brought under the direct influence and supervision of the General Board.